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REPEAL OF ACT ON CANAL TOLLS HAS APPROVAL

Discussion of Panama Question Brings Action of Government at Time of Acquiring Zone in Debate—Roosevelt Defended

TREATIES EXPOUNDED

Professor Johnson Takes Up Economic Issues and Mr. Tower Goes Into International Law of Relations With Great Britain

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS

LAKE MOHAWK, N. Y.—In discussion today at the international peace conference on Panama tolls, most of the speakers and the majority of the audience favored either repeal of the canal act or else resort to arbitration if the act is not repealed.

There were exciting discussions over the ethics of the Panama revolution, Lyman Abbott and Admiral Chester defending Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay against charges made by Don Seitz.

Declaring that to repeal the toll provision of the Panama canal bill would be a surrender of American rights, Congressman Joseph B. Knowland, of California defended the rights of the United States to control the canal.

"No patriotic American," he said, "would countenance the violation by this country of a treaty obligation; yet who would accept an interested foreign nation's interpretation of a disputed treaty?"

Mr. Knowland declared that a protest was imminent from Canada if Canadian steamships owned by Canadian railroads, which railroads have voluntarily come under the interstate commerce act, are to be made amendable to the same rules as American railroads.

"While I am a Californian," said Mr. Knowland, "it does not follow that I am belligerent. A serious contention with Great Britain over this question is not probable.

"While many who hold similar views to mine, are strongly opposed to submitting this question to arbitration, I do not go so far. A fair arbitratial tribunal should be possible for the determination of this question. The Hague would not be such a body in my opinion. The American and English people should be able to agree on impartial arbitrators."

Toll Policy Considered

Emory P. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania and special United States commissioner on Panama traffic and tolls, speaking on the country's interest in tolls on coastwise shipping, declared that the present controversy with Great Britain must be settled either by arbitration or by the repeal of the toll exemption clause of the Act of August 24, 1912.

"The view which our government may hold as to the meaning of the Hay-

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

MAYOR RECOMMENDS TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS

Says Boston Firms Should Get Together and Provide Commercial Trip for High School Boys—Praises Pupils Who Went on South American Tour

"Colombia is rapidly developing cotton and boot and shoe factories, according to Mayor Fitzgerald, who discussed his trip to Panama and South America this afternoon. But there is plenty of room for United States trade and the Colombians are in a receptive mood. Everywhere the party was told by American consuls that they were giving a great impetus to trade merely by visiting the countries and evidencing interest.

The mayor said that he believed Boston firms should get together and provide traveling scholarships for boys in the commercial high school.

"The two boys we had with us were picked because they were the brightest in the school," said the mayor. "And they are bright boys. But one of them had never before seen salt water except from an East Boston ferryboat and the other had never been farther than Brockton by rail. To give these boys broad views we should provide traveling scholarships. The first prize perhaps, would take a boy as far as Chicago; the second to Buffalo or Cleveland, while there ought to be 25 boys at least sent to New York every year."

While in Panama, the mayor said that he heard very high praise of the Boston commissioner of public works, Louis K. Rourke. Colonel Goethals said that if Mr. Rourke had remained much of the difficulty being experience with landslides in the Culebra cut would have been solved before now.

Mayor Fitzgerald is back at his desk in city hall today.

He arrived at the South station at 7.05 o'clock. He was met by his secretary, Richard F. Field. He went to his home immediately, and appeared at city hall at 10.15 o'clock.

The mayor returns a "tentative candidate" for the mayoralty contest: "If the situation arises and the conditions warrant my entering the contest," he says, "I will submit to the demands of the voters." While there are many who have felt that the mayor intended to enter the field again this is the first statement of a positive nature which indicates that he may do so.

The mayor advocates the establishment of schools in Boston that would train boys for the consular service and fit them, also, to enter the export and import business.

RHODE ISLAND HARBOR BOARD VISITS BOSTON

Directors of Port Are Conducting Commissioners on Tour of Water and Railroad Terminals

Members of the state harbor improvement commission of Rhode Island are guests of the directors of the port of Boston today, and with Hugh Bancroft, chairman, are taking an inspection tour of the harbor and the steamship-railroad terminals. The party arrived from Providence shortly before 10 o'clock at the directors' offices in the Marshall building.

Samuel M. Conant, chairman of the commission; George N. Holmes, commissioner; William D. Bullock, chief engineer, and Charles C. Remington, secretary, are in the party.

After looking over the new Commonwealth pier and the fish pier at South Boston and other harbor facilities, it is expected that the party will be the guests of Chairman Bancroft at luncheon. The Rhode Island commission is in charge of the development of the Providence harbor and other waterways in that state.

MR. MURRAY ON WAY TO BOSTON

WASHINGTON—Representative Murray left this noon for Boston to be away a week. He will accompany Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on his inspection of the Charlestown navy yard.

NO SWITCHING CHARGES TO BE MADE TO PIER

Boston's Three Trunk Lines Agree on Free Freight Transfer to Proposed New Union Terminal on Old Eastern Pier

NEGOTIATIONS END

All three trunk lines entering Boston have agreed with the directors of the port to eliminate switching charges to the new union terminal which the directors are planning to establish on the site of the old Eastern railroad pier at East Boston, providing the Governor's council approves of its purchase.

Negotiations with the Boston & Albany, New Haven and Boston & Maine roads have been going on for some time with a view to making the proposed terminal open to all shippers without extra charges for transfer from one road to the other on a basis similar to that which applies to the new Commonwealth pier at South Boston, according to Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors.

The Boston & Albany has agreed to take the cars from the New Haven and Boston & Maine over its Grand Junction branch which is the only connection with the East Boston steamship terminals in the same way that the latter two handle its cars to the terminals at South Boston and Charlestown.

There are more than a dozen different propositions prepared by the engineers of the directors for the development of the property. The various plans range from a pier 800 to 900 feet long, from 125 to 250 feet wide, from one-story to two-story sheds and from a filled foundation to piles.

GREECE AND SERVIA DEFER PEACE TREATY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Neither Greek nor Servian peace envoys have received instructions of the governments to sign a preliminary peace treaty. The delay is of course, caused by some disagreement between members of the alliance which is manifesting itself in this way.

At the same time there is no need whatever for alarmist reports which are being as usual spread all over the world.

To begin with nothing is really known as to the attitude of the Balkan governments to one another and frontier incidents which would be serious on the Rhine or the Niemen amount to very much less on the Vardar.

There is no question that a condition of exasperation has sprung up between Bulgaria and Servia on the one hand and Bulgaria and Greece on the other and that Greece and Servia are combining to oppose the demands of Bulgaria with regard to the coming settlement in Macedonia.

There is no doubt also that this exasperation found its outlet in recent incidents near Salonika and is perfectly reflected in the press of the three countries concerned.

There is a great deal of difference, however, between this and the repetition of the campaign of Slivnitza. No doubt the extraordinary success of the allies has left many points to be decided which it was never dreamed would come up for discussion when the quadruple alliance was formed, but this does not in the least mean that these points will be settled by a new struggle or that the Powers would even permit such a struggle to take place.

STRIKE INQUIRY MAY BE FORCED

PATERSON, N. J.—In an effort to force a federal investigation of the strike of silk workers here, the I. W. W. is today having a transcript made of the testimony on which Patrick Quinlan was convicted.

Manufacturers today said that they expect soon to break the ranks of the strikers. They said the employees of some of the largest dyehouses have agreed to abandon the I. W. W. No disorder accompanied the strike today. A number of arrests were made for picketing.

ARMY MANEUVERS ARE EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Orders for the movement of two companies of coast artillery to Hawaii, which was directly responsible for sensational reports of the sort the White House deplores, will not be rescinded, it was stated today.

The war department explained that those troops were ordered moved several months ago as a part of the plan for routine change of assignments and that their despatch had absolutely nothing to do with the California situation.

RECONSIDERATION BILL'S ONLY HOPE

Unless the Senate should today reconsider and change its action of yesterday in sustaining Governor Foss' veto of the Spanish war veterans' preference bill, consideration of the measure will cease so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

IF IT IS FOREIGN NEWS THAT INTERESTS YOU A SURVEY OF PAGES TWO AND THREE WILL SHOW HOW THOROUGHLY THE MONITOR GIVES THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM ABROAD. THIS QUIET BUT COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF THE NEWS AND ITS FREEDOM FROM THAT WHICH IS HARMFUL IS TYPICAL OF THE WHOLESOMENESS OF THE MONITOR. THE FRIEND TO WHOM YOU SEND THIS COPY CAN NOT FAIL TO BE IMPRESSED BY IT.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States..........2c To Foreign Countries........3c

MOTHERS' CONGRESS LEADERS IN CHILD WORK

(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)
MRS. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT
Vice-president

(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)
MRS. EDGAR HALL
Chairman publicity committee

MRS. WILLIAM EVERETT ROWE
Business manager and director

PEACE DAY IS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON

International Celebration Is Topic of Discussion in South Boston High and Exercises of Similar Nature Are Held at Other—"World's Brotherhood"

Peace day is being observed in the public schools of Greater Boston today.

In the South Boston high school the morning bulletin of Current Events was on the proposed peace celebration by the nations next year.

In the Dillaway school the higher grades will meet this afternoon for special exercises in the school hall. The chapter entitled "The World's Brotherhood" taken from Gulliver's book "Friendship of Nations" will be recited by about 50 pupils of the eighth grade.

In the Abraham Lincoln school the observances will consist of informal discussion and the reading of poems on peace. Agassiz school has independent exercises in the several rooms. Selections from a booklet written for schools by Fanny Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, will be read.

Circulars issued by the Boston superintendents of schools will be read in the Prince school and the Rice school.

REVOLT TO FORCE DELAYED REFORM URGED IN LEBANON

Troops Recently Mutinied and Invaded Beyrout, Where They Won Enormous Raise in Pay

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor has received from its correspondent in Syria details of the recent mutiny of Libanese troops. Unable to exist on the pay and allowances nominally given them they invaded Beyrout and declined to depart until they had received a written amnesty for their mutiny and an undertaking to enormously increase both their pay and their allowances. The population of Lebanon is in a condition almost of revolution and Muhammadans are urging Christians to defy the Governor and to demand the reforms which have so often been promised but never effected.

NEW ALIEN TEST PLAN IN FORCE

Inaugurating a new idea in the examination of steamship passengers from foreign countries, three immigration inspectors are to board the steamship Cymric at Portland, Me., on her arrival from Liverpool and Queenstown this afternoon and on the last lap of her journey to Boston will examine the Boston-bound passengers.

The inspectors who left here today are John W. Dolan, Feri Weiss and Olav Root.

At Portland they will examine the several hundred steerage passengers to be landed there and then will examine the 90 second cabin and 515 steerage passengers bound for Boston. The Cymric is due here Sunday.

FORE RIVER CO. REORGANIZES AND GETS NEW CHARTER

Certificate of Incorporation Is Issued by the State—Capital of New Concern Is $1,000,000

A certificate of incorporation was issued today from the office of the Massachusets commissioner of corporations to the reorganized Fore River Shipbuilding Company which has been purchased by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

At a meeting held yesterday the new corporation was organized with a capitalization of $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of stock at $100. The directors are: President, Francis T. Bowles; vice-president, John F. Hanly; treasurer, Norman J. MacGaffin; clerk and secretary, Charles E. Hathaway; assistant secretaries, Lawrence A. Rankin, George R. Williams and Frederick A. Foresman.

COMMERCE BOARD FORMED TO BOOM SOUTHERN N. E.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Chamber of Commerce of southern New England was incorporated today at the office of the secretary of state. The corporation, according to its charter, is constituted to promote the trade and commerce of southern New England, its industrial and agricultural development, the betterment of its transportation facilities, publicity for its natural and other resources, and the creation of civic interest in constructive work on the part of its citizens.

It is understood that the chamber will concentrate its immediate attention on publicity and industrial development of the territory it covers, and will later organize bureaus for active work along several lines.

STEEL CONCERN HEAD DENIES POOL DEAL

NEW YORK—President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation today resumed his testimony in the hearing of the government's suit, and touched briefly on the subject of "wire pools." He declared that although there had been pools known as the "Jackson Wire Pools," the United States Steel Products Company, a subsidiary of the Steel corporation, did not participate in them. He said that in the case of high-priced products, the heads of the various subsidiaries set the price at which the Steel Products Company sold.

Mr. Farrell corrected a statement made yesterday that the corporation saved 3,500,000 tons of coal each year by using waste gases from gas engines. He said that the saving made in this manner was about 1,755,000 tons and that the coal saved by byproduct coke ovens was about 3,500,000 tons annually.

Mr. Farrell insisted that prices in the steel trade were governed solely by market conditions and not to pools or agreements between competitors. Instancing the fact that bars had sold since last July for 1.4 cents a pound, he said it was due to the demand slightly exceeding the supply. The idea that this fixity of price indicated absence of competition existed, he said, only in the thoughts of theorists and economists.

"Could the Steel corporation, without harming itself, drive its big competitors out of business?" asked Mr. Severance.

"It could not."

"Has it any greater power to drive its small competitors out of business by means of secret rebates than other larger steel companies?"

"It has no such power."

PROBATION FOR CHILDREN IS THE PLEA OF LEADER

Mrs. Francis Schoff, President of National Congress of Mothers Urges Establishment of Commissions in Every State

ANNUAL REPORT MADE

Establishment of a probation commission for children under educational direction in every state entirely apart from the department of charities and correction was urged by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the national congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations today at the second session of the seventeenth annual convention in the Copley-Plaza.

In her annual report she declared that the placing of probation work on a required standard of experience in the development of children should be made one of the features of the work during the ensuing year.

The gathering before which Mrs. Schoff spoke numbered about 300, the remaining 400 here for the convention having been engaged in committee meetings and other pursuits. Reports were also made by vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurer, auditor and national department chairmen.

Cooperation of the United States department of education in the work of the national congress of mothers and parent-teachers association was pointed at as an epoch in the history of the organization by Mrs. Schoff.

At the request of the association, Mrs. Schoff said the department had appointed a collaborator in the home and education division, the first governmental recognition, she said, of the need for safeguarding childhood by helping the parents. "It opens a new vista," she declared, "a vista of limitless possibilities as the value of such work is demonstrated."

Mrs. Schoff, who has been appointed

(Continued on page eleven, column four)

REVERE ASSESSORS PRODUCE BOOKS ON COURT ORDER

Charles H. Bates, secretary of the Revere board of assessors, on order of Judge Brown in the superior criminal court produced the assessors' books this afternoon before the grand jury, which is investigating the charges of false entry in these books. Miss Gladys Hamilton, clerk of the Revere assessors board, testified before the jury today relative to the alleged false entries which she said she first discovered.

Mr. Bates and Samuel S. Segee, chairman of the assessors, also appeared before the grand jury today to testify in the case, but as the assessors' books were not produced their testimony was postponed.

Mr. Segee was summoned yesterday to appear today with the books of the assessors showing the false entries. Acting on the advice of his counsel, he refused to do so.

Assistant District Attorney Lavelle brought the matter to the attention of Judge Brown and the situation was discussed by Mr. Lavelle and Harry James, Mr. Segee's counsel, at the bench. After listening to arguments, Judge Brown directed the clerk of the court to issue an order to Mr. Bates to produce the books.

OPERA OFFICERS CHOSEN

NEW YORK—At the first meeting of the directors of the Century Opera Company, which is to give performances next season under the auspices of the City Club, officers were chosen as follows: President, Edward Kellog Baird; first vice-president, Otto H. Kahn; treasurer, Thomas W. Lamont; secretary, Edward R. Finch.

HOUSE PASSES WASHBURN BILL; POWERS GREAT

Measure for Public Service Commission to Have Jurisdiction Over Rail, Steamer and Wire Lines, Goes Through

GOVERNS NEW HAVEN

One Amendment Controls Stock Issues of Mellen Road, While Other Affects All Steamboat Companies

After rejecting all but two of 11 motions to amend, the Washburn public service bill was passed to a third reading in the House this afternoon.

One amendment was in sections 15 and 16, which give to the proposed commission greater control over the issuance of securities by the New Haven road.

The other amendment gives to the commission supervision of all steamboat companies operating within the commonwealth, whether their service continues throughout the year or not.

Without this amendment the commission would not have had control of the companies which operated their lines during the summer time only.

Representative Underhill's amendment to split the Washburn bill into two parts so that the financial sections 15 and 16 might be considered separately was defeated on a voice vote.

Previous to this Mr. Washburn asked for a rollcall on his amendment to cut out only section 15. The request was refused and his amendment was defeated.

Representative Donaghue's amendment providing that the railroad commissioners shall be elected by the people was defeated on a rising vote of 36 to 120. An amendment offered by Representative Sherburne to reduce the salaries of the commissioners was defeated 50 to 96.

Representative Hayes' amendment to take out of the bill the provision for supervision over the telephone and telegraph companies was defeated on a voice vote.

Representative Kennard's amendment which would take away from the highway commissioners the additional compensation given them because of their present supervision of the telephone and telegraph companies was defeated on a voice vote.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Washburn was to strike out the provision by which the commonwealth surrenders its control of the issues of securities by railroads for expenditures in other states. This also was defeated on a voice vote.

Mr. Washburn finally secured a roll call on his motion to strike out the electrification feature of the bill. The vote was 8 to 222 against the amendment.

House bill 2462 containing the amendments recommended by the ways and means committee was then substituted for the original bill by a vote of 217 to 13. This bill was then passed to a third reading.

Representative Priest of Haverhill was the first speaker today.

He opened the debate by arguing for the passage of the measure. He said he favored it because it provides that the railroad commissioners shall hereafter be paid by the commonwealth instead of by the railroad corporation, because it gives the commission absolute power to fix rates, because it provides means by which the improvements desired by the public may be obtained and because it puts Massachusetts railroad corporations on a par with foreign corporations relative to the issuance of securities.

Representative Clark of Lee complimented the members on the good feeling shown throughout the debate. He expressed regret that uncomplimentary reference had been made to President Mellen by one of the speakers. Mr. Clark said he believed that if Mr. Mellen were allowed to work out his railroad problems in his own way he would greatly benefit New England business.

Representative Naphen of Natick opposed the bill because of the financial sections it contains, although he admitted that control by the commission of the issuance of short term notes will prove a great advance over the present law.

In answer to a statement made by Mr. Washburn yesterday that electrification of the steam railroads in the metropolitan district would cost $50,000,000, Representative Cox of Boston said that under the provisions of the bill the railroads are not "required" to electrify.

MOTOR BOX EXPLODES

An explosion of the motor box on a car at Adams square occurred this afternoon just as the car coming from Field's Corner bringing laborers of the Elevated, was turning the loop to go to Washington street. The floor of the car was ignited but the fire was quickly extinguished. The explosion was said to be due to faulty insulation.

FIVE MINE GUARDS SHOT

WHARTON, N. J.—Five private guards sworn in as deputies, were shot in a battle between the two factions near the Mount Hope mine today. Eight of the strikers were arrested and lodged in jail at Morristown.

Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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NEW PARLIAMENT OF CHINA SAID TO FACE GREAT TASK

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—Speaking at a dinner, which he gave recently to some 60 members of the new Chinese Parliament, Gen. Wang Shing said the responsibility of every member of the new Parliament would be very great, because upon them the duty of framing a constitution for the republic that would stand the test of time, would devolve; besides many other matters appertaining to the lasting welfare of the whole nation.

During the early days of the republic the fight for freedom had been carried on with powder and shot, under the canopy of heaven. Now, on the contrary, the arena would be the two houses of Parliament, in which the great fight for freedom would have to be carried on and brought to a successful issue.

They, and they alone, continued Gen. Wang Shing, had a right to a voice in the deliberations connected with the framing of it. It was a matter that concerned only the people whose representatives were alone competent to mold it to suit the needs of the inhabitants of their wide-flung provinces. It was a matter of paramount importance that the members of Parliament should ever bear in mind that one of their chief duties, as citizens of a republic, was constant care for the welfare of the people whose rights should be jealously guarded.

It should never be forgotten, he continued, that upon the members of China's first Parliament far greater responsibility would rest than would ever be the case in respect to their successors. In many ways their trust, their responsibility, was unique; but, the general added, it would be as glorious as it was unique if the lasting welfare of the people and the honor and prestige of the nation were ever the beacons that would guide them in their tremendous task of so constructing, upon the ruins of the Tsing dynasty, a strong and progressive nation as to enable the people to benefit to the full from the vast latent resources of their splendid, albeit very hard-won, heritage.

BELGIUM HAS GUNS IT DOES NOT WANT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The inquiries which have been instituted into the Belgian military administration scandal have revealed an extraordinary fact relating to the delivery of Krupp guns.

In 1908 the Belgian government placed an order with the Essen factory for 28 cm. guns destined for the fortification of the Scheldt. The guns, which cost £4,700,000, were of such tremendous weight that if they had been taken by waterway to their destination, it would have been impossible to hoist them up to the fort at Antwerp, whilst to take them by rail would have necessitated the construction of a special line. The guns, which are in reality naval guns, were found to be absolutely useless for any other purpose.

The Patriote, commenting on these facts, points out that 1908 was the year in which the German navy did away with its 28cm. guns in favor of larger weapons. Efforts are being made by the Belgian government to dispose of the guns which are still in the Essen factory. It is further said that the guns could have been obtained for less than half the sum the government paid for them.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8.
CASTLE—"Comedy of Errors," 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—Miss Christie MacDonald, 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"Louisiana Lou," 8
SHUBERT — Sothern and Marlowe in "Romeo and Juliet," 8.

NEW YORK

BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CASINO—"Iolanthe."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Amazons."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HARLEM—"The Country Boy."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—Julia Sanderson.
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road."
LYRIC—"Arizona."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PALACE—Mme. Bernhardt.
PLAYHOUSE—Miss Grace George.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters."

CHICAGO

CORT—H. B. Warner.
FINE ARTS—Miss Matthison.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
ILLINOIS—Miss Blanche Ring.
PRINCESS—William Collier.

SOLDIER WHO HELD SKUTARI IS NEW FACTOR IN ALBANIA

Essad and Djavid Together Command 40,000 Bayonets and There Is Talk of a New King and a New War Minister, Which Would Affect Austria

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—For half a dozen centuries, the Black mountain defied the Turk, and now that the Turk has been driven behind the Tchataldja lines, the Black mountain defies Europe. Off the tiny strip of seaboard which constitutes the coast of Montenegro, eight or 10 great ironclads are carrying out a ludicrous blockade of a non-existent traffic. These ironclads fly the flags of the six great European powers. These six powers have told King Nikita exactly what he is to do and what he is not to do.

Down at the foot of the mountains at Cattaro, and all along the frontier line which separates the Slavs of Montenegro from the Slavs of Herzegovina, huge Austrian battalions are massed. They represent an empire whose capital contains more people than the whole of Montenegro, and the government which orders their movements has also told King Nikita exactly what he is to do and what he is not to do.

A week or so ago, one night when the ironclads were throwing their searchlights along the coast, after they had solemnly taken possession of the glorified trawler which serves the Montenegrin monarch for a yacht, the admirals heard the boom of the Servian siege cannon and saw the flashes of the guns, as the Montenegrins clambered up Tarabosch to drive the Turkish troops from the trenches. Next morning, the Crescent was hauled down from Tarabosch, and from the town of Skutari, and King Nikita did the very thing he had been expressly told on innumerable occasions he was on no account to do.

(Copyright by Central News)
ESSAD PASHA
Picture taken of him when a young man

Essad Pasha's Tribute

Then the ambassadors met again, in the great room whose windows look out from the foreign office over St. James' park, and told him he must not do it any more, and the guns began to rumble out of the valley and the men who had stormed Tarabosch began to file slowly away towards the passes above Cattaro. But before they went, Essad Pasha had shaken Prince Danilo by the hand, and had said in the hearing of those about him how he would not have surrendered Skutari to any other being.

The Turks and the Albanians marched out of Skutari with their rifles and their field guns, but they left behind the siege guns, for these, the Montenegrins have indicated, will be required when the Austrians come.

Now Europe is declaring, half amused, half horrified, and entirely perplexed, that Essad Pasha had meat and biscuits and powder enough to have kept the Montenegrin army out of Skutari for the next six months, and as many men behind the trenches as there were in front of them. And it is whispered that he has gone away to meet Djavid Pasha somewhere in the Albanian mountains, and that the deputy for Durazzo is to be proclaimed King of Albania, and the general of the remnant of the Macedonian army corps is to be war minister by his side.

It is all so extraordinarily picturesque that any one might hope that it was all true, and no doubt if Essad and Djavid can hold their 40,000 bayonets together, the Austrians may have almost as difficult a time in the mountains of Albania as Torgut Shevket Pasha did when that officer went campaigning against the Malissori.

"Albanian of Albanians"

Essad Pasha is himself one of the most striking figures in the Turkish army. An Albanian of the Albanians, he is a member of one of the richest families, the Toptanis of Tirana. The nearest parallel to an Albanian chieftain and his tribe is the Scot of the days of the Pretender. Essad Pasha is a sort of Albanian Lochiel, and it was said of Lochiel that when he unwound his plaid and drew his claymore to head the rush of the Camerons down Killiecrankie, he kicked off the only pair of shoes in the tribe. This does not mean that no Albanian wears shoes, but it does mean that the culture of the Toptanis is probably concentrated in the soldier whom Abdul Hamid made a pasha, and whom even he did not dare to hurt as he strode in and out of the Lildiz Kiosk.

Yet Abdul Hamid had probably not very much affection for Essad Pasha. There was another Toptani, Gani, who was a favorite of the Sultan's, and he suffered the fate so common to the favorites of that monarch. One day Gani was shot in the streets of Constantinople. A week passed, and then the man who shot him was cut down in broad daylight on the Galata bridge, and in order that there might be no doubt as to whose handiwork it was, a card was left on him which bore the name of Essad Toptani.

Essad, however, was a popular officer who had distinguished himself when Edhem swept the Greeks across Thessaly. To have retaliated on him would have been as dangerous as for the Bantam Cock of Herrenhausen to have caused the assassination of Atholl or Argyll. Essad was given a command out of pistol shot of the Yildiz Kiosk, at Yanina.

He Profited by Revolution

At Yanina, Essad reviewed the situation. Better perhaps than most people, he knew the length of Abdul's memory. He joined in the Young Turk movement, though he never became a member of one of the lodges. Abdul Hamid had engaged foolishly in a blood-feud with him, and when the revolution came he entered the Chamber as the deputy for Durazzo, a dist t where lay the estates upon which he had gone to live.

As a politician he was as vehement as a soldier, and when there were scenes in the Chamber Essad not infrequently had a hand in them. Those were the days when Ismail Kemal Bey was leading the Albanian group, and was being slowly driven into the arms of Abdul Hamid by the attitude of the Young Turks toward his country. Had it not been for the killing of Gani, Essad might have followed him, but the blood feud remained, and when the second revolution came Essad was not amongst those who barred the advance of Mahumd Shevket's men when they came sweeping through the streets to the Yildiz Kiosk. When the determination to depose the Caliph had been taken, and the question of a messenger was under consideration, Essad offered himself for the occasion. And so the blood-feud was avenged when Essad Toptani, standing in the presence of the Caliph, explained to the killer of Gani Toptani that he had been deposed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

His leanings towards the Young Turks were perhaps never very acute, but they were wrecked when the Porte embarked on the policy of the Turkification of Albania. The methods of Torgut Shevket filled him with fury and he fought the cause of Albania in the Chamber as relentlessly as the Malissori on the hillsides.

Skutari Gets New Leader

When the last election took place all the power of the committee was unable to prevent the return of the deputy for Durazzo. He came to Constantinople very much in the way that the highland chieftains were in the habit of coming into Edinburgh, that is, with a little army at his back, to guard against eventualities, and when the struggle in the Chamber was cut short by the dash of King Nikita over the frontier Essad betook himself to Skutari, the garrison of which was commanded by Hassad Riza Bey.

What happened to Hassad Riza Bey during the siege has not yet been explained. He disappeared, however, from view and Essad became commandant of the town and of the Turco-Albanian troops. He held it grimly against King Nikita until that evening when, as the ironclads were lying off the coast with their searchlights, the Montenegrin infantry came creeping up Tarabosch.

What happened in the dawn of the morning has not yet been disclosed, but it is said that the negotiations for the surrender of Skutari were inspired not so much by the lowness of the magazines as by the prospects of the commander-in-chief. Anyway, Skutari surrendered. The troops, the rifles and the field guns, all necessities of a field army, were carried away, but the garrison guns remained.

Ismail Kemal Bey declares that the action of Essad is the action of a traitor and a fool. A traitor because it gives Skutari to the Montenegrins; a fool because it imperils the autonomy of Albania; but then Ismail Kemal is himself a candidate for the throne, and a pasha in the mountains, he may be excused for thinking, stands a better chance than a bey on the boulevards. Besides, it is related that as Essad at the head of his troops marched through the Servian cordon he was accorded a salute of 11 guns. Ismail thinks that Essad's troops will gradually desert him, and Ismail knows Albania and the Albanians as well as most people. But meanwhile King Nikita has made things as difficult and as uncomfortable for Austria as he knew how, and perhaps that is all he really expected to accomplish.

VIENNA HEARS OF STEPS TAKEN BY U. S. PACIFICISTS

Baroness Bertha Suttner Tells of Mr. Taft's Interest and Mr. Bryan's Plan for Arbitration

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Baroness Bertha Suttner gave a lecture in Vienna on her experiences in America. She said that her recent visit had lasted six months, and that she had seen much of American institutions in that time.

She spoke of the pacificist movement there, and said that she might liken its extent there to the immense sky-scrapers in New York, while the Austrian peace movement was, in comparison, a mere hovel in the country. She was particularly struck with the interest that President Taft took in the peace propaganda movement.

She informed a very astonished Austrian audience that the children were taught that peace was one of the first blessings of the world. Many of the people who had gathered to listen to the words of the great apostle of peace, wished that similar precepts were observed here, while the idea of the minister of education arranging for teachers to carefully inculcate such principles into the minds of their pupils seems almost strange in a country where the tiny boys are clothed in uniforms and allowed to carry guns as cadets as soon as they can be trusted with them.

Baroness Suttner referred to the large number of women's clubs in America, 50,000 in number, and their influence for peace throughout the length and breadth of the land.

She also spoke of the American project for commencing disarmament as an example to the world. William Jennings Bryan, she said, intended to propose a universal law of arbitration, while the American pacificists are now working in connection with cosmopolitan clubs in Goettingen, Berlin and Heidelberg. She also announced that efforts were being made to arrange for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, on the same lines as the Hague court.

Baroness Suttner spoke to a very large and enthusiastic audience.

VALUABLE PAINTING COST PENNY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An old oil painting was secured for a penny at a sale by Mr. Huntly, a Deal antique furniture dealer. The picture was sold to a London colleague, who has since had it valued at £400.

INCREASE IN FRENCH BUDGET SAID TO MAKE LOAN POSSIBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France—In view of the reassembling of Parliament in the near future, and the fact that a definite vote on the budget for 1913 will be taken, it will be of interest to survey the present position of the national finances of France.

The question of the moment is undoubtedly the war of armaments; added to which the vote of extraordinary credits, as well as the increase of taxation are prospects which can have only one result: and so everyone is preparing to meet the new and necessary demands on the national exchequer.

The people of France must not lose sight of the fact that this year a further 300 millions will have to be found, and 500 millions in the following years. It will considerably burden the budgets, which have already increased steadily. France is, in fact, one of the countries of Europe whose budget has increased annually. From 1900 to 1913 the expenses increased by 1,119,000,000 francs, the advance being especially noticeable during the latter years of that period. Thus, from 1901 to 1905 the annual increase was 17 millions, while from 1905 to 1913 it amounted to 165 millions.

There has been talk of a new French loan, the sole object of which is to render available larger sums of ready money. France has a record of debt, and is not anxious to add to it. On Dec. 31, 1911 the national debt amounted to 32,738,500 francs as against 30,500,000 francs in 1905. This increase, it is true, is accounted for by the purchase by the state of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest for the sum of 2,700,000,000 francs. Deducting this amount, which is productive, we see that the debt is stationary and even tends to diminish.

For two years it has been said that budgets have been balanced, thanks to the able methods and the high financial skill employed. The 1913 budget offers the same disadvantages, the more so that it anticipates future receipts and absorbs capital reserved for special funds. Perhaps this is so, and let the hypothesis be admitted that a new loan of 500,000,000 francs will be of advantage to the budget. This loan would be subscribed by the public many times over, but what would be the result?

The national debt would be swelled in proportion, of course, added to which there would be the yearly interest and repayments that would have to be made. Contracting this fresh debt would be a pretext for making others at every turn, and this state of things might degenerate into an abuse which would put France in a disagreeable position. In fact a loan would have far-reaching consequences, and it is thought by many that it would be better to balance the budget without having recourse to a loan except as a last resort. Checking waste and repressing certain irregularities would help a long way towards doing without any borrowed money.

EDINBURGH BOARD OF CONCILIATION IS NOW PROPOSED

Retiring Chairman of Chamber of Commerce Favors New Way of Settling Local Disputes

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At the annual general meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures the retiring chairman, alluding to the labor unrest, said that all over the world the cost of living had increased, and readjustment of labor and wages must take place. It was desirable that such should be made with care and deliberation.

He proposed that the chamber should consider the desirability of appointing a permanent conciliation board to deal with local questions affecting wages and other disputes. For such a board men could be selected, not only from the membership of the chamber, but from the best business talent in Edinburgh and Leith, with an independent chairman, not connected with commerce, but with a grasp of affairs, a wide outlook, and an independent judgment. Such a board would certainly command the respect and approbation of all classes of the community, and if successful, as he expected it to be, other chambers would likely follow the course he had proposed.

During the past year there had been great prosperity in the country. He congratulated those engaged in shipping, as it was generally understood that ships had been very well employed; but all manufacturing trades had had a prosperous time. During the past year most of the ships had been large liners.

Hope From U. S. Tariff

He thought they might look forward to the coming year with hope and expectation. The opening up of China under the new republic would help trade, and the American tariff bill was very important to the chamber. If it passed—and it was very likely to go through—goods manufactured in Scotland and allowed into America free would give an impetus to trade, but manufacturers in Scotland must, he thought, look out for keen competition, not only in the American market, but in the markets of the world.

In considering the dislocation of trade by the ever recurring labor disputes, the annual report by the directors to the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures says: "The problem of finding a plan for composing the differences that arise between employers and their workmen is perhaps the most serious that confronts mercantile men and the people generally at the present time. It should not, however, pass the wit of man to devise some method of dealing with labor disputes . . . a few months ago Sir George Askwith, K. C. B., K. C., chief industrial commissioner, who, as is well known, has achieved remarkable success in settling such disputes in recent times, was deputed to visit Canada and inquire into the working of the industrial disputes investigation act, 1907, popularly known as the 'Lemieux' act. In the course of his inquiry Sir George interviewed several hundred employers, workmen, trade union officials, public men and government officials at most of the principal industrial centers in Canada.

Lemieux Act Considered

"In December last he issued his report on the operation of the act. The 'Lemieux' act requires that any dispute arising in a certain class of industries—namely, mining, agencies of transportation or communication, or public service utility, shall be submitted to a board of conciliation and investigation with a view to arriving at a settlement before a strike or lockout can be legally brought about . . . The report (of Sir George) points out that the act differs essentially from compulsory arbitration. It only endeavors to postpone a stoppage of work in certain industries for a brief period and for a specific purpose.

"Looking to the serious loss and interference with business which result from strikes and lockouts, it is believed that most employers would be willing to accept any tribunal which promised a fair and impartial consideration of industrial differences. It is a matter of vital importance to this country that a way out of the present industrial confusion should be found, and it is to be hoped that Sir George Askwith's report may be followed by some moderate, well considered plan based, it may be, on the Canadian scheme which will to some extent at least tend to prevent industrial disputes developing into strikes and lockouts."

PASS PROPOSAL FOR REICHSTAG

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The draft of a measure long desired by the members of the Reichstag has just been laid before the federal council. It is that all members of the Reichstag should be allowed, during the whole period of Legislature, a free pass on all German state railways.

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FRENCH DEPUTIES AND GERMAN TO GATHER IN BERNE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The conference to be held in Berne promises to be largely representative. Already 120 German and French deputies have signified their intention of being present, and many more names are expected to be sent in. There is a strong feeling in favor of the adequate representation of Alsace-Lorraine.

Among the delegates chosen by the "Sozialdemocratic" are Emmel, deputy for Mulhausen and Georges Weill, a deputy of Metz, "L'Humanite" proposes that the whole of the Landtag of Strasbourg should be invited to attend, since then and then only, it says, will the voice of the people of Alsace-Lorraine be heard to plead for the reconciliation of France and Germany.

RUSSIA EXCLUDES SOCIALIST PAPERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The Russian press committee have forbidden the entrance into Russia of the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Austrian Socialist organ. This interdict follows upon those placed on the German Vorwaerts and the French L'Humanite.

There is little doubt that the measures against the press, outlined in the famous Maklakof interview, point to a campaign organized against the democratic Russian press. The instigators of this campaign are the members of the council of nobles who adopted at a recent meeting a series of measures against newspapers such as the Pravda and the Loutch. It is of this council that the minister of the interior constituted himself the mouthpiece. The prohibition of the Arbeiter Zeitung is the first step taken in the carrying out of this reactionary campaign.

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Education Is Topic in Japan ✺ Bombay's Land Need Urged

EDUCATION REFORM IN JAPAN BEING RECOGNIZED AS NEED

Dr. Eliot's Criticisms of Late Graduation and Women's Restricted Training Are Said to Be in Line With Enlightened Thought in the Far Eastern Empire

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In view of the discussion in the Japanese press over Baron Kaneko's attempt to induce the privy council to adopt Dr. Eliot's proposals, in regard to Japanese education, which the president emeritus of Harvard made as a result of his recent lecture tour throughout the far east, an inquiry into the present condition of education in Japan is specially interesting.

As a recent authority on Japanese politics pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in regard to the Kaneko incident, the whole question of education is daily becoming of more immediate importance in Japan, but up to the present the privy council have adhered to their determination not to make any drastic changes without very careful consideration. The privy council, which is the deciding body in Japan on the question of any change in the educational system are, however, the Monitor's informant said, fully alive to the importance of making alterations in the present system, and they recognize clearly the value of Dr. Eliot's proposals.

Emperor Has Direction

Education has for a long time been regarded in Japan as one of the most important functions of the state, and it is entirely under state control. Unlike other matters of national concern its system is less determined by laws which have to pass the Diet than by imperial ordinances which are issued by the Emperor himself on the recommendation of the cabinet and after the approval of the privy council. There are, it is true, certain matters connected with education administration which have to be sanctioned by laws, but the main points are determined by the imperial ordinances.

The basis of the whole educational system is the elementary school, for although below these there are kindergartens to which children are admitted as early as three years of age, nevertheless the kindergarten cannot be looked upon as part of the national system.

Elementary schools are divided into ordinary and higher schools. The ordinary elementary school course extends over six years, and is obligatory on every child, who must enter the school after it has completed its sixth year of age. Every community is bound to supply sufficient accommodation for all children, who are required to attend the ordinary school in the district over which they have jurisdiction.

Practically all the elementary schools throughout the country are supported by means of a local tax, which is in addition to the national tax although assessed on the same basis. The higher elementary school course may extend over two or three years at the option of the local authorities, and a small tuition fee may be charged, education in the ordinary elementary school being free.

Objects Are Set Forth

The object and function of the elementary school is clearly laid down in the first paragraph of the imperial ordinance relating to elementary education which is as follows: "Elementary schools are designed to give to children the rudiments of moral education and of civic education, together with such general knowledge and skill as are necessary for life, while due attention is paid to bodily development." The subjects taught in the elementary course are morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science, drawing, singing, gymnastics and sewing for girls only, and to this may be added instruction in various manual work.

In the higher elementary course the same subjects are taught only, of course, more fully, and instruction is also given in agriculture, elements of commercial knowledge, and elementary English. Continuation schools which are open either during the day or night, are also supplied to an increasing extent.

As regards secondary education, whilst in the elementary schools boys and girls are, in some cases, educated together, in the secondary schools coeducation stops. The education in the secondary schools both for boys and girls is very much along the same lines, and both have the same advantages. In the case of boys, however, the schools are called "middle schools" and in the case of girls "high schools."

Woman's Course Limited

The middle school course is at present of five years duration, and in the case of girls one to four years. At this point the state's provision for the education of women comes to an end, and it is chiefly in regard to the extension of facilities for the education of women that Dr. Eliot made his proposals. There is in Tokio one university for women, but it is entirely a private institution.

Japan is rapidly realizing the necessity of educating her women as fully as possible, and granting them the same facilities in this direction as is granted to men. Nevertheless the country as a whole can only be said to be just awakening to an apprehension of its vital importance. The foreign language taught in almost all these schools is English.

Boys who desire to enter imperial universities, which are government institutions, and of which there are two, one at Tokio and one in Kyoto, must, after leaving the middle school, attend a higher school where they undergo a three-years' course of preparation for the university. In the Imperial University of Tokio there are six faculties, or colleges, namely, colleges of law, of medicine, of engineering, of literature, of natural science, and of agriculture. The courses in these colleges are from three to four years, so that students are over 23 or 24 years of age, or even older, at the time of graduation.

Point Taken by Dr. Eliot

This, it may be remembered, was one of the points which Dr. Eliot was most strong upon, urging that the average Japanese left the university at too late an age, after his ideas on many questions had become fixed and stereotyped, and before he had had an opportunity of modifying or molding his views by contact with actual experience.

It would appear that Dr. Eliot is of opinion, as other critics of the Japanese education are, that the course of the higher education in Japan should be shortened so as to enable graduates to leave the universities when "they are full of youthful energy." In the university of Tokio there are 182 chairs, which are filled by professors, assistant professors, and lecturers. In recent years several private universities have been established. Some of them hold a very high position in the public estimation, but as they are not so well endowed as most of the American universities, the private universities in Japan do not come to the level of government universities, either in quality of the students which they turn out, or in their equipment.

In regard to technical education, Japan may be said to take a very foremost place in the world. There are everywhere technical schools of all kinds divided into many grades. There are commercial, industrial, and technical colleges of all kinds at Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Kumamoto, and many other large cities, and agricultural colleges at Morioka and Kyushu, and elsewhere. They are all government institutions and have courses extending over three or four years. There are also a great many technical schools all over the country of a more elementary nature, to which pupils are admitted direct from the higher elementary schools.

How Teachers Are Trained

In regard to the supply of teachers in the elementary and secondary schools every prefecture is bound to maintain a normal school for the training of elementary teachers. These normal schools have practise schools attached to them where teachers receive practical training in teaching during the last year. Examinations are also held for those who have otherwise qualified themselves and who desire to obtain the necessary certificates to enable them to become teachers.

In the secondary schools all teachers must be graduates of one of the imperial universities, or have gone through a course of training in the higher normal schools, or possess other qualifications which from time to time are approved by the minister of education. The greater part of the time during the last year of training in the normal school is devoted to practical teaching.

Great importance is attached in Japan to direct moral instruction, and in all schools and colleges below the universities, at least one hour a week is devoted to moral instruction. It is entirely secular in its character. Education in Japan, said a Japanese authority recently to a representative of the Monitor, is so universally diffused that the illiteracy of the people is less than two per cent. She has, however, many educational questions yet to solve. Dr Eliot has made many useful proposals on the lines of the plan entertained by educational reformers in Japan, whose aim is to effect a change in the present educational system in accordance with the requirements of the nation.

KAISER'S VISIT TO ALSACE MILITARY

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The visit of the Emperor William to Alsace-Lorraine has been entirely of a military character. This fact is commented upon by several of the Alsace-Lorraine papers, which express the wish that the Emperor might become acquainted with Alsace-Lorraine and its people from a point of view other than a merely military one. The Journal d'Alsace-Lorraine says: "We would have wished the Emperor to know us as we are, and not as our enemies represent us."

Whilst at Metz the Emperor was presented by Baron von Gemmingen with a curious old document containing a genealogical tree, showing that in the seventeenth century a granddaughter of Admiral Cologny, the ancestor of William II., became Countess de Crehangue, wife of the suzerain of Urville, a castle of which the Emperor became the purchaser a few years ago. The tree incidentally shows that William II. counts among his ancestors in the seventeenth century a Lorraine fa

DISCOVERY OF PACIFIC OCEAN IS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Royal Geographical Society held a meeting recently to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Pacific by Vasco Nunez de Balbao. The meeting was held in the lecture theater, and a paper by Sir Clements Markham was read by Dr. Corney.

Sir Clements said that he looked on the discovery of the Pacific ocean as the greatest achievement of that age, at least as regarded its consequences. It was due as much to the discoverer's humane policy as to his courage and resolution, as much to his statesmanship as to his gifts as a leader of men. It was impossible for any man who had achieved success to have commenced under more apparently hopeless circumstances.

Two great expeditions had been sent from Spain and Santo Domingo to form colonies from Carthagena to Veragua. Both had been mismanaged and had come to grief and the few survivors were scattered along the coast. Nunez went out in the ship of Enciso, the famous cartographer and surveyor, headed up in a cask in order to escape the notice of his creditors. He arrived in the new world a penniless fugitive, with no authority or official appointment of any kind but such was his genius that he was at once accepted as leader even by the fierce Pizarro who was older and was actually in command.

He had to struggle against great difficulties through the ill treatment to which the natives had been subjected by his predecessors. He succeeded with the natives eventually as he had succeeded with his fellow countrymen by his just and conciliatory methods.

Sir Clements dealt with the extraordinary discoveries of Nunez and related the events which led up to the discovery of the Pacific. While visiting and collecting information from the friendly chiefs of Darien, Nunez received the startling information that on the other side of the mountains there was a vast illimitable ocean. Then, with a few followers, and guided by the natives, Nunez forced his way through the dense forest and climbed the heights, until the wide expanse of ocean burst on his gaze. Sir Clements quoted the lines:

"Of stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent upon a peak in Darien."

In these lines, Sir Clements pointed out, Keats was wrong, for Vasco Nunez de Balbao was the first European to set eyes on the Pacific. It is said that when Nunez saw the ocean he descended the mountain and rushed into the water waving the flags of Castille and Aragon over his head. At any rate it is certain that he devoted the remainder of his life to the construction of ships that he might sail on the ocean he had discovered.

DUTCH DEFENSE BILL TERMED REACTIONARY

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—In the discussion on the bill providing for coast defense, M. Troelstra, Socialist, opposed the measure on the ground that it seemed to sanction the principle that that country which is able to defend its independence by force of arms alone is worthy of its independence. The adoption of such a theory, said M. Troelstra, would put the future of small countries entirely in the hands of the great powers. He further described the bill as of reactionary tendencies, being opposed to that policy of peace and of limitation of armaments which it is to the interest of small countries to support.

M. Thimson, a member of the Liberal Union, declared himself in favor of voting the 12,000,000 florins demanded by the government, provided it was not expended on the building of forts and on the purchase of guns, but in the organization of flying columns which could operate in any part of the country. M. Thimson, who represented the Dutch government in the Balkan peninsula during the war, averred that war was generally brought about by capitalism and that the triumph of Socialism would definitely put an end to it.

M. de Saurnin-Johna took the opposite view to that of M. Troelstra, declaring that it was his opinion that the neutrality of a country made it imperative for it to provide for its own defense. A national assembly which refused to provide the necessary credits for the defense of the country would be betraying its vital interests.

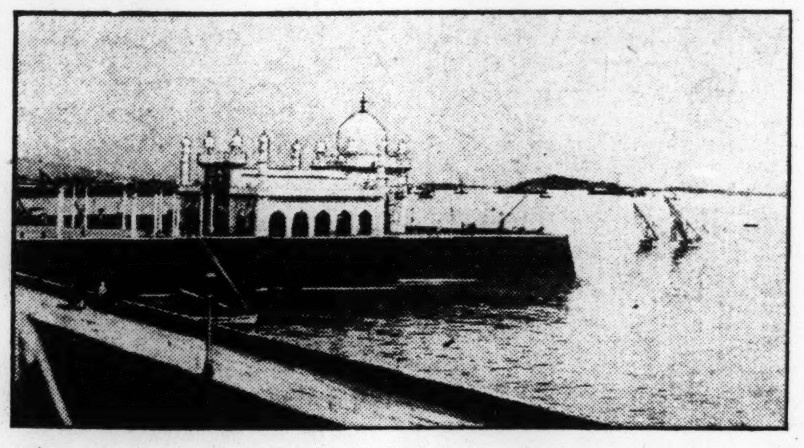
The minister of war, M. Colyn, in reply to the criticisms on the bill said that the proposed fort at Flushing was for the purpose of national defense, and was not meant to block up the Scheldt, and that amendments deleting its construction from the bill were not acceptable to the government. The minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Jonkheer de Marees van Swinderen, declared that no protest had been received by any power in connection with the government defense scheme, and that had himself taken occasion in personal pourparlers with the governments concerned, to affirm the fact that the scheme was one solely to guarantee purely national interests.

AFRICAN MINES BUY MACHINERY

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. Africa—Stoves and machinery bought for mines within the union of South Africa, for the year 1912, amounted to £12,660,047. The mines of the Transvaal account for £11,133,891 of the above.

LORD SYDENHAM EMPHASIZES BOMBAY'S RECLAMATION NEED



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Apollo Bunder, pier at Bombay, the city known as 'the gate of India'

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—In the course of his speech in the University gardens on the eve of his departure for England, Lord Sydenham, the retiring Governor, dealt with the question of land reclamation in Bombay. He wanted, he said, to impress upon the people of Bombay the necessity of looking well ahead in this matter, and to believe in the high destiny which plainly awaited their great city.

Bombay, he said, rightly claimed to be the gate of India, which meant that the great developments now in progress throughout that vast country, and the continuous improvement of railway connections must react with increasing effect upon their city. It might be that to one coming from the outside, with knowledge of many cities, the rapid growth of Bombay might appear more striking than to those whose lives had been passed there. He could only say that he had carefully watched the advance of Bombay during the past five and a half years, and he was astonished at what he had seen. The pace was increasing, and would continue to accelerate.

He earnestly begged his audience to prepare in ample time to meet the needs which would soon be upon them. No risk, he said, should ever be taken where the interests of a million people were involved. Fifty years ago their predecessors seemed to have thought that a reclamation scheme was immediately desirable, and today, with the price of land steadily going up to almost prohibitive prices, there could be no question that the necessity for a carefully thought out system of land reclamation on a large scale, was urgent. They were not dealing with tomorrow, or providing for tomorrow only, but they were dealing with 50 years hence, and he could assure them that if a beginning were not made without delay there would be grave trouble in carrying on the business of the city.

"It is said," continued Lord Sydenham earnestly, "that this is a scheme for benefiting only the rich man. Had this been so I would never have taken it up. As a matter of fact, it is the only scheme for benefiting the poor man without costing him anything. With one of the finest sea-front esplanades in the world, with a large public park adjacent, with the best site on the island laid out in the best way, and with the abolition of smoke, which is coming, Bombay would not only be urbs prima but urbs triumphantly pulcherrima in India."

ARBITRATION IS AGREED TO IN THE SARDINE DISPUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The crisis in the French sardine industry appears now likely to be settled. After many months of agitation M. Benoit, the president of the national syndicate of manufacturers engaged in this industry, has accepted the offer of M. de Monzie, the under secretary of state for the marine, who has been acting mediator in the matter for a considerable time.

The members of the syndicate unanimously accept the principle of arbitration by a commission consisting of two arbitrators, one to be selected by each interested party, with an umpire appointed by the government. They make the condition that the arbitration award shall apply to all ports on the coasts of Brittany and the Vendenne, and that the government shall make themselves responsible for the enforcement of the award, whatever it may be.

The terms of the reference are:

1. To inquire whether the present condition of the French sardine industry does not require immediate steps being taken to assure a larger and more regular supply of fish to the factories than has been the custom in the past.

2. Whether in such cases where the supply of fish does not exceed two thirds of the normal capacity of the factories the fishermen should not have greater liberty to use measures for taking fish than those prescribed by the authorities which are admittedly of a very restrictive character.

3. Whether the creation of mixed boards of arbitration consisting of representatives of manufactures will, in view of greater liberty being given to the fishermen as to the size of nets to be used, sufficiently safeguard the legitimate interests of the fishermen, and if not, what other provisions are necessary to protect these interests.

TURKEY PLANNING ANATOLIA REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Though no official information has been issued concerning the program of reform decided upon by the extraordinary council convened to consider the administration of Anatolia with Mahmud Shevket Pasha as president, it is known that a very thorough scheme has been adopted.

The provisions of the scheme include, it is said, the appointment of foreign inspectors to every vilayet, or group of vilayets, to supervise and direct its administration, the valis being prohibited from taking any measures of importance without their approval. The police of each vilayet will be under the command of a foreign officer who will be responsible for the maintenance of order. It is said that Turkey has already requested Great Britain to appoint two officials as inspectors of the vilayets inhabited by the Armenians.

In Syria, Hilmi Pasha will be nominated inspector of the three vilayets with the special mission of making a detailed report of necessary reforms.

INDIANS OPPOSE EXCLUSION BILL IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa — Mr. Gaudlin, the Indian leader, has pronounced upon the new South African immigration bill, which empowers the Union to preclude the entry of Asiatic races to South Africa. This bill has not, he declares, been met with favor by Indians. Unless it carries out the fundamental principle of compromise regarding rights already existing, and removes the racial bar, it will be entirely unacceptable to them.

The Indians held a public meeting in which it was resolved, failing satisfactory assurances from the government, to present a front of passive resistance to the bill. The minister of the interior sent a reassuring telegram to the meeting in which he said that the matter was receiving his earnest attention and that he hopes to send the decision of the government before long.

MOE CENTENARY HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The centenary of the birth of the Norwegian poet, Forgan Moe, the bishop of Kristiansand, was commemorated on April 22 last. Bishop Moe, together with his friend Pchev-Asbjornsen, collected the national stories of Norway and retold them in their own dialect, the first edition being issued in 1842.

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PRINCE KROPOTKIN IS STILL BANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Prince Kropotkin, the famous Russian revolutionary writer against whom a perpetual decree of expulsion was made by the Russian government 32 years ago, is at present staying at Locarno on Lake Maggiore, Switzerland. As the decree against him has never been repealed, the Swiss authorities have informed him that he cannot remain more than three months on the federal territory. A petition signed by the inhabitants of Locarno and by the Governor of the canton has been addressed to the council praying for the abrogation of the decree.

N. S. W. TRIBUTES TO SHAKESPEARE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—New South Wales proposes to honor the approaching tercentenary of Shakespeare by erecting a Shakespeare library, a bust or statue of Shakespeare and a Shakespeare theater in Sydney. The New South Wales Shakespearian Society has undertaken the task of raising £25,000 towards this objective, but it has approached the government for assistance in the matter of a suitable building. The proposal is that the government should erect a wing to the existing national library which could be regarded as the home of the memorial.

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Manufacturers Desiring to Change Locations

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Expert Advises Museums to Carry Their Art to the People

Small Institutions Too Self-Satisfied, Says Expert, and Should Go Out of Their Way to Educate People Instead of Waiting for Patrons

WASHINGTON—An appeal to the small art museums of this country to cease relying on their own importance and to educate the local communities to their true value was made by H. W. Kent, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Art Museum in the principal speech of the fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Art, which is in final session in the Hotel Willard today.

Mr. Kent contended that the small museum should no longer be content with being valued rightly by the knowing but should wage a campaign of education among the public. In this way the museums will reach their proper service to the community, he declared.

Praise for Germany's system in exercising a thorough supervision over her museums was expressed by Mr. Kent, who pointed out that the empire rightly considered the art institutions of the country a part of the educational systems, supporting with special care that class known as the industrial museums.

In offering a description of the Princeton museum Prof. F. J. Mather of Princeton University dwelt on the fact that the museum contained certain collections of porcelain and pottery that were of slight use locally, but which would be of appropriate value in some other museum.

Using this as his text, Professor Mather pointed out the need for some system in this country whereby the small museums could freely exchange collections. This could be done by the proper publicity and advertising loans and exchanges; by the establishment of a common clearing house for such exchanges, and by the making of loans for an indefinite time where the deeds of trust did not permit out and out exchange.

Professor Mather also urged that the large museums aid the smaller ones by lending the services of their experts and of the curators purchasing abroad.

Following an address on the Toledo Museum of Art by its assistant director, Mrs. George W. Stevens, short speeches were made by representatives of other national organizations, including Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association; Prof. Holmes Smith, president of the College Art Association; Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and Mitchell Carroll, secretary of the Archeological Institute.

The exhibition of industrial art being shown in connection with the convention has proved of great interest, all the principal schools of fine and applied art in the country being represented. Delegates from Boston attending the convention are Walter Gilman Page, Fitz Roy Carrington and Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Walker.

WHAT DOES CHARITY COST US?

By Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Illinois

THE United States is still in the stone age in the matter of accurate public statistics for charity and correction. States and municipalities have both pursued the biblical policy of not letting the left hand know what the right was spending on charity. A good many states compile figures of their poor relief budgets; some cities do likewise; and the federal census issues reports on almshouses and other charitable institutions. But most of these are not in shape for ready comparison. Still certain fairly accurate approximations may be made.

For state institutions per capita expenditures vary from 47 cents in Massachusetts, 57 cents in Wyoming, 66 cents in California, 85 cents in Indiana to $1.25 in Pennsylvania, $1.42 in Connecticut, $1.64 in Illinois, $2.63 in New York.

These figures should not, however, be taken literally to compare the liberality or efficient management of the respective states. The variations may only represent different policies in distributing the burden of poor relief between state and local authorities or between public and private agencies.

Outdoor relief given by the counties varies also from state to state, but averages about 30 cents per capita. On the basis of population reported by the last census this item would attain a total expenditure for the whole country of between $27,000,000 and $30,000,000. Many cities also distribute outdoor relief. An average of 24 leading cities shows a per capita of about 10 cents. Multiplied into the total urban population of the country, this item reaches about $4,250,000 annually.

The figures for New York and Massachusetts illustrate the burdens which older centers are carrying. New York reported in 1911 a total expenditure of over $24,000,000 for public and private institutions subject to visitation by the State Board of Charities. But this does not include the various charity organization societies and other non-institutional relief agencies, which would swell the sum by several millions. And the tide is rising at the rate of $1,000,000 a year. Massachusetts, also in 1911, spent over $1,500,000 on 11 state institutions, nearly $180,000 on state outdoor poor, considerably over $2,000,000 on local poor relief, and about $8,500,000 through private charity of various types.

The United States census report on benevolent institutions in 1904 gave the gross cost of maintaining all these 4207 institutions as over $52,000,000, exclusive of improvements and of almshouses and other charitable and defective institutions—a per capita cost of about 70 cents. From the census reports on certain classes of such institutions come figures which, reduced to a per capita basis and added to the cost of benevolent institutions, run up the sum to nearly $1.25. This means a total annual charitable outlay of over $112,000,000.

This enormous figure says nothing about large additions to plant. It does not of course, include a perhaps equal sum poured through private unrecorded channels. Nor does it include direct and indirect losses through poverty; the billions lost through unemployment, the loss of general capacity—if not genius—through deficient education, losses by fire and other causes, through allowing defective delinquents at large. Little wonder then that we are beginning to question and to look for preventive measures.

The third article of this series, entitled "Motives for Charity," will appear in the Monitor next Tuesday.

ADVANCED IDEAS FEATURE OF INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT

PITTSBURGH—In the seventeenth annual international exhibition of the Carnegie institute being held here the general average of the work is very high, and the general impression is excellent, such taste has been employed in the selection and hanging of the works. The 352 pictures will remain on view until June 30. To one visitor the exhibition conveyed the impression of a valuable loan collection of the best contemporary painting, rather than an exhibition of the usual sort.

All the works were in the line of advanced painting of the accepted style, no influence of the futurists or cubists being noticeable.

Solid craftsmanship is everywhere to be seen and there is much that is original and imaginative. Among the most striking is "Sleep," by Arthur B. Davis, a highly decorative and original concept, and "Goddess of Fortune in Distress" by Gaston LaTouche. This work is in the brilliant artificial style of landscape characteristic of this artist. The goddess sits on a stump waiting for the sturdy blacksmith to mend her coach. Castles, hills and a winding river form the gorgeous background.

"Sun and Shadow," a work filled with dainty brightness, is in the best style of Frank W. Benson, the Boston artist. This work is represented in the accompanying illustration.

One of the galleries is devoted to 26 works by Lucien Simon, which give a good idea of the rise of this noted Frenchman. He reaches his greatest power in his simple, sincere pictures of Breton peasant life.

Many other French painters are represented, including Renoir, Sisley, Pizzarro and Feckin, all of whom show brilliant work.

Among the Americans fine work is shown by John W. Alexander, Alexander Harrison, William M. Chase, Francis Murphy, Charles H. Woodbury, Charles H. Davis, Daniel Garber and Margaret F. Richardson. "Autumn in England," by Sir Alfred East, is in his finest vein, and John Lavery shows one of his portraits, so much admired in England.

Awards by judges were as follows: Carnegie gold medal carrying with it $1500 to Glyn W. Philpot, London, for his "Marble Worker"; the silver medal with $1000 to Henri Martin, Paris, for a mural decoration, entitled "Autumn"; the bronze medal with $500 to Gifford Beal, New York, for "The Manor House." Those receiving honorable mention were Arthur B. Davies, Leopold G. Seyffert, Arthur Streeton, Fred G. Gray, George Bellows and Hayler Lever.

ONE OF PICTURES AT PITTSBURGH

"Sun and Shadow" by Frank W. Benson of Boston

COURT RULES IT CANNOT FORCE TAXING OF FUND

CLEVELAND—Judges of the appellate court recently ruled they could not order the auditor of Lorain county to tax Oberlin College's endowment fund of $1,000,000.

Mandamus proceedings against the auditor, Conrad A. Horn, were begun by taxpayers of Oberlin, O., who want the endowment fund taxed.

The Oberlin College taxation problem has been watched by many Ohio colleges, nearly all of which have endowment funds that are not taxed.

Attorney Duane H. Tilden, former judge, represented the college. Former Judge Albert A. Thayer represented the taxpayers.

Mr. Thayer said he would file motion for a new trial, and if overruled, would carry the case to the supreme court.

NEW LAKE SHIP COMPANY FORMED

CLEVELAND, O.—Stockholders of the Lackawanna Steamship Company have formed the Inter-Lake Steamship Company. Thirty-nine freighters owned by the Lackawanna Steamship Company, the Huron Barge Company, Provident Steamship Company, Acme Steamship Company and Standard Steamship Company, were combined with 17 vessels belonging to the old Gilchrist Company.

The new company is capitalized at $6,500,000 with bonds of $3,000,000.

SCHOOLS TO OPEN 20 PLAYGROUNDS

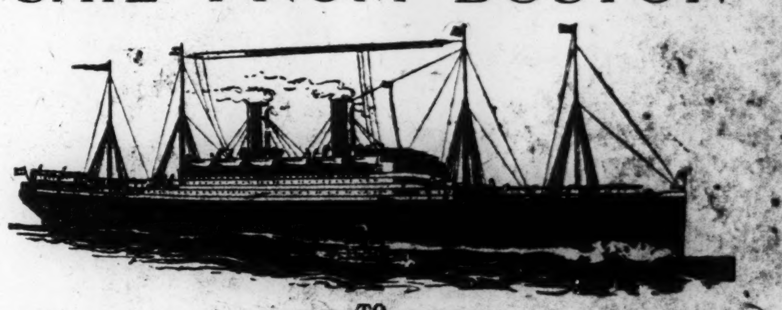
CLEVELAND, O.—Twenty school playgrounds will be thrown open June 23 and, except Saturday afternoons and Sundays, will be in use until Sept. 6, but not more than $12,000 may be spent in their operation and maintenance.

This is decided by the board of education. The authorizing resolution gave no specific statement of the cost other than to say that equipment "need not exceed $1000 in cost."

SUNDAY CONCERT BILL PASSED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The House Thursday passed what is known as the Gross Sunday bill, permitting band concerts in parks and "recreative sports" on Sunday, under authority of park commissioners, who are to make rules so that the peace and comfort of citizens be not disturbed. The Senate has already passed the bill and it now goes to the Governor.

"SAIL FROM BOSTON"



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KEENER COMPETITION FOR AMERICAN SHOE MEN SEEN

WASHINGTON—American shoe and leather manufacturers who are speculating on the effect of the Underwood tariff bill on their business and who are studying the capacity of foreign exporters to profit by the proposed reductions, are to be assisted in their investigations by the department of commerce. Within a few days, Arthur B. Butman, a commercial agent of the department, who has been in Europe for the past two years, is to start on a tour of the principal shoe and leather centers of the United States to disseminate first hand information in regard to the foreign industries. Cost of materials abroad, hours and rates of labor, the quality and quantity of the output and the disposition of the European public towards goods of American make will be laid before the manufacturers here. In addition to the manufacturing cities of New England, Mr. Butman is to visit New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia.

Two important factors in the progress of the foreign export trade within the last few years have been the general introduction of modern shoe making machinery manufactured by the United Shoe Machinery Company in their foreign factories and the adoption of the latest American styles, according to the expert of the department of commerce.

"One hardly expects to find the generally conservative Britisher other than a conservative manufacturer," he says. "Yet in all fairness I would state that the past five or six years have seen a marked change in methods and systems. There seems to have been an awakening all along the line and the results are noticeable not only in increased trade but in style, finish and workmanship.

"In foreign markets, the United Kingdom has become a successful competitor in the boot and shoe trade, while the improvement of the British product has tended to curb imports and to get in still greater control of the home market. Hence the American manufacturer must be prepared to meet keener competition, not only in the British market, but also in those in which the British manufacturer is seeking trade. Wages in the shoe industry in the United Kingdom are much lower than in the United States and the productive cost less.

"The industry in the German empire, as a whole, is advancing as regards both quality and quantity. As regards machinery, in some respects German factories are as fully equipped as the American. The larger part of the equipment is furnished by the German United Shoe Machinery Company. There has been a marked development in the domestic industry and Germany's exports of boots and shoes now exceed in value its imports. Germany is also making efforts to increase its export trade in leather as well as to supply the home demands.

"There are about 1000 factories in France in which footwear is manufactured by machinery. The more important factories have complete installations of modern shoe making machinery and turn out most creditable products. The output of the factories is steadily increasing and during the last two or three years especially there has been a marked improvement in style, fit and appearance. The shoe making machinery installed in French factories is largely supplied by the United Shoe Machinery Company of France.

"In Switzerland, the shoe and boot industry has grown but little in recent years. In the most up to date styles of men's and women's boots and shoes, the United States now leads all competitors and it is essential that our preeminence in this particular be maintained. The European manufacturer, by close study of American methods and by a careful copying of our products, has so improved his machine product that only by vigilance directed toward the special points of vantage possessed by the American shoe can the United States maintain and increase its export trade, not only in Switzerland but in France and Germany as well.

"Most of the footwear produced in Russia at present is made by hand, but there are 49 factories in the country. The manufacture of shoes by hand is an important home, or peasant industry in many parts of the empire. The work is usually cut out by shop owners or master workmen at the workshop or store, and is then given out to the peasants who prepare and finish the same in their homes. The quantity of boots and shoes manufactured in Russia is increasing, however, and the larger part is made on American machinery."

CANADA WANTS U. S. TO PAY $500

WASHINGTON—Whether the United States, as the innocent receiver of stolen property, is responsible for the value thereof is a question that the international arbitration tribunal which is passing upon British-American claims was asked to decide Thursday.

The Canadian Government demands about $500, the value of 68,500 feet of lumber used in 1900 to construct the military barracks of Eagle City, Alaska. Canada alleges that the United States bought this lumber from a man named Howard Mountain, who cut it from Canadian domain without a permit and without payment. He is alleged to have left the country later.

FALLS MAY GET BRIGHT LIGHTS

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—William E. Tuttle, secretary of the Niagara Falls, Ontario, Board of Trade, vice-president of the Niagara Falls Press Club and a member of the Hundred Years' Peace Association is working to have the cataracts illuminated during the 100 years' peace celebration in 1915. The proposition will be taken up at a meeting on May 20. The cataracts were illuminated for a week in 1907.

Last year the New York State Legislature offered to appropriate $500,000 for the scheme if Ontario would do likewise.

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NEITHER CAPITAL NOR LABOR MENACED SAYS HOUSE LEADER

WASHINGTON—Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee came to the defense of Secretary of Commerce Redfield Thursday in response to an attack made by Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

The Wyoming member charged that the secretary of commerce, in his speech before the National Association of Employing Lithographers in this city last night, had "threatened" American manufacturers with investigation if wages are reduced as a result of Democratic tariff revision.

"For years," said Mr. Underwood, "Republicans have stated that they levied tariff taxes in this country in the interest of labor. Today the glove is off the mailed hand, and the gentleman from Wyoming exposes the ground on which his party has always stood. He stands here only in the interest of the great manufacturers of this country and cares nothing for the labor that works in the factory."

Mr. Underwood explained that an examination of the tariff hearings would disclose the fact that "threats were made by manufacturers that if the Democratic House dared to reduce the protective tariff in the interests of the American people they would take that reduction out of labor in their mills and their factories."

"Man after man," he said, "came to us and said that what reductions we made on these protected industries would be taken from the pockets of labor." Mr. Mondell wanted to know if Mr. Underwood is in favor of running factories at a permanent loss.

"The Democratic party is not opposed to any legitimate profit in any industry," replied the floor leader. "Many of these industries have made unreasonable profits, and now they would continue to keep these enormous profits at the expense of their labor. I want it distinctly understood that we are not threatening industry nor are we threatening labor.

"There is no desire on the part of the government to interfere with any industry. We have no right to stop them, but when we see conditions existing in this country that will be detrimental to labor we are entitled to know if these employers are telling the truth."

Mr. Mondell wanted to know if in case any industries are seriously affected by the tariff, such injustice would be rectified by legislation.

"When the department of commerce, after a careful, disinterested and honest investigation," replied Mr. Underwood, "reports that an injustice has been done either to any industry in this country or to the labor employed in that industry, you may rest assured that the Democrats will rectify any wrong that has been done."

"Does that include wool and sugar?" asked the member from Wyoming.

"There are some propositions that we recognize are not entitled to be classed as legitimate industries," replied Mr. Underwood, "any more than you can grow lemons in Maine or that we expect to continue an improperly conducted or an improperly managed industry. But we are entitled to know the facts and we are going to know them. There is no threat."

PUPILS STUDY U. S. POSTAL RULE

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—A new course of study has been added to the grammar grades here. The students are to study the United States postal rules and regulations. Postmaster Kurtz offered the literature and the superintendent of schools, Stanley P. Ashe, has adopted the course.

Eighth-grade pupils will be taught the rules including careful training in the use of the parcel post system.

NASHUA D. A. R. ELECT

NASHUA, N. H.—At the meeting of Matthew Thornton chapter, D. A. R., yesterday Mrs. Addie M. Cook was reelected regent. Others officers elected were: Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, first vice-regent; Mrs. Mary S. Holman, second vice-regent; Mrs. Belle K. Ashley, registrar; Miss Addie C. Walker, treasurer; Miss Josephine Stevens, historian.

COLLEGE RECEIVES MANY DOCUMENTS

CHICAGO—Books, manuscripts and newspaper files numbering 30,000 and composing the historical collection made by Col. Reuben T. Durrett of Louisville, have been received at the University of Chicago and placed in the Harper Memorial library.

The manuscripts include the journal of Celeron, leader of the French expedition to the upper Ohio in 1749; of Thomas Walker, the first English explorer of the middle Mississippi valley, and of Col. Richard Henderson, founder of the state of Transylvania; the autobiography of George Rogers Clark and collections made by Daniel Boone, Thomas Hart and Governor Shelby.

The newspaper files cover the history of the Ohio valley from 1798 to 1860 and the books treat of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and the Ohio valley.

POST STAMPING DEVICE INVENTED

NEW ORLEANS—Robert J. Jobin and Joseph A. Prat, citizens of New Orleans, have received a patent from the United States patent office on a postage stamping machine.

The invention obviates the necessity of rehandling mail which has passed through a canceling machine without proper cancellation of the postage stamps, for the reason that the impression made by the new device can be used only for the letter on which it is stamped, and the canceling machine will stamp the mailing time or date on such letter.

The use of the invention by government departments employing penalty envelopes will automatically register the amount of postage used.

HIGH LIVING COST SAID TO HAVE REDUCED SALARIES OF TEACHERS

WASHINGTON—Most of the teachers in the United States have in effect had their salaries reduced since 1897. Despite an apparent increase in money received, the high cost of living has cut into their salaries just as definitely as if a school board had sliced them. A teaching position which paid $600 salary in 1897 is paying in purchasing power the equivalent of about $416 today, if measured by 1897 prices; the teacher on the $1000 salary gets no more for his money today than he would have procured 15 years ago for $693. This is what the high cost of living has done to teachers and others on a fixed salary schedule, according to a report on teachers' salaries and cost of living distributed by the United States bureau of education.

Dr. Robert C. Brooks, executive secretary for the N. E. A. committee, which prepared he report, shows by bureau of labor figures that wholesale prices in 1911 were 44.1 per cent higher than in 1907; that retail prices had increased 50.2 per cent in the same period; while in June, 1912, retail food prices were 61.7 per cent higher than in 1896. With these figures as a basis he analyzes teachers' salaries in five cities in different parts of the United States and demonstrates the plight of the teachers in the problem of increased cost of living.

According to the Brooks report, teachers do not receive enough salary, even in the cities, to save money or to proceed with further professional training. Out of the 1600 teachers investigated, only 13 were found who possessed property over $15,000, and practically every one of these 13 owed their good fortune to sources other than their salaries of teachers.

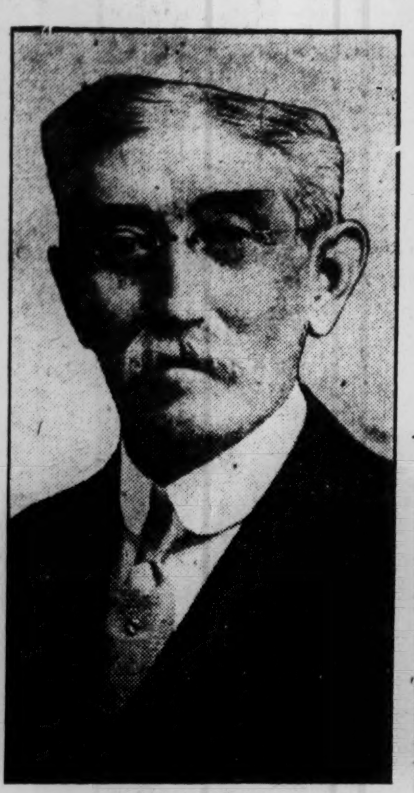
EXPERT AT WORK ON CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON—A currency bill, which will be known as the administration bill, will be introduced in the House soon after it convenes for general business in June. The President has engaged in working up certain details a professor of economy of one of the large universities.

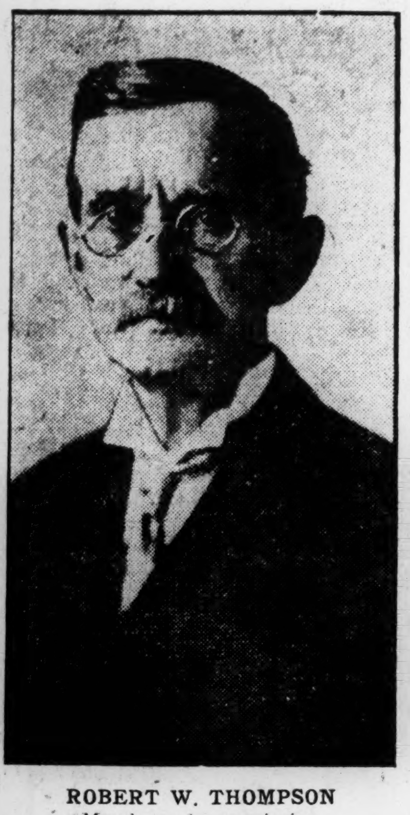
When asked who this professor was, the President refused to say. He said his reason for not making it known who was doing this work was to shield him from the various persons and organizations interested in currency reform.

System of Beautiful Parks Plan for Lynn

HENRY R. FRENCH
Chairman of park commission



FRANK W. ATKINS
Member of commission



ROBERT W. THOMPSON
Member of commission

EDWARD L. CAHILL
Member of commission

L. A. WENTWORTH
Secretary of park commission

New Commission in First Meeting Elects Its Officers and Plans Preliminary Campaign for Improvement of the Shoe City

"PEOPLE'S BOARD"

LYNN, Mass.—The new park commissioners held their first meeting last night and organized with Henry R. French as chairman and L. A. Wentworth as secretary. Besides these two officers the board, which was appointed May 6 by Herbert C. Bayrd, commissioner of public property, is composed of Frank W. Atkins, Edward L. Cahill and Robert W. Thompson.

To become familiar with the property under their jurisdiction and to discuss plans for future development of the city's parks, the commissioners will make a circuit of the city in an automoblie next Friday afternoon. Among other places Flax pond in the Glenmere section will be inspected. It is proposed to build a drive around this beauty spot and make other improvements there.

Henry R. French, the chairman, served on the school board from 1903 to 1908, inclusive. He was chairman of that board for four years.

L. A. Wentworth is an expert on botanical research, and has written books on botany. He has always been of great assistance to park commissioners in the past.

Robert W. Thompson is a shoe manufacturer. He is president of the Broadway Associates, an association for the bettering of conditons around Flax pond and the northern section of Lynn.

Commissioner Bayrd appointed Mr. Thompson more for the fact that he was familiar with the conditions existing around Flax pond than any other citizen. It has been proposed to beautify Flax pond by building a boulevard around it, and Mr. Thompson and the Broadway Associates originated the plan. Mr. Bayrd now thinks that the plan can be carried through with Mr. Thompson in power as a park commissioner.

Edward L. Cahill, president of the Lynn Typographical Union, is a reserve policeman. He has always been interested in park work.

Frank W. Atkins, a real estate dealer, was a member of the Lynn common council in 1886 and an alderman in 1888. In 1911 he was a trustee of the Lynn public library. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1911 and 1912.

Commissioner Bayrd calls the commission a "people's board."

NASHUA CHARTER BILL IS PASSED

CONCORD, N. H.—The Nashua charter bill was passed by the Senate Tuesday.

The charter bill as passed provides for a referendum election by the voters of Nashua for Tuesday, June 10, of the present year.

At that time the voters of this city will register their preference, first, as to whether or not they wish to present city charter to remain in force.

After having so voted on this question voters will then express their choice between plan one and plan two for new charter government.

SALARY RAISE BILL IS DELAYED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The board of aldermen Thursday refused to concur in the salary ordinance as amended by the common council to include raises for the councilmen from $300 to $500 and for the aldermen from $500 to $750.

A separate ordinance, presented by Alderman Moulton, calling for the same increases for the city council members as were named in the common council's amendment, was referred to the finance committee at his request.

AUSTRIA RECOGNIZES HUERTA

NEW YORK—Formal recognition has been given to the new government at Mexico City by Austria, in addition to France and Spain, according to a telegram received at the Mexican consulate here from Algara R. De Terreros, Mexican charge d'affaires at Washington.

PORTLAND TRADE BOARD TO MAKE 700-MILE TOUR

Party of Merchants and Manufacturers of Maine City to Visit Many Places With Final Destination at Quebec

PROGRAM ARRANGED

PORTLAND, Me.—About 100 members of the Portland Board of Trade will leave this city May 22 in a special train over the Grand Trunk system to visit practically every important point between Portland and Quebec. This is the third annual tour of such a nature.

In all, about 700 miles will be covered, the excursionists living aboard the train and stopping at various points long enough to be entertained with automobile trips and dinners and to tell the people of the places visited something of the manufacturing interests and especially attractive features of this city as a ho le town. The train carrying the party will be made up of two baggage cars, a pullman diner, four sleeping cars and a coach.

En route, the following places will be visited: Yarmouth, Mechanic Falls, Norway, South Paris, Bethel, all in Maine; Gorham, Berlin, Groveton, North Stratford, all in New Hampshire; Island Pond, Vt.; Coaticook across the line, Sherbrooke, and Quebec.

The travelers will reach Quebec on Saturday where for 14 hours they will be entertained by the Canadians. This day will be, as it happens, a holiday in Quebec, the birthday anniversary of the late Queen Victoria and letters received by the Board of Trade here from Quebec assure the excursionists a royal welcome and a day of sightseeing and other pleasures.

The party will leave Quebec late in the evening for the trip across the 318 miles of rails back to the starting point.

Boards of trade in Sherbrooke, Berlin and Coaticook have written the board here of special attention which they are planning to pay the visitors. In these places and others the party will find automobiles in waiting for trips through the principal districts.

Arrangements for the trip are being made through the local board's secretary, Maurice C. Rich.

Among those who have already registered for the trip are Percy S. Ackerman, Maurice C. Rich, H. W. Susskraut, Chas. F. Flagg, W. W. Mitchell, Moses M. Goold, David A. Callahan, Frank J. Watson, Gardner L. Nelson, Frederick C. Prince, Charles A. Strout, William W. Thomas, Franklin C. Talbot, C. B. Varney, R. D. Shea, Fred D. Swasey, Horace Sheesly, Leroy F. Tobie, Rex W. Dodge, R. B. Wilson, Thomas J. Laithwaite, C. A. Weston, Walter DeC. Moore, T. Calvin Tyson, Augustus F. Moulton, Francis L. Littlefield, Fred M. Prescott, W. M. Fawcett, Silas B. Adams, R. H. Stockman, Philip I. Jones, Wallace E. Easton, D. B. Smith, Fred H. Drinkwater, William H. Dow, Daniel W. Hoegg, Jr., Harry B. Ivers, George C. Tainsh, J. Henry Rines, Adam P. Leighton, George S. Ellis, F. E. Irwin, Frank H. Haskell, John Porter, Clarence H. Lane, Louis N. Kamber, George W. Hardy, Frank M. Low, C. H. G. Miner, Matthew J. Paker, Chas. A. Bradley, Herbert O. Phillips, L. L. Mason, Horatio Clark, James J. Pooler, and Charles A. Nowell.

BOARD GETS BRIDGE QUESTION

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—At a special town-meeting here Wednesday to determine what should be done relative to the erection of a permanent bridge over the White river to take the place of the one destroyed at the time of the March high water, it was voted to leave the question in the hands of the selectmen.

FOREST FIRES UNDER CONTROL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Forest fires in various parts of the state are under control. The losses in Smithfield, Lincoln, Johnston and Charlestown did not include any buildings, but will be heavy.

CITY MUST TAKE ITS WIRES FROM POSTAL CO.'S POLES

BANGOR, Me.—Notice has been served upon the board of aldermen of this city by the Postal Telegraph Company that all city wires and attachments must be removed from its poles. This action follows a recent petition of the Postal company asking the city to remove certain high tension wires of 5000 and 6000 volts from its wires on Hammond street.

City Engineer Bicknell stated that to remove city wires from the company's poles will leave Hammond street from Pier street to the end of the car line without light, also South Park street, Pine street and Stillwater avenue.

The city has used the company's poles for years, he continued, and up to this time there has not been any objection. The telephone company has probably the same legal rights as the Postal. It has offered to put up a series of poles on Hammond street and allow the city to use them. Evidently, he continued, the telephone company does not consider the city wires objectionable.

According to a representative of the Postal, the company is sure of its rights and he objected to the cross arms put up by the city as insufficient in length.

NEW HAVEN YARDS ROUNDHOUSE FIRE

Crews brought to safety 16 of the 22 engines in the roundhouse at the Roxbury yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, back of the Y. M. C. A. building on Huntington avenue, last evening, when a three-alarm fire started there. Before the flames were brought under control, District Chiefs Stephen J. Ryder and John E. Madison were injured by falling into firing pits and damage of $7000 was caused. Police assert that the fire was caused by leaking gas.

After District Chief Ryder received attention in an office used by employees of the road, he returned to the fire. Traffic on the Providence division, which runs by the roundhouse, was not delayed, with the exception of one or two passenger trains. The building is an old one and contains 22 ash pits. Of late the building has been used as a repair shop for locomotives.

GEORGIA IS ADDED TO NEWPORT FLEET

NEWPORT, R. I.—The naval fleet at Newport was increased by one battleship Thursday afternoon, the Georgia, Capt. Marbury Johnson, of the third division, which arrived from the Boston navy yard.

The arrival of the Georgia makes nine battleships which are now anchored off Newport. The Rhode Island, which has been undergoing standardization trials off Rockland, is expected back in the bay either today or early tomorrow, and this will make 10 ships to enter the maneuvers in Block island sound next week.

LIGHTING CHANGE IS DISCUSSED

BIDDEFORD, Me.—Fifty or more members of the Business Men's Association met in Odd Fellows hall Tuesday night and discussed the proposition to place ornamental light poles on both sides of Main street. Harvey S. Tonks, manager of the Ornamental Light Pole company, was present and explained the various ways in which other cities had gone about the task of changing over their lighting system.

Mr. Tonks stated that in November last he secured the contract to place the ornamental lighting system in the city of Lewiston and that the poles would be installed within the next few weeks.

ONLY $4000 NEEDED FOR LIBRARY SITE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The end of the campaign to raise the $18,000 necessary for the purchase of the site for the North End library in Memorial square is near an end. Only $4000 more is needed.

TO GATHER FUND PLEDGED TASK OF Y. M. C. A.

With $215,790 Promised Campaign Teams for Building, Association at Springfield Plans Collection of Money

WORK IS SUMMARIZED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With a surplus of pledges in hand, the directors of the campaign for a building fund for the Young Men's Christian Association are now ready to proceed to make collections.

The sum desired was $200,000, and the auditing committee reports that the total sum promised has run up to $215,792.71.

Notices of the receipt of pledges have been sent to all those who contributed, with the postcript stating that payment would be appreciated at this time, and already a considerable sum is said to have been received. The first instalment falls due on June 1.

The revised list of teams confirms the daily records which were announced during the rush of the campaign. C. B. Potter's team was ahead, with a total of $14,259, while B. A. Franklin's team had a lead over its nearest rival with $12,984. C. H. Parsons' team ran second in the citizens' committee group with $7453, and W. P. Dodge's team was second in the business men's committee with $6730. In the young business men's committee H. A. Wheat's team won first place with pledges to the amount of $3366. W. J. Hyland's solicitors came in second with a total of $2772.

Figures pertaining to the work of those forces which were called in just at the last moment when it looked as though the campaign might not succeed, show that the Young Men's Christian Association college boys, working in a field which had been gone over once, drew forth $1660, while the high school boys, under the same conditions, succeeded in getting out $652.

A small squad of grammar school boys brought in $570, while the triangles which were placed on the doors of different people added nearly another $1000.

Since the campaign has closed $503.14 has come in from miscellaneous sources, much of it being additions made by original contributors.

RAILROAD OBJECTS TO UNDERPASSES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Hearings begun many months ago on the desirability of extending Dwight and Water streets under the railroad tracks to connect with North and Fulton streets, respectively, were resumed yesterday.

Attorney Walter S. Robinson, who represented the road, said that the railroad company had requested him to announce that it had objections to the plan for a 60-foot underpass beneath its tracks to join Water street to Fulton street. Many of those present declared that they must go on record as opposed to the New Haven railroad in its obstructionist attitude.

At the close of the hearing most of those present went to the Board of Trade rooms, where the Water Street Improvement Association signed a petition asking that the widening of that street be continued to the Boston & Albany tracks, the underpass site.

GEORGE H. LOCKE INVITED TO SPEAK

TORONTO, Ont.—George H. Locke, chief librarian of the public library, has been asked to speak at the meeting of the British Library Association at Eastbourne, this summer.

Mr. Locke addressed the association at Exeter three years ago at the request of Sir Frederick Kenyon, principal librarian of the British Museum, and then president of the British Association.

NOTED NATURALIST TAKES WALKS WITH HOLYOKE CLASSES

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—John Burroughs, the naturalist, is spending several days at Mt. Holyoke College. Yesterday Mr. Burroughs went out with Dr. Clapp and a number of students of zoology. He is not interested in laboratory work, but always studies birds and flowers in their natural environment.

Mr. Burroughs lamented the fact that the number of birds is growing smaller every year. The crow and the red squirrel, which eat birds' eggs for food, would never be the cause of the extermination of birds. The artificial enemies, the cat and the gun, are what have taken them off. The passenger pigeons, which used to sweep across the sky, are now practically gone. Even the robins, he said, are not nearly as plentiful as they once were, and the bobolinks are going fast, particularly in the South. He spoke of the peculiar habits of a number of birds, which were seen in the course of the walk.

U. S. SAILOR HERE AS STOWAWAY

Leslie Godfrey, a native of Sydney, New South Wales, arrived here today on the British steamer Bulgarian Prince, having stowed away on the vessel at Malta. Godfrey claimed to have enlisted on the U. S. S. Brutus, an auxiliary coal collier, at Norfolk for a 12-month term.

According to his story today, he served five months, when an argument arose over the poor quality of food served to the men. On reaching Malta, the officers paid Godfrey off and he was left on the island. He said he was boatswain on the Brutus and tells of the experiences the Brutus had during the Turkish-Bulgarian war.

Immigration officials held Godfrey for a hearing before a board of special inquiry and he was taken to the detention station at Long wharf.

MAINE PUPILS PLANT TREES

AUGUSTA, Me.—Three thousand silver maples were distributed this morning among the pupils in the schools of Augusta and in all the grades in all the schools there are exercises with Arbor day programs. Each child was given a tree for the purpose of planting at home.

Trees also were distributed to the rural schools and each rural school, after its Arbor day program in the schoolhouse, will clean up its school yard and plant several trees on the school grounds.

BIDDEFORD MAY GET TERMINAL

BIDDEFORD, Me.—Representatives of the Portland Street Railway Company, the Atlantic Shore Railway Company, the Biddeford and Saco Railway Company and the Atlantic Express Company were in the city Tuesday looking over available points on which it might be possible to build a freight terminal which would accommodate the express business of the Atlantic Company.

CONEY ISLAND SEASON OPENS

NEW YORK—More than 100,000 persons attended the floral carnival and celebration on Thursday, which marked the opening of the season at Coney Island. The parade last night included 12 flower-coverd floats, with 20 girls in each float. Between the floats were bands of musicians. To welcome the public to the island all of the business houses in Surf avenue were decorated with flowers and bunting.

SCHOOL HEAD CHANGED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Announcement is made of the resignation of Job Williams as head of the American School for the Deaf here, and the choice of Prof. Henry A. Perkins of Trinity College to succeed him. Dr. Williams has been principal for the past 30 years.

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DARTMOUTH ENDS JUNIOR EXERCISES

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College's annual junior week will come to a close tonight with the promenade to be held in the hall of the alumni gymnasium.

The following members of the junior class will act as ushers: James C. Blythe of Chicago, George E. Briggs, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass.; Fletcher H. Colby of Berlin, N. H.; Wesley T. Engelhorn of Spokane, Wash.; Arthur C. Estep of Cleveland, Howell K. Hallett of Haverhill, William C. Hands, Jr., of New York; Hazen B. Hinnman of Coos, N. H.; Ernest L. Kimball of Cambridge, Paul W. Loudon of North Troy, N. Y.; Winthrop J. Snow and F. Francis Sullivan of Fitchburg.

OFFICERS HONOR GENERAL PEW

More than 150 officers attended the reception given to Maj. Gen. William A. Pew, former commander of second brigade, M. V. M., by his former subordinates and associates in the American house last night.

REPUBLICANS TO DINE WEDNESDAY

Republicans of the state are looking forward to the dinner of the Lincoln Republican Club scheduled for Wednesday night, May 21, at the American house.

HALF-FARE TICKETS FOR STUDENTS

Reestablishment by all the railroads in Massachusetts of half-fare commutation tickets for all students under 21 years is now effective. Since the abolition of the half-fare ticket last January there have been many protests from students and hearings have been held in connection with the railroad commissioners investigation of the situation. So much pressure was brought to bear on the railroads that they restored the former rates.

TEACHER DECLINES REELECTION

BROOKFIELD, Mass.—Explaining that he was seeking a larger field but that he had no definite plans formed, Walter S. Adams, principal of the Brookfield high school, on Thursday sent a letter to the superintendent of schools in which he declined to be a candidate for reelection.

PRINCE ALBERT IN HALIFAX

HALIFAX, N. S.—The training ship Cumberland, with Prince Albert of England on board, arrived here on Thursday. There will be no official recognition of the prince's presence aboard the training ship, as he is being treated as an ordinary cadet.

ELECTRIC STRIKE UNCHANGED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Little change in the electricians' strike is noted, both sides report favorable progress. More non-union men arrived in Pittsfield Thursday and contractors are caring for the jobs that need immediate attention.

PROGRESSIVES GAIN 73 MEMBERS

Progressives continued to gain on the election commissioners, books at the expense of the two older parties yesterday. Seventy former Republicans and three former Democrats were enrolled as members of the new party

NEW YORK CADETS ON FOREIGN CRUISE ON U. S. GUNBOAT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The United States naval gunboat Newport, manned by young cadets from New York, is now steaming across the Atlantic ocean on its annual cruise to foreign countries in command of Capt. E. H. Stillman, U.S.N., retired. The vessel, which is lent by the government to New York city as a nautical training schoolship, sailed from New London Wednesday to be gone a number of months.

For five years the Newport, a craft of 1010 tons displacement, has been assigned to New York. The vessel furnishes an opportunity to train young men in elementary naval service and for the American merchant marine. Gunnery is not practised on the Newport.

Four gunboats for state naval training school purposes are lent by the navy department. To Massachusetts is assigned the Ranger, a craft of 1261 tons displacement.

Another vessel is provided for Philadelphia while the fourth is on the Pacific coast. Maintenance of these gunboats is provided by the states or municipalities.

On returning from the foreign cruise the Newport will be turned over to the state of New York next fail for use as a training ship.

SALESMEN PLAN BIGGER EXPOSITION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield council, united commercial travelers, whose successful industrial exposition in the city hall March 29 to April 5 drew great crowds to the city, are already planning for the repetition of the event on an even larger scale next year, and have chosen an executive committee to direct the work of preliminary organization.

MINIATURISTS ELECT OFFICERS

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters reelected the following officers on Thursday: Emily D. Taylor, president; Ludwig E. Faber, vice-president; A. Margaretta Archambault, secretary; Amy Otis, Ellen W. Ahrens, Herman Deigendesch, executive committee; Edna H. Simpson was elected treasurer. The annual exhibition of miniatures will be held in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Nov. 8 to Dec. 14, 1913.

PARCEL POST GAINS SHOWN

WASHINGTON—Reports received at the postoffice department indicate that 59,500,000 parcel post packages were sent through the mails in April, approximately 54 per cent more than were handled in January, the first month of the system's operation.

PROVIDENCE ASSESSOR OUT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mayor Gainer has called a special session of the board of aldermen and of the common council on Monday next to elect an assessor of taxes to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes.

Y. M. C. A. FILLS POSITION

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have voted to engage Clyde T. Timbie as social secretary of the association.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWN HAVING A TUNIC EFFECT

May have shawl collar or high neck

THE dress that gives an impression of a tunic is both smart and practical, for there is always the appearance of a double skirt with only the weight of one. This one is designed for small women and for young girls and is made of striped silk with trimming of plain satin. It is pretty, yet at the same time, it is so simple that it is available for many needs.

The three-piece skirt is arranged over a trimming band and is joined to a simple blouse, the two being closed at the left of the front.

Most wearers will like the shawl collar this season, but, to those who find the high neck more becoming, the small view will be interesting. Such a dress appropriately can be made from any one of the simple silks, from cotton voile or cotton crepe, from cotton brocade, from eponge, or from linen. Embroidered linen with plain as trimming would be very pretty. White voile with trimming of rose color or pale green would make a dainty frock, white linen with rose colored or blue would make a good effect or buff linen with brown would be handsome.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5⅝ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1¾ yards 27 for the trimming.

The pattern of the dress (7272) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CLEANSING DRESS MATERIAL

Employment of soap-bark, gasoline and chalk

ONE of the first questions that confronts the woman who is going to make a dress is how to cleanse the material. Many think that they must send everything of that nature to a cleaner, for they have not sufficient confidence in their own ability to cleanse it properly. Of course there are some colors as well as materials which it is much better to cleanse by the dry process, but in many cases the material can be washed at home and be made to look like new, which is all that a professional cleaner can do, and considerable expense is saved. As for the labor involved, it is really easier to wash the material than it is to pack it up and carry it down town.

If it is an all-wool material, it may be thoroughly washed in the tub in lukewarm water in which has been placed a bag containing soap-bark. Ten cents' worth of this bark may be purchased and put in a thin salt bag and thrown into a pan of water on the stove. Let it boil till the water is very soapy, then empty into a tub and add cold water till it is the right temperature to be comfortable for the hands. Wash the goods thoroughly and rinse quickly in water of the same temperature, iron on the wrong side before the goods is entirely dry.

Some have had but meager success in cleansing spots with gasoline, for there was sure to be a rim which showed just how far the gasoline had spread, but when the whole garment, whether waist or skirt, was dipped the result was entirely satisfactory. A blue foulard which received this treatment not long ago seemed at first sight to be almost hopeless. There were numerous spots of grease on the front breadth and the entire appearance showed that the dress had received hard usage. Two quarts of gasoline were purchased at the nearest garage and kept tightly covered. When the skirt was ripped apart and brushed the silk was put into the pail containing the gasoline, the cover put on and left for five minutes. If material is left in gasoline too long it will have a tendency to rot it. The work was done on the back porch and a clean cloth was placed on a long table, then one gore at a time was taken out of the pail and the spots thoroughly rubbed with a piece of the goods. By this time the gasoline was evaporated from the gore and it was dipped again and rubbed on both sides of the silk. If it is not thoroughly cleaned with the first treatment, the process may be repeated until the spots are entirely removed.

In using gasoline it is always much pleasanter to do the work out of doors on a windy day, for the odor is so lasting that it requires several hours in a good breeze to get it absolutely free, and it also avoids any danger from fire.

A white wool dress may be kept looking nice for a long time if French chalk is dusted on any spots of dirt which may be gotten on it. If the dress is well shaken and brushed when it is taken off and the spots are treated to a coating of the chalk, when it is brought out to be worn the next time it will usually be found that with the brushing off of the chalk the spots have disappeared.

DISHES FROM DAKOTA WOMEN

Biscuits, doughnuts, curry and cookies

DAKOTA women have contributed these recipes to a symposium published in the current Delineator.

Dakota Apple Rosettes—Peel and quarter as many apples as are needed, allowing one to each guest. Sweeten to taste, put in a covered dish and bake. When cold, place in rosette shells one big tablespoonful of the apple or two or three quarters, then a teaspoonful of ground nuts, and on this a spoonful of whipped cream sweetened and flavored. These are very nice for luncheon.

Lightest of Biscuits—Two cupfuls of flour, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, four rounding teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Mix, chop into this two full tablespoonfuls of butter (or lard), then add gradually one cupful of milk. Roll out the dough, cut in small biscuits, place in greased pan and bake in a quick oven for 12 minutes. The dough should be very soft.

Army Doughnuts—Two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of softened butter, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of vinegar, and flour to roll easily. Cut in circles with a biscuit-cutter, then stamp out the centers with a smaller cutter and fry in hot fat. These are delicious.

Tomato Curry—Peel and slice rather thick four or five ripe tomatoes. Cook one tablespoonful each of minced onion and celery in two of butter, and then put in the tomato slices and cook them for a few minutes. Mix one tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of curry-powder, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, and one eighth teaspoonful of paprika, with three quarters of a cupful of cream. Put the tomato slices in a hot dish, pour the cream mixture into the saute pan and cook until it begins to thicken; then pour it over the tomatoes. This can be cooked in a chafing-dish and is perfectly delicious for luncheon.

Home-made Ice-cream—Use for this one quart each of milk and cream, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of flour and flavoring to suit taste. Place the milk in a double-boiler and when hot add flour and sugar well beaten with a little of the milk. Cook 10 minutes, cool and add one quart of rich cream and flavoring, and freeze. If rich cream is used, the dish is as good as mousse. The proportions given make nearly one gallon.

Delicious Cake Filling—Boil one-half cupful of cream and one cupful of sugar five minutes. Remove from the fire and beat with a fork or spoon until creamy. Before pouring over the cake add one-half cupful of finely ground peanuts. If too stiff to pour, it can be reheated.

Circus Cookies—One-half cupful of butter or other shortening, one-half cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, the yolks of four eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, two of baking-powder and one of vanilla. Perhaps a tablespoonful of milk if it seems to be needed. Mix stiff enough so that it can be cut with a knife. Mold the dough into small balls, and press a quarter of a walnut meat into the top. Press flat with a baking-powder can.

MAPLE SUBSTITUTE

For the economical housewife, the following is an excellent substitute for maple syrup, and is much cheaper, says Harpers Magazine. Take a cup of brown sugar and two cups of water; boil until it is the consistency of syrup; then add five or six drops of vanilla.

CUTTING HINT FROM A CHEF

MANY housewives think that French chefs have notions which are too high flown to be of use to the ordinary home cook. "They have so much to do with," complains the home cook, "they are so used to working with large quantities of supplies that they know nothing of the needs of the home kitchen, where economy must be practised."

Here is a hint from a chef which may well be put in practise by any home cook. When cutting tarts first stamp out the rings. Roll the trimmings into a thin sheet with the rolling pin, and stamp out the rounds to go under the rings. In this there is no waste of crust. Yet do not most home cooks first stamp out the rounds and then the rings and leave much of the trimming to take care of itself?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAM TOMATO SOUP

ONE PINT tomatoes, one half teaspoon soda, one and a half tablespoon butter, one and a half tablespoons flour, one quart rich milk, one half teaspoon salt, one fourth teaspoon pepper, one onion, one cup chopped celery. Put tomatoes in stewpan; add butter, salt, pepper, onion and celery and stew until tender. Have milk scalded; thicken with the flour rubbed smooth in cold milk and add. Cook until thick as cream. Take tomatoes from fire, add soda and mix together.

PUFFY OMELET

Four yolks and two whites, one fourth teaspoon salt, pinch of pepper, three tablespoons water, one tablespoon butter. Beat whites until stiff and dry. Beat yolks until thick and light colored. Add water, salt and pepper to beaten yolks. Melt butter in frying pan. Turn yolks over whites and fold together. Turn into frying pan; spread evenly. Have low flame under frying pan and cook two minutes. Then set in moderate oven, score and turn. Serve on hot dish.

CHERRY OMELET

Drain the liquor from a can of cherries and chop fruit coarsely. Reserve 12 or 15 cherries whole. To the chopped cherries add three tablespoons of the cherry juice, bringing to a boiling point and keep hot in a double boiler while preparing the omelet. Beat the yolks of five eggs light. Add two heaping tablespoons white sugar and whip the whites very stiff. Melt one tablespoon butter in a hot omelet pan and pour in the omelet batter. Cook until set, spread upon half the omelet the minced cherries. Sprinkle with white sugar, fold other half of omelet over the fruit; put on a heated platter and place the whole cherries around the edge of the dish. Serve at once with hot cherry sauce. Fresh cherries can be substituted for canned ones.

PUMPKIN BROWN BREAD

Two cups pumpkin juice, three cups yellow cornmeal, three cups ryemeal, half a cup molasses, one teaspoon salt, two cups milk and one teaspoon baking soda. Mix these ingredients together, beat well and turn into a buttered tin. Cover with buttered paper and steam five hours.—San Francisco Call.

CHEAP WHITE CAKE

Whites of four eggs, one half cup butter, one cup sugar, two cups pastry or cake flour, two round teaspoons baking powder, one half cup water with juice of one half lemon in one cup water. Cream butter and sugar, then add water and flour alternately (having sifted the baking powder in flour); lastly fold in the whites and flavor as desired. Bake in a slow oven and ice with white icing.—Tacoma Tribune.

FASHION BITS

The new cotton dresses, trimmed with vividly tinted embroidery, are particularly successful, says the Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

* * *

The lace neck ruffle, standing upright at the back and falling softly away from the neck at the front, is a favored fashion in neckwear.

* * *

A new idea on many suits is to bind the upper half of the buttonhole with a band of one color, and the lower with another harmonizing color.

* * *

A pretty hat is covered with white crepe and trimmed with white picot-edged ribbon. The front is finished with a small bunch of colored flowers.

* * *

The new colors in tailored suits are Chinese blue, Bulgarian green, wood brown, light and dark grays, terra-cotta, rose, brick and other tones of red.

USING SOUR MILK

When a recipe calls for sour milk or cream, use soda instead of baking-powder with it, the usual proportion being a teaspoonful of soda to a pint of the sour milk, says the Newark News. If a recipe calls for soda and cream of tartar, baking-powder may be substituted. Use as much baking-powder as the recipe calls for soda and cream of tartar combined.

IF SOME GAS FIXTURES LEAK

Gas company should be notified at once

WHEN gas was first used as an illuminant it was enough of a wonder to leave incidentals, such as cost and economy, to a later period, which is now making good use of what the past has taught. Today there are many appliances which make for better results and savings, and mantles, special burners, pilot lights, etc., are generally accepted as essential to good service.

The electric spark lighter, which operates by the pushing of a button, turning on the gas and at the same time generating an electric spark at the burner ignites the gas. A separate button turns the gas off when so desired.

Among the convenient appliances for facilitating lighting may be classed the pyrophoric hand lighters, which, by the pressure of a spring, strike a small, specially prepared pyrophoric tablet across a small file, generating a spark.

Leakage of gas should be reported at once to the gas company. No definite rule can be laid down to prevent leakage, except to say that there should be watchfulness. The very slightest leak can be detected from the odor. The local gas company cannot be told too quickly that there is a leak, and such defects usually are remedied at once.

Where flexible tubing is needed, it is important to get the best. Tubing of inferior quality is wasteful. If there is a suspicion that the fixtures are not tight the better way is to call on the gas company. Periodic inspections often will prevent more serious defects.

It would seem superfluous to say that one should never look for a leak with a light. Yet this is still done so frequently that the warning can scarcely be too often repeated. The sense of smell is the best guide when a leak is suspected.

The questions of meter reading and the high-bill complaint go hand in hand. Comparatively few consumers read their own gas meters and make comparisons. All readings should be verified by the consumer. Customers should, in fact, take readings at stated periods between visits of the inspector. The prepayment meter is an issue by itself, but the operation is simple.

Gas companies usually warn their customers against buying appliances, burners, mantles, etc., on the ground of their cheapness. In no direction, they say, is it more necessary to have the best. Unsatisfactory results often occur because appliances are of inferior grade.

CORRECT MOTORING OUTFITS

Color scheme may be lively as one wishes

GOOD looking motoring apparel is as interesting to the woman who is blessed with friends owning automobiles as to the owners of cars. No well dressed woman today would consider her wardrobe complete without at least one correct motoring outfit, although she will select apparel slightly different from that of her friends who own the cars. Those who ride a great deal must possess coats and headgear that can give good service and defy all onslaughts of the weather, while the woman who motors only occasionally will desire an outfit that she can wear with propriety at other times, says a New York Tribune writer.

For the woman who is seeking service there is no more practical choice for a coat than tweed. This material is chosen invariably by English women for the sporting costumes from which they demand hard service, for it does not show the dust quickly nor wrinkle, and the rain fairly runs off it. The smartest of these tweed coats follow the severe lines which the English tailors have adopted for their most fastidious patrons. There are very few changes to be noted, for once an English woman has discovered a style that pleases her she will show her loyalty by ordering a duplicate year after year. In her sporting costumes she demands service and comfort, and she considers that she has found both these requirements in the simply fashioned coats known under various titles, such as "Inverness," "Balmachan" and "Aintree." In all of these styles there is the straight, full back, though the front may be single or double breasted. Striking new features are the adjustable dust collar, which may be fastened closely to the neck, and the turndown cuffs, which may be strapped or buttoned over the hand in bad weather. The addition of these two protectors makes an ideal, hard service coat.

The color scheme may be as lively as one chooses. The green and brown mixtures, or the natural tweed shades, as they might be termed, are the most practical, but the same lines are reproduced on the black and white checks, the cadet blue, the rose and mustard tones, and a particularly chic and novel brownish mixture with lines of lavender.

For the women who prefer a coat for more general wear, there are stunning models in eponge, velours de laine and the diagonal serges. A wider range of styles is offered in these materials, but the cutaway is the favorite. The Russian blouse styles, with the low waist marked by a natty belt of leather, are delightfully girlish on slender figures.

It is remarkable how cleverly the designers of the small hats for motoring can combine the picturesque with the practical. The poke bonnet, for instance, forms a most effective protection for the head and the hair as an automobile hat, and is becoming.

An effective toque of bright purple hemp has a rolling brim and a Tam crown, with a tiny cluster of old-fashioned posies nestling against the brim in the front. Other hats displaying brims of hemp have large Tam crowns of basket straw woven in the block design in wild rose and white, cadet blue and black, and black and white.

The open cars in which there are women occupants will present a gala appearance this spring, for the love for color, which seems to have been lying dormant for many a season, finds one outlet in the motor veils. The brightest of emerald green, royal purple, mustard, flame red and various vivid blues have ousted the sombre tans and creams and browns from favor. These veils usually have wide silk stripes, though some have five or six narrow stripes about a quarter of an inch apart.

SUPPER OFF EMERGENCY SHELF

When one has unexpected guests

THE wise housekeeper will always have an emergency shelf in her closet, filled with canned goods of all kinds, in reserve for an emergency, says a writer for the Mother's Magazine. When Tom brings home two unexpected hungry college boys to Sunday night's supper, when Aunt Emily comes to luncheon on washing day with her friend from Palm Beach, when the butcher disappoints her, when the family is getting tired of the same kind of fruit for breakfast and the same dessert at dinner—that is the time to know how to use canned goods.

For the college boys' supper, bread and butter and preserves will not do; they have walked six miles through the keen air. You have milk, butter, bread, and some of that macaroni in the package, but not enough for the crowd. There is cheese in the house, but not enough for everybody. Neither grocer, dairyman nor other dealer in foods keeps open on Sunday and you are out of the radius of the delicatessen shop.

Start the macaroni cooking in plenty of boiling, salted water. In another saucepan make a cream sauce of all the milk that can be spared, thickened with plenty of butter and flour or cornstarch rubbed well into the butter; season it with salt and paprika. Toast at least one slice of bread for each person and butter it well; put the slices in a hot, covered dish to wait. Take a can of boned chicken and when the cream sauce is made, put in the chicken and set it where it will keep hot. When the macaroni is cooked soft, thoroughly soft, drain off all but a very little of the water, put in plenty of cheese, crumbed if fresh, grated if old, put the cover on the saucepan after stirring the cheese well in, and attend to any last things there are to do to the table—heating plates, making cocoa, or anything that takes only 10 or 15 minutes. Then mix together the macaroni, which should be well covered with melted cheese by this time and the creamed chicken, and pour the whole on the toast. It is better if not too thoroughly mixed; a hasty stir will do.

It is possible to serve this mixture without the cream sauce, using plenty of butter and moistening the toast with hot salted water, but it is not as good; the cream sauce should be made if you have milk, even if you have to mix the milk with a small quantity of water. Condensed milk that is not sweetened will also do for this dish, but the fresh milk is rather better.

If this dish is one of the "Sunday night stand-bys" you can be ready for any addition to the company, since it merely means opening another can of chicken and using more macaroni, bread and butter. An egg beaten into the sauce the last thing is an improvement.

Other combinations that meet the same demand are a stew made of canned beef, with a can of consomme or bouillon for gravy, and dumplings cooked therein, and tomato cream toast, which is cream toast with a can of hot strained and seasoned tomatoes added to the sauce, and a poached egg on each slice of toast.

Sardines on hot toast with a butter and hot-water sauce are not to be despised for a luncheon dish. If they are served with a salad of boiled eggs stuffed, with bottled salad dressing or tartare sauce, they are quite delicious.

SPEED IN SALT

The next time you try to hurry the breakfast cereal, add salt to the water in the outer vessel—a half cup of table salt to two cups of water—and see how much more rapidly the food will cook.—Tacoma Tribune.

THE MALTED CEREAL CO.'S

Malt Breakfast Food

IS A SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CEREAL

Made solely of parched and granulated wheat combined with a special product of wheat flour and barley malt. This special product added to the parched wheat gives a deliciously sweet, nutty flavor to the food, and increases the food value. 30 large portions cooked food for 15c.

Ask your grocer or write to The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vt.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleansed by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of woman's dress.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. CONOVER CO., MFRS.,
101 Franklin St., New York

THE VOYAGE OF THE BEST SHIP

IS A ZIG-ZAG LINE OF A HUNDRED TACKS

And like the ship the world's action is persistently progressive. The majority of those acts which constitute human endeavor are constructive, otherwise there would be no progress.

But how do the majority of the newspapers record this progress? After an analysis of six representative and prominent daily metropolitan papers a writer found that there were 52 stories destructive in nature to 27 constructive stories on the first pages of these papers; a proportion wholly unbalanced and distorted. By the over emphasis of destructive work, often necessitated by progress and followed by upbuilding, the usual daily paper misrepresents through its neglect in recording the news of the good that men are everywhere doing.

The Monitor offers to newspaper readers the most reliable news constructively presented—news that is really informing, with sensationalism and crime omitted. It is a safe companion to enter every home and is the highest example of cleanliness in journalism.

VERANDA WORK

Rosette embroidery is to be a summer veranda occupation from all indications, says the Indianapolis News. Every petal in this stands out distinctly in a very natural looking way. This effect is obtained by having a single thread so buttonholed that it shapes itself into petal form, with the appearance of being separate from the other petals. Boudoir sets are worked in this embroidery; but the prettiest of all such sets are those done in a sort of French knot, which is fashioned into flowers—forget-me-nots or wee rosebuds—partly on a punch-work background. Either a Dresden or a Louis XVI. basket is embroidered in outlining basket weave stitches, to hold the flowers.

SLEEVE DRAPERY

One of the most graceful fashions of today for evening gowns is the use of sleeve drapery that carries a flowing line of color from the bodice over the arms and sometimes far below the waist line, says the Philadelphia North American. Sleeve drapery can be of rich metallic laces, either gold or silver; tulle, maline or chiffon. It is frequently caught under buckles or fancy cabochons at the shoulders. From this point the material falls back over the arms, and sometimes is continued in long lines as a train. The effect is medieval and beautiful.

RIPPING RIGHTLY

There is an inexpert way and an expert way to do so small a thing as ripping a garment, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The wrong treatment sometimes puts a perfectly good garment beyond the possibility of making over. Scissors should not be used for ripping. A sharp-pointed knife does the work better. Hooks, eyes, buttons and clasps, etc. should be taken off with great care and patience, bias seams carefully held that they may not be stretched, and all threads neatly pulled out after they are well cut. Lace trimmings should be carefully taken off without pulling or snipping.

NONESUCH SAUCE

Pick and stone half a pound of muscatel raisins, cut them into quarters, and just cover them with boiling water; cover and leave for one hour or two, then set the basin containing the fruit in a pan of boiling water, and cook softly until all can be passed readily through a sieve, says Los Angeles Express. Put the sauce in a saucepan and stir in a teaspoonful of arrowroot, mixed with rosewater, to a paste, just bring it to the boil, then take from the fire instantly. Flavor. Serve with any good pudding steamed or boiled.

Chicago Wonderhouse Is to Have New Home

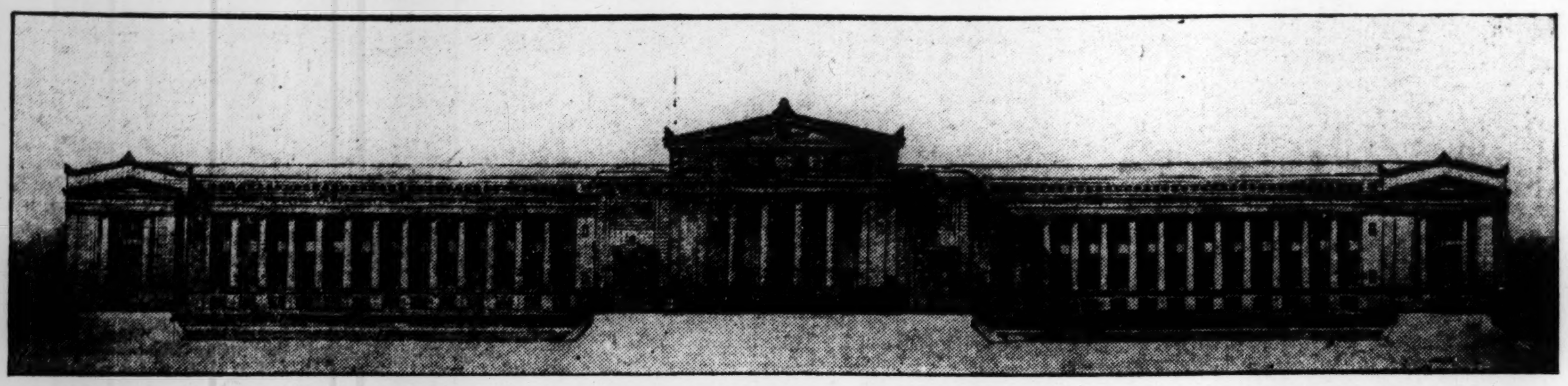
MUSEUM HOLDS COLLECTIONS OF WORLD INTEREST

Proposed Permanent Fireproof Structure Will Receive Notable and Varied Exhibits From All Parts of the Earth

EDUCATIONAL WORTH

Institution Acquires Distinctive Specimens by Wide Explorations in Many Lands and Arranges Them for Students

MAIN ELEVATION OF PROPOSED NEW BUILDING IN CHICAGO



Fireproof modern structure which is to be erected in Grant park to become the permanent Field Museum is to cost about $5,000,000

CHICAGO—After 20 years' activity in one of the buildings on the world's fair grounds of 1893, the Field Museum of Natural History is to be provided with a permanent building of its own, arranged with fireproof construction to give protection to the extremely valuable collections now in charge of its curators. The new building, designed to be located in the Twelfth street addition to Grant park, takes the form of a rectangle in plan, of which the sides are approximately 350 feet and 830 feet, with certain projections beyond these limits. In cost it will approximate $5,000,000.

The plan consists of eight long halls, connected at the east and west ends of the rectangle by transverse halls and at the middle by two additional transverse halls flanking a wide central hall. These long halls occur in three stories and a basement, and are lighted from the exterior of the building wherever possible, and also from the courts which separate the halls. They are subject to subdivision as the needs of the museum may demand.

The courts will be covered with glass skylights at about the level of the second floor, thus making the main or first floor of the building greater in area than those above it. The wide central hall will be open through the height of the three stories of the adjacent halls, and will rise above them on the exterior, receiving its light from clearstory windows and skylights.

The main entrance will be at the middle of the north facade and will lead directly into the wide central hall. The approach of the main entrance will be from Twelfth street, extended eastward, and there may be secondary entrances at the middle of each of the three other facades of the building. The south facade will be similar in appearance to the north facade, and the two end facades will be alike and of an architectural treatment similar to that of the lateral halls of the long facades.

In construction, concrete foundations will be built upon piles and the walls above foundations will be of brick, faced with Georgia marble for the exterior facades and with facing brick for the court facades.

The interior walls will be plastered and decorated as a background for exhibits of museum material. The floors will be built upon steel beams and be of fireproof construction, finished with materials in keeping with the use of the different parts of the building. The roofs will be of tile and composition, supported on steel construction, tile being used where the roofs are seen from the adjacent parts of the park.

Interior Arrangement

In its utilization the museum authorities have directed its construction with the various departments in their dual functions to be located as follows:

Exhibition space—Anthropology, east half of main floor, the whole of the nave, and one hall on east half second floor; botany, the remainder of the east half of the second floor; zoology, the west half of the main floor and one hall of the west half of second floor; geology, the remainder of west half of the second floor.

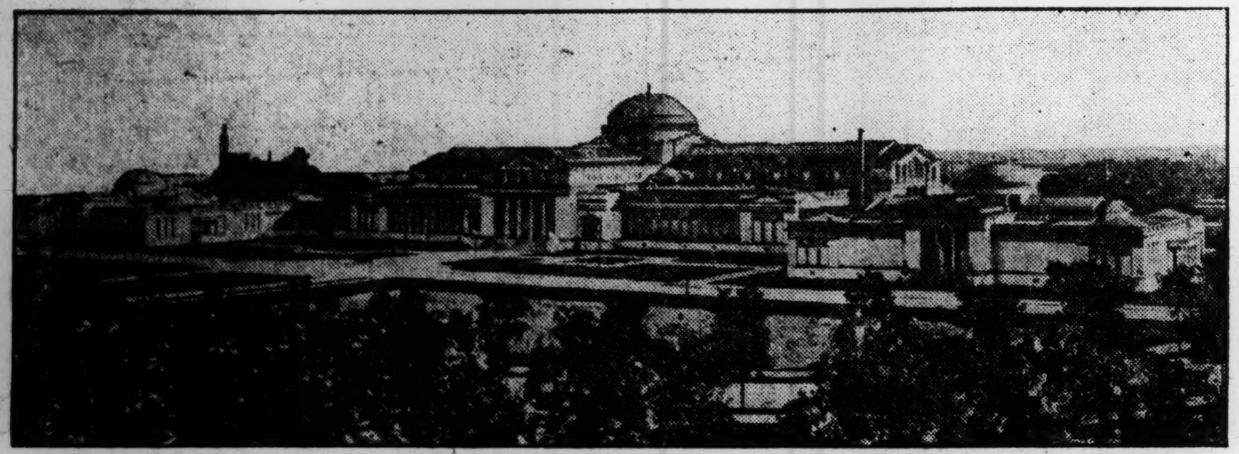
Office and study space of third floor—Anthropology, southeast quarter; botany, northeast quarter; zoology, southwest quarter; geology, northwest quarter.

The building in which Field museum is now located will be remembered by many who visited the World Columbian Exposition of 1893, as the Fine Arts hall in Jackson park, and is regarded architecturally, while not erected to be a lasting structure, as one of the most imposing edifices on this continent. At the close of the World's Fair there was an opportunity to gather a vast amount of museum material that had been brought to Chicago from all parts of the world for exhibition purposes. As the result of several meetings in August, 1893, committees were appointed to undertake the work and a special act of the Legislature was passed, permitting the establishment of a museum on public domain. Soon afterward the endowment of $1,000,000 by Marshall Field, with sums of money from other friends, resulted in putting the work on a permanent basis.

The museum now ranks among the first six of the natural history museums of the world, and in some individual respects leads them. From the beginning the work has been upon strictly methodical lines, ambitious and progressive. One of the notable features of its policy has been the individual field work, expeditions having been despatched to all quarters of the world for research and collecting. Other activities are free illustrated lectures and publications, covering in detail the work and researches of the museum staff.

It is such publications that supply the material for this article, supplemented by reference to special articles by D. C. Davies, recorder, through whose courtesy the photographs for the accompanying illustrations are loaned to the Monitor. The financial statement gives a record of the expenditure during 1912 of $238,000. The library of the museum now consists of 58,130 books and pamphlets. In 1912, 13,510 botanical specimens were received.

PRESENT FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



Building now occupied in Jackson park was the Worlds Fair Fine Arts exhibition hall in 1893

Collections Made

There is an expedition now in the field for mammals and birds with two collectors in Peru and Brazil, South America. Others include one collector, South Sea island; Joseph N. Field fund, ethnology, finishing after four years; one collector, Uganda and British East Africa, birds and mammals (beginning); one collector Hopi Indians, Arizona (finishing; one collector recently returned from southwestern United States after collecting North American timbers; one collector recently returned from Tibet and China after three years, Chinese and Tibetan ethnology; one collector recently returned from a trip to Panama for fishes and reptiles; one collector recently returned from the tropics of the old-world botanical specimens, economic and herbarium.

The museum comprises four departments: Anthropology, botany, geology, zoology.

The collections of the department of anthropology are rated second in size scope, and value among museums of the world. The collections of prehistoric remains in the division of archeology are especially full in material from the Great lakes region, New Jersey, Tennessee, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. The collection of prehistoric pottery from the Southwest, numbers over 10,000 specimens, illustrating a wide range of culture gathered from more than 30 distinct sites. Special attention has been paid to the process of manufacture of prehistoric flint implements, and complete series are found from the great flint quarries of Flint Ridge, O.; Mill Creek and Peoria, Ill.; Indian territory, (now Oklahoma), and Wyoming. Of importance in the prehistoric collections from America is the Hopewell Mound collection, comprising thousands of objects in copper, meteoric iron, and carvings in bone, shell, mica, wood and the like.

The archeologic collection from Egypt, which is very large, contains a much-esteemed series of figures and boxes, illustrating various dynasties and an exceptionally large series of sculptures, including two complete Mastaba tombs of the fifth dynasty. There are also several very interesting and fully labeled specimens of papyrus. Archeologic collections illustrating the life of ancient Romans not only comprise reproductions of nearly all the more important bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum, but a large series of original bronzes and mural decorations from the Villa of Bosco Reale near Pompeii.

Studies in Races

Of great popular interest and large in size and importance are the collections in the division of ethnology. Special attention has been paid to securing complete exhibits of the rapidly changing tribes of North America. From Alaska is a large series of great carvings, comprising totem poles, some over 40 feet in height, house posts, memorial columns and smaller figures from 5 to 15 feet in height used in a ceremonial or symbolic manner. The Hopi collections, due to the initiative of Stanley McCormick, illustrate every phase of this remarkable Pueblo tribe.

There are good collections from Ecuador. The Indians of central Brazil, Venezuela and British Guiana are well represented. There are several important and three regional first rank collections from different parts of Africa, Asia and Oceana. To get the Chinese and Tibetan collections Mrs. T. B. Blackstone maintained an expedition in the field for several years, which actually penetrated Tibet, where it remained nine months. The Tibetan collection comprises several thousand specimens and abounds in jewelry and objects illustrating the northern cult of Buddhism. The Chinese collection, while covering the general field of Chinese development, is especially equipped in handsome bronzes, pottery and figures, jade, stone sculptures of various dynasties, and images, paintings and other accessories illustrating the three Chinese religions—Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism.

Robert F. Cummings supported several expeditions in the Philippine islands, which have given the museum the most extensive and the most complete collection from the non-Christian tribes of the islands. To better illustrate these tribes groups in life size or miniature have been added to the installed collections. The Joseph N. Field fund has made possible a four years' continuous expedition in the great Melanesian islands of the South Pacific, and the collections resulting therefrom, added to those already obtained by a previous expedition to this region and to certain collections purchased by Mr. Field from German explorers, make the museum's South Pacific exhibit highly important.

For better security, practically all of the jewelry and ornaments of gold and silver of the department of anthropology have been temporarily placed in Higinbotham hall.

Plant Studies Seen

The department of botany embraces one which is considered the largest and most comprehensive botanical collection in America, arranged and labeled to its greatest educational advantage. It comprises exhibitions of economic plant products arranged systematically; of timbers arranged geographically; and a herbarium of about 500,000 dried plants from all parts of the world. Wax and glass reproductions of plants among which the chocolate, sweet potato, papaw, swan flower, mangrove, breadfruit and citrus fruits attract especially. Other noteworthy groups are Japanese, Burmese and India lacquer; the monographs of North American forest trees; the standards of weights and measures; the plants of the Bible; the cotton and linen exhibits, and those representing the papers, sugar and fibers of the world.

The collections in the department of geology comprise paleontological, mineralogical and economic exhibits of large variety and extent. Among the specimens in the paleontological section is a large portion of a fossil lizard 15 feet in height, the section shown representing about half of an animal which was 70 feet long. A large skull about four feet high is shown of a hooded fossil lizard. Single bones of these lizards are also shown weighing several hundred pounds and seven or eight feet long. Numerous other large sections of fossil vertebrates are shown in this section and a complete series of fossils illustrating the development stages during different periods of the earth's history.

Nearly all known mineral species are represented in much variety and beauty in the mineral collection. The important marbles and ornamental stones of the world are shown, also collections of coals, clays, petroleums and soils. The department also maintains a collection of meteorites of the world, representatives being shown of 650 out of 700 recorded falls of these bodies.

The department of zoology has a representative and extensive display of the animals of the world, including a series of groups of large mammals in natural surroundings, that in technique and fidelity to nature is highly regarded by experts. A large number of the animals shown are African, and were secured by the museum's expeditions to Somaliland and British East Africa, but there are, in addition, striking groups of American mammals. Of the American groups, the most important is that of the Virginia deer, containing 16 animals disposed in four sections representing the seasons of the year; others are the musk ox, polar bear, mountain sheep, grizzly bear, American antelope and beaver. Many of these groups include large painted backgrounds, in addition to artificial soil and foliage.

Bird Habitats Shown

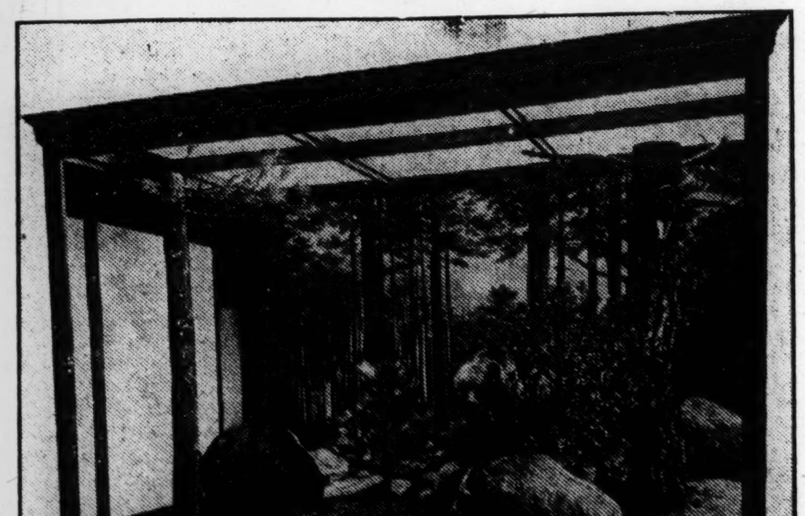
A similar treatment of birds is being rapidly forwarded under a fund contributed by Stanley Field and A. A. Sprague 2d. Eight beautiful habitat groups of birds already have been completed presenting intimate pictures of the California condor, golden eagle, northern loon, whooping crane, wild turkey, white pelican and various ducks, gulls, terns, and small water birds.

The collection of shells on exhibition numbers some 7000 species and other invertebrates well displayed are echinoderms, crustaceans, butterflies and moths. In the osteological exhibit are mounted some 300 species of vertebrates for comparative study, while of particular interest is a practically complete frame of the extinct bird, the great auk. In the systematic exhibit of birds are two mounted specimens of another extinct bird, the Labrador duck, one of the most valuable possessions of the museum.

In the exhibit of mammals, a series of anthropoid apes, gorillas, orangs and chimpanzees is of interest, and is credited as being the largest collection of this group to be seen in America.

Large collections not on exhibition constitute the museum's reserve and study series, which is accessible during museum hours to specialists and those who desire to study the material or compare and identify specimens. The study collection of mammals, although it consists largely of North American species, has lately been greatly enriched by material from Central and South America, so little of which is available for study outside of Europe. The study collection of birds numbers some 50,000 specimens and is particularly notable in West Indian and South American material. The fish and reptile collection is especially strong in Central American forms. The insect collection is largely local, except in butterflies and moths, in which it is world-wide and extensive.

SONORA GRIZZLY BEAR GROUP SEEN



Specimens of noted American animal displayed with great fidelity to their habitat

NEW BAY STATE MAN IN HOUSE AIMS FOR PEACE

Representative John J. Mitchell Files Bill Proposing to Secure Nations' Promise Not to Increase Territory by War

MANY IN FAVOR OF IT

WASHINGTON—World peace is the object of the first efforts in Congress of Representative John J. Mitchell of Massachusetts, the new member from the thirteenth district of that state. The first legislation to be introduced in the House by Mr. Mitchell is a joint resolution asking that the President be authorized to instruct the representatives of the United States in the next international peace conference to express to the conference the desire of the United States that the nations represented in the conference shall not attempt to increase their territory by conquest, and to endeavor to secure a declaration to that effect from the conference.

This is practically the same as the resolution introduced last session by former Representative McCall of Massachusetts and which during two sessions has had practically the unanimous approval of the foreign affairs committee of the House. On both previous occasions the resolution failed to get a vote in the House, though favorably reported out of the committee, due to parliamentary misfortune.

As soon as the new foreign affairs committee is appointed the resolution will be referred to that committee for action. Former Representative Sulzer, now Governor of New York, was chairman of that committee and urged the rosolution forward. Representative Flood of Virginia was chairman of the committee the latter part of the session and may be the new chairman.

Friends of the proposed legislation believe that the prospects of getting it passed now are brighter than ever, with the peace views of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, one of the nation's leading advocates of world peace, is on the committee on foreign affairs and a supporter of the resolution. Representative Slayden of Texas is also an active supporter of this and all other legislation looking toward international peace.

Mr. Mitchell introduced the resolution on the request of R. L. Bridgman of Massachusetts, who secured several prominent signers to a petition which was sent to the foreign affairs committee when the McCall resolution was before the committee, and who has been seeking its reintroduction.

Some of the names on the petition were: Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton of the Massachusetts superior court, Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the Massachusetts superior court, Justice Henry A. King, Samuel J. Elder, Edward Ginn, the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, David Snedden, Edwin D. Mead, Principal Guy M. Winslow, the Rev. Dr. Francis N. Peloubet, the Rev. William C. Gordon, the Rev. William R. Lord, the Rev. Frederick E. Emrick, Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College; George Harris, president of Amherst College; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College; William F. Slocum, president of Colorado College; the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, and a number of senators and representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature.

6%

If You Were a Dollar—

WOULD you work for small wages and perhaps lie idle a part of the time? Or, would you go out and find the best job to be had—a job paying good wages and providing you with a fund for future use?

There is only one answer.

Yet a great many industrious and otherwise intelligent men and women do not apply the rules of their own lives to the matter of making their money work for them. They are wasteful, extravagant, careless.

Have you a dollar free and clear at the end of the day or week? Let us tell you how to invest it at 6% compound interest, in a Bond based on New York real estate, which will mature you $1000 or more on a given date.

These Bonds are issued by the American Real Estate Company, which in 25 years has returned to investors over $11,000,000. These maturities have been of incalculable benefit in helping thousands of persons to work out a definite financial policy. They can help you.

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Boston Office, 6 Beacon Street — EVERETT A. WHITE, Manager

JUNCTION OF AVENUES IN SEA CLIFF

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—A picturesque village of 1800 permanent residents, Sea Cliff is located on a peninsular promontory, 200 feet above sea level, overlooking both bay and sound. It is reached by rail and boat and the approach by water is delightful. The average time from New York by rail is one hour and passengers are landed directly in the village by trolley from the station.

There are five churches and a fine high school, just completed and occupied during the present school season. Sea Cliff has a greater variety of scenery "within five minutes of the postoffice" than most villages in the United States, while troops of rosy-cheeked children attest its popularity for family residence. The summer influx of visitors is one of the chief social features of the place. The accompanying view shows the junction of Sea Cliff and Summit avenues, which run nearly parallel for some blocks and finally converge at the point shown.

DUC DE MONTPENSIER DENIES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A letter has been published in the Matin, written by the Duc de Montpensier, who recently has been spoken of in connection with the throne of Albania. The letter stated that the writer definitely renounced the idea of accepting the throne of Albania. The reason given for this decision is that the duke had no wish to imperil his status as a French citizen and a French prince. In his letter the duke emphasized the fact that in spite of the statements made to the contrary he had never either asked for the favor of the Albanians neither had he made any promises with regard to their request that he should become their sovereign.

AURORA IS BACK FROM ANTARCTIC

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Aurora, which left Hobart on Dec. 12, 1912, to rescue two parties of the Australasian Antarctic expedition, which had spent a year on the Antarctic continent, has returned to Hobart with only one party, the other, which includes Dr. Mawson, having, through bad weather conditions to be left behind for another year.

The Aurora took down a whaling expert, Capt. James Davis, but not a single right whale was observed during the whole voyage. The crew of the Aurora was paid off, and the vessel laid up in Hobart for the winter, ready to leave for the south next spring, as soon as the season allows, to pick up Dr. Mawson and his companions.

COAL MEN RETURN TO WORK

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Without a single concession from their employers the coal handlers and teamsters who were on strike here during the past two weeks have decided to return to work.

THE TANG OF THE SALT AIR

Don't you long to smell it again or take a deep breath of mountain air with a whiff of the pines?

The Hotel and Travel Department of the Monitor is busy planning vacation trips by land and sea for many of its readers who have made inquiries. This department is of genuine service to anyone seeking information as to rates, distances, time, cost, etc., and is pleased to make reservations, engage staterooms, look up hotel accommodations, purchase tickets, lay out routes, or perform any similar service *free of charge*. A post card giving the necessary data such as the price you wish to pay and the part of the country, etc., will be promptly answered with full information. May we serve you?

Address THE HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
The Christian Science Monitor
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

Boston Commerce Men's Actual Business Begins at Kingston

Boston South American Party Find Trade Conditions and Prospects at Kingston Good—Business Is Done Overnight

STAY A GREAT SUCCESS

City's Commerce Now Mostly With United States, and Much More Traffic Expected With Panama Canal Opening

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

COLON, Panama—With the arrival of the Boston Chamber of Commerce South American tour party at Kingston, Jamaica, the real business part of the tour commenced.

Although the original plans called for but a two hours' stay in that port a delay in the arrival of the boat gave the party an opportunity to stay in Kingston over night. The boat docked at 6.30 p. m., Tuesday, April 27, and sailed at 10 a. m., the next day. In this short time, several of the members of the party closed business deals, and many found considerable commercial information, which should result in new trade relations. It is not exaggerating a bit to say that the short stay in Kingston was a far greater success than was expected; as a pleasure visit it was most profitable.

Jamaica Better Known

Jamaica, during the past few years has grown to be so much of a tourist place that it has become quite familiar to New England people. For this reason, it would be interesting perhaps, to write at any length on the island and its people. However, for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with Jamaica, and also to present a few new facts to those who are familiar with the island, it may be well to briefly describe the island, its people, its chief city, and the customs of the inhabitants, before considering commercial conditions.

Jamaica is about twice the size of the state of Delaware. To be more exact, the island is 144 miles long, and varies in width from 21½ miles to 49 miles. The island is in the direct route from Colon to New York, 90 miles south of Cuba, and 540 miles northeast of the canal.

To most persons the mention of Jamaica brings up the thought of a low-lying, sandy, barren-appearing island, on which the sun beats down with severe heat. This impression is rather erroneous. At the first glimpse of the island one is very much surprised by the high mountains which rise directly from the shores to a height of over 7000 feet in many places, are very green, with large trees to their summits, and present a most beautiful picture.

The traveler is at once charmed by the scenery of Jamaica. Pretty villas dot the slopes, their red roofs and white walls making very picturesque spots among the cocoanut and banana groves of the hillsides. The mountains themselves are not like anything in New England. They combine the ruggedness of the White mountains with the quiet charm of the Berkshires. Their sides are not smooth, but are cut everywhere by deep, sharp ravines, gorges and cliffs; but there are not the gray, barren rocks of our New England hills, but, on the other hand, they are wholly covered with luxuriant vegetation.

Kingston's Business

As a ship steams slowly up the long harbor channel, the passenger on its deck is delighted with the appearance of Kingston, but he finds it extremely difficult to realize that it shelters a 50,000 population. This is due to the fact that the tall palm trees hide most of the city, except the waterfront, and here and there a red roof. The business part of the city is very uninteresting. A great part of the business section was recently destroyed by earthquake and fire, and many of the ruins have remained untouched. What new buildings have been built are substantial two-story cement structures of a peculiar yellow color. Nearly all have arcades, supported by square pillars. The stores all have iron shutters which are closed each night. On the outskirts of the business section containing the banks, importing and exporting houses, public buildings and the largest stores, there are hundreds of small groceries and bakeries, with here and there a tailor shop, ice cream parlor, or laundry. These are all little shacks which have nearly all one end open to the street and are most filthy. The proprietors of many of these shops are Chinese.

There are two large markets in Kingston, to which go, from the rural hill districts, scores of negro women with huge baskets of fruit, coffee, sugar cane and cocoanuts, delicately balanced on their heads, and often leading a donkey which carries on its back or hauls in a clumsy two-wheeled cart a small load of produce, on the top of which there is always a large bunch of the thick, heavy grass for the animal's dinner. These women squat in rows behind their baskets until their stock is sold, after which they trudge back home, 12 or 15 miles, with about 75 cents for all their labor. They are barefoot, often with red turbans and masses of silver jewelry, and always in very ragged clothing. They walk very erect and flat-footed. Their talk is a weird mixture of an almost unintelligible English and African dialect.

Outside the business section, the better residential section is very pretty. The houses are small, set back among gardens of flowers and palms, and separated from the street by a cactus hedge. However, they are not well kept, and usually show neglect.

Nearly all of the inhabitants of the city are colored, the pure whites numbering about 2 per cent of the total population. There are also a number of Chinese and some people from India and Ceylon. The people as a rule are polite, very gay and happy, and quite industrious.

Commercial Possibilities

Kingston expects great things from the opening of the Panama canal. This city will be the chief port of call for all vessels running between Atlantic ports and the canal, and this, of course, will result in greatly increased importance and prosperity for Kingston. The port will not only be a calling place for vessels but will also be a source of ship supplies.

An American company has already made arrangements for establishing a large coaling station at Kingston in connection with a new line of steamships to Chile from New York. Coal will form a great part of the cargo down. Coal will sell here in competition with that at Panama. It is reported that a Canadian firm will also establish a coaling station here.

The island is already more than self sufficient in cattle, and there is opportunity for great increases in the grazing industry. Vessels going either way through the canal will thus be able to provision very cheaply at Kingston. Fruits will also be used in large quantities for ship supplies.

Another reason for the great future of Kingston as a port of call lies in the fact that the island already furnishes an important market for consumption and exportation. The chief exports are bananas, cocoanuts, oranges and crude sugar; and the report will require refined sugar, coal, canned goods, and all sorts of manufactured articles. This traffic will be of importance to all boats calling there. In this connection it might be said also that more ships clear for the United States from Kingston than from any other port, with the exception of Liverpool.

The government itself is doing nothing to meet the increased traffic which should come to the port. This is due in great part to lack of capital. This is not so serious as it might be, for Kingston already has an excellent harbor, easy of access, and with a 30-foot channel direct to the wharves. There has been some agitation for a floating dock, but the government has not as yet done anything regarding this matter.

Trade American

Commercially, the island is American. Jamaica exports nearly entirely to the United States, and 65 per cent of her imports are from the United States. New England exporters can readily see that here is a comparatively easy market to break into. Nearly all of the large stores advertise American goods, and in many cases they are "trade mark" goods, of which the American manufacturer bears part of the advertising burden.

It may be well to mention a little more specifically what are the American goods used most extensively. In the first place it may be noticed that American automobiles greatly predominate. Shoes are from three countries, according to grade, the highest grade coming from America, the others from England and Austria. The high grade American shoes, selling from $5 to $7, are sold largely to American tourists. There is a large market here for canned goods and the shelves of the small shops are filled with products of American concerns.

The commercial relations with the United States explain the Jamaican attitude toward reciprocity with Canada. At present both England and Canada are eager to influence Jamaica to sign a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Of late, Canada has sent several representatives to Jamaica for this purpose. However, the Jamaicans declare that Canadian reciprocity would do them no good, for while they might obtain products from western Canada more cheaply, nevertheless Canada could not use all of her exports, especially bananas, as does the United States. The people of Jamaica are most emphatic in declaring that there will never be reciprocity with Canada.

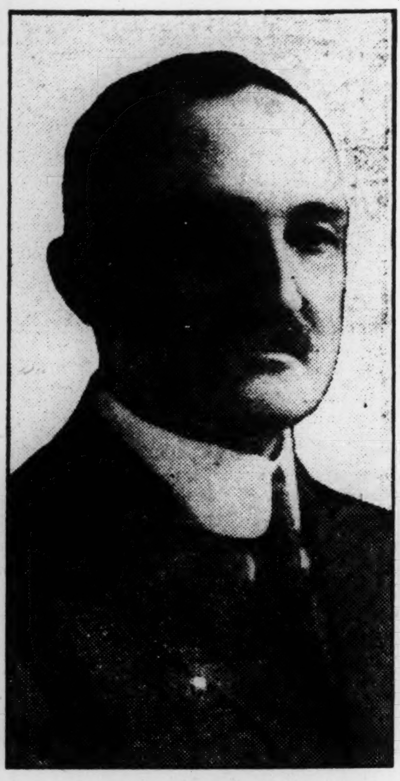
In a limited report such as this, it is difficult to give a definite idea of American goods which are demanded in Jamaica. There is not now, and many think, probably never will be, any manufacturing on the island, so there is no apparent market for American machinery. On the other hand, there is a great demand for machine made articles, especially of a poor grade. The line of food products in demand is large, and includes flour and canned goods, which find a ready sale here. The agricultural population is poor and uses no machinery and few implements. A market for cheap farm tools might become very profitable. The opening for American shoes is now confined to the better grades.

In certain articles, which have been proposed, and others which are similar, New England must easily find a greater market in Jamaica than she has at present, and the capacity of this market is bound to increase greatly during the next few years.

After a very pleasant passage, the party embarked Friday morning at Colon, ready for an immediate inspection of the canal.

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Denver, Col.



FRANK N. BRIGGS

A. J. SPENGEL

Frank Newton Briggs, president of the Interstate Trust Company, Denver, Col., and president of the First National bank of Englewood, Col., is a native of Muscatine county, Iowa. He removed to Denver in 1879 with his mother and the boy was given a position in the Denver post-office at a modest salary. From this humble beginning he has risen to his present high position as a citizen and business man.

In 1883 Mr. Briggs left the employ of the government and began business for himself in a small way as a pioneer merchant in Grand county, 60 miles from any railroad. In 1896 he became proprietor of the Victor Daily Record, published in the city of Victor, in the Cripple Creek mining district, and won position as a factor in the political and business life of those days in that great gold producing district. In 1902 he sold the Record and went back to his old home in Grand county. The Moffat railroad, officially known as the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, had just started building westward from Denver, and its course lay through Grand county. This was an opportunity that few appreciated, but Mr. Briggs saw the possibilities of that part of the state which was soon to be developed by the advent of this road. He opened the first bank in Grand county at Hot Sulphur Springs in 1902. Two years later he established the Bank of Kremmling, at Kremmling, Col. Within a few years he acquired a fortune through the rapid development of that section as the Moffat road progressed.

In 1908 Mr. Briggs purchased an interest in the Interstate Savings Bank of Denver, and was appointed its cashier. Then it was a small institution. In 1910 the bank had attained importance in the community and Mr. Briggs was elected president. In 1911 he was elected president of the Colorado Bankers' Association and served a little over a year in that capacity with unusual ability. In 1913 the Interstat Savings Bank, having grown into one of the largest state banks of Colorado, was converted into the Interstate Trust Company and Mr. Briggs was elected president.

Mr. Briggs is prominent in the business affairs of the state and is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to finance in Colorado. He is a member of the Denver chamber of commerce, the Colorado Traffic Club and other organizations. He is also a Mason of high standing.

A. J. Spengel, president of the Spengel House Furnishing Company in Denver, has been for many years a resident of that city and closely associated with her prosperity and upbuilding. He combines the qualities of a keen business man and a patriotic citizen, who interests himself in the welfare of his city and state.

Aside from the painstaking care necessary to the upbuilding of the great business which he today directs, Mr. Spengel has given much time to public affairs. He served for a number of years as president of the Denver chamber of commerce; also as one of the city supervisors for eight years, during a period when Denver experienced remarkable expansion and prosperity, and for two years was vice mayor of the city.

Mr. Spengel was reared in St. Louis and received his business tarining under former Gov. D. R. Francis of Missouri. He came to Colorado first in 1880. Later he was in business in Wichita, Kan., and removed from there to Oklahoma when the state was first formed; was the provisional mayor of Guthrie, the capital city, and upon its legal incorporation became its first mayor; was the first grand master of the Masons of Oklahoma. He returned to Denver in 1896 and started the business now so firmly established, which is devoted entirely to house furnishing.

FALL RIVER FIRE CHECKED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The forest fire east of the North Watuppa road is under control.

RADCLIFFE GIRL HAS BEST ESSAY

PHILADELPHIA—The Baldwin prize offered by the National Municipal League for the best essay on a municipal topic, by a student in an American college or university, was this year awarded to Miss Sybel Edelweiss Loughead of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

This is the first time a woman has won the prize. The second prize was awarded to Edward A. Lawlor of Harvard University.

CINCINNATI CARS RUN

CINCINNATI, O.—Guided by a strong police guard, the Cincinnati Traction Company ran its Avondale line on schedule time throughout Thursday until 6 p. m., when, on the advice of Chief of Police Copelan, the service was discontinued. The strikers propose a monster demonstration today, which will consist of a parade of all labor unions in the city and will conclude with a mass meeting at the Cincinnati baseball park.

LUTHERANS ELECT KANSAS MAN

ATCHISON, Kan.—The Rev. H. L. Yarger of Atchison was elected president of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States at Thursday's session of the synod. Application for admission to the general synod by the newly organized synod of West Virginia will probably be granted.

GRAIN CASE UP DEC. 1

CHICAGO—The government's anti-trust suit against the Chicago Board of Trade will be taken directly into court, according to an agreement reached Thursday, and Federal Judge Landis fixed Dec. 1 for the trial.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

First Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin, Philippine scouts, two months leave of absence.

Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, infantry, one month leave of absence.

Second Lieut. James G. B. Lampert, corps of engineers, two months leave of absence from June 18.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, twenty-ninth infantry, two months leave of absence.

Name of First Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, infantry, removed from list of detached officers. Lieutenant Lane assigned thirteenth infantry on expiration leave of absence.

Name of First Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, third field artillery, placed on list detached officers, Aug. 23, and name of First Lieut. Edwin D. L. Smith, field artillery, removed therefrom. Lieutenant Smith assigned third field artillery, Aug. 23.

First Lieut. William E. Holliday, seventeenth infantry, to recruiting service, on return to his station from flood relief work, to Ft. Slocum.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander D. P. Mannix, detached command the Jarvis; to command the Warrington.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver, detached the Rhode Island; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. William Ancrum, detached command the Warrington; to command the Jarvis.

Lieut. W. R. Van Auken, detached naval academy, June 7, 1913; to the Rhode Island as ordnance officer.

Lieut. C. C. Soule, Jr., detached naval academy, June 9, 1913; to the South Dakota as ordnance officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. C. Gearing, Jr., detached command the Paul Jones; to home, wait orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. E. Rose, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymaster E. S. Stalnaker, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y., May 20, 1913; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Civil Engineer Fred Thompson, to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk C. E. Rappolee, appointment revoked.

Movements of Vessels

The Elcano, from Shanghai to Nanking.

The Quiros arrived at Chinkiang.

The Nashville, from Guantanamo to Santo Domingo City.

The Lebanon, from Philadelphia to Newport.

The Virginia arrived at Rockland, Me.

The Georgia, from Boston to Newport.

The Arethusa arrived at Port Arthur, Texas.

The Reid, from Charleston to Norfolk.

The Montana arrived at Algiers.

The Glacier, from Acapulco to Mazatlan.

The Colorado, from San Francisco to Bremerton.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Regretfully it must be said, but the rules of golf grow no easier to learn and remember. It is small wonder that magazines now include a column in charge of a "golf lawyer," who answers queries and decides disputes. One of the most able of these columns is conducted in the monthly periodical Ladies Golf from which the following remarks are taken:

It is a considerable time since any batch of decisions by the rules of golf committee has contained so much that is to the point as the answers to the five questions published in March. Two of them are so similar in character that the reason of the diametrically opposite decisions which were come to in the two cases is a little difficult to grasp right away.

In the first case, submitted by the Shanklin and Sandown Club, a competitor in a stroke competition lifted his ball on a putting-green owing to casual water. Instead of placing it, he dropped it. Should he be disqualified? The answer was: Yes. Rule 27 (3) directs that the ball is to be placed by hand, so as to be "in the nearest position" which affords a clear putt to the hole.

The other answer came from Yelverton and was stated thus: Under stroke rule 11, if a player lift a ball, the rule says he shall tee a ball, etc. If instead of teeing the ball he drops it over his shoulder is the player disqualified? In this case the answer was: No. Definition 16 states that a ball "may be placed on the ground," etc. There is no definition of placing, and the player may drop the ball. Provided he play from the place mentioned in stroke rule 11, no penalty is incurred. The distinction is of course that in the first case the rule stated that the ball was to be placed in a particular spot, and could not very well be "dropped" on to that spot. In the second case where the rule merely lays down that the ball is to be teed behind the place from which the ball was lifted, the choice of the exact spot rests with the player and there is no reason why he should not drop instead.

St. Annes Old Links Club, in submitting the first of a cheerful little series of problems, made a proposition which has happily not hitherto been heard of outside of magazine stories. "A and B," said they, "are playing a match game; both are on the green; it is A's putt, which he holes. B putts for the half, but misses, and after passing the hole hits A. Is this: (1) a win for A under Rule 1; (2) a win for B under Rule 18; (3) a half under Rule 33? If the latter, what is to prevent a player left with a difficult putt deliberately trying to secure a half by hitting his opponent instead of finding the hole?" The committee responded that Rule 33 is the one which governs the case, and that the hole was halved. And they add, with evident surprise, that "the rules of golf are framed on the supposition that golfers play honestly. If A had conformed to the first clause of the etiquette of golf, it is very unlikely that the incident could have occurred."

Of more practical use is the last of the St. Annes Old Links problems which was as follows: "In a stroke competition A sliced a shot which he thought went out of bounds near the green. He dropped another ball, in accordance with rule 23 (2), but made three successive shots with the drop ball before reaching the place where the first ball was likely to be and then discovered that the first ball was not out of bounds. Is A disqualified? If so, under what rule? or which ball should be played from the time when the first ball is discovered to be in play?" The answer was to the effect that the player was entitled to continue to play with the provisional ball until he reached the spot where the first ball was likely to be. On finding the first ball, it should continue in play—see rule 23 (2). The words: "In order to save delay . . . he may at once play another ball" do not limit the number of strokes which may be played with that ball in accordance with the rule.

A rather obvious problem was submitted by the Lee-on-Solent club, who asked what was the penalty (1) if a player in a sand bunker, taking the club with which he intends to make the stroke, grounds his club in the bunker about four yards from the ball before taking his stance and without improving the lie of the ball, and (2) if when a player's ball was in a rut in a road, he went 50 yards down the road and practised shots in a similar rut without a ball. In each case the answer was that the penalty was the loss of the hole in match play and two strokes in stroke play. The committee point out that the whole of the road must be treated as the hazard under rule 25. It is difficult to see what other answer could be expected, but recent decisions have departed somewhat from the strict interpretation of Rule 25 and have not helped to make the rule any clearer. However, this last decision is clear enough as far as "grounding" is concerned.

MR. BRYAN URGES CANAL ZONE AS CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK—At a dinner of the Pan-American Society of the United States, William J. Bryan, secretary of state, advanced the idea of actual and continuous contact with the people of the South and Central American republics as the best means of strengthening our relations with these countries.

The proposal made by Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil that travel and investigation of the countries to the south would draw them nearer to the United States in bonds of commerce and friendship prompted Secretary Bryan to express the opinion that the Canal Zone "should be made a meeting place for those who would acquaint themselves with the peoples and ways of other American nations—a clearing house where intellectual exchanges could be made."

Secretary Bryan with the ambassadors or ministers of every Central and South American nation accredited to this country were the guests of honor at the dinner Thursday night. Besides Ambassador Da Gama and Secretary Bryan, the other speaker was Talcott Williams, director of the school of journalism at Columbia University.

In conclusion, Secretary Bryan said that in proportion as we follow Ambassador Da Gama's advice for mutual intellectual as well as commercial advancement, "we shall contribute to one another's advancement and hasten the coming of the day when our highest rivalry will be that of honorable effort to see which can hold highest the torch that lights all to high ground."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Treasury Funds in Banks

WASHINGTON POST—The setting aside of $10,000,000 of government funds for deposit in national banks at 2 per cent interest has resulted in application from bankers for amounts aggregating far more than the amount named by the secretary of the treasury for distribution. This result is most gratifying to the department, but there has been no intimation that the treasury is ready to release additional sums in the near future. While the current fiscal year shows promise of leaving the treasury in a favorable shape at the end of June, the new obligations imposed on the government by reason of the largely increased appropriations voted by Congress last winter foreshadow an additional drain on the treasury which will tax its resources severely. The additional amount to be paid out on that account next year is not far short of $50,000,000. The new income tax law is expected to offset the loss of revenue incident to changes in the tariff, but no extraordinary provision has been made to meet the secondary deficit. It had been thought that the income tax would be arranged to cover the whole discrepancy, to which proposition the ways and means committee apparently gave no heed, probably relying on the unissued portion of the Panama loan or the money on deposit with the national banks to tide over the probable pinch. Another possible means of relief lies in the prospective currency legislation, for which treasury officials say there is an excellent outlook within the next six months, as though it were understood that Congress would continue in session until revision of the currency laws had been accomplished. Of course, this changed aspect of national finance does not indicate that any locking up of government funds is in prospect, but on the contrary, that the tendency of money to accumulate in the treasury will no longer be present, thus keeping all of the available supply in circulation, free to flow into the banks in full volume instead of a part being diverted into the grip of the treasury for indefinite periods of idleness.

The Congressional Record

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The world do move. The Congressional Record is to be made up-to-date and of some value. It is to be indexed so that a plain citizen may use it as a work of reference. This is news worthy of comment. Much fun is made of the Record, and deservedly, for beyond question it is a morgue of inflated ideas. It is a collection, largely, of speeches never delivered, and into the speeches go incorporations of all sorts, from a complete copy of Henry George's works to selections from Virgil, the Bible and the Smithsonian Institution. Yet for all that the Congressional Record is a work of vast import and value. At its best it represents what many capable minds have ascertained on great public questions. Perhaps in no other public document is contained so much information and wisdom of a permanent and upbuilding character. To be sure it has to be winnowed out of much chaff. As it has been heretofore, it has been worthless. Should it be thoroughly indexed it will become a valuable reference work to all students of public questions, to historians and, in some cases, to humorists.

Reciprocity Figures

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER—Why are the tremendous possibilities of the reciprocity provision in the Underwood bill left practically unnoticed and unimproved? Why does President Wilson apparently regard this momentous opportunity as unworthy of the deep thought he has bestowed on other features of the bill? Are the doors of our markets to be swung wide open to foreign merchants and no effort made to unlock the doors of foreign markets that are bolted against our merchandise? Does any one who knows anything of business, or who understands the principles on which business is done, doubt the enormous value of the reciprocity provision? Here is a single concrete example from our own recent experience showing how reciprocity stimulates trade and benefits a nation: Cuban reciprocity went into effect in 1904. The last figures of annual exports and imports before our reciprocity treaty with Cuba were these: Exports from the United States to Cuba, a little more than $25,000,000; imports from Cuba, a little more than $35,000,000. Under reciprocity those figures changed as follows: Exports to Cuba, more than $125,000,000; imports from Cuba, $62,000,000. Thus under reciprocity (without any other change of government or policy) the value of the goods shipped by our merchants has quintupled and is now nearly double our imports, which were formerly $10,000,000 greater than our exports. Now, Cuba is a small country, sixth among the customers of the United States. Supposing reciprocity treaties were negotiated with our greater customers—Germany, France and England. Would the results be worth the effort?

NAVAL ACADEMY SAID TO BE SHORT OF APPLICATIONS

Dearth of Commissioned Officers Stirs Congress Members to Consider Repeal of Act Reducing Appointments

SCHOOL IS NOT FILLED

WASHINGTON—Because of a deficiency of officers in the navy, due to the failure of a larger percentage of applicants for entrance to the naval academy at Annapolis to pass the examinations, there is a movement among the members of Congress to repeal an act passed last year reducing by one half the number of appointments to the academy allowed to each senator and representative.

Under the present law each member of Congress is allowed two midshipmen, but after June 30, next, unless the new law which takes effect on that date is repealed, each member will have only one appointment.

Some members say the examinations for entrance to the academy are too strict and that applicants are turned away who should be accepted. Only 186 passed, of 791 who took the last examination. Others say that the standard is not too high, but there ought to be opportunity for more boys to take the examinations than at present. At any rate there is a dearth of commissioned officers in the navy, the naval academy is not nearly filled to its capacity, and there are hundreds of boys throughout the land who are eager for an opportunity to take the test. To supply this need, some member will likely introduce in the House soon a bill to repeal the law reducing the apportionment, or postponing the date of its effect five years.

If the law is not repealed the vacancies in the quota of some members will be outlawed unless they are filled before June 5 in time for the appointees to take the special entrance examination to be held on that date. Most members are besieged with requests for appointment to the academy, but some have difficulty finding enough candidates to fill their quota. Vermont, for instance, is one state where the boys apparently have little desire to become officers in the navy.

Realizing that unless the places are filled at once, Senator Page has issued a letter announcing a special preliminary examination of candidates to be held at Norwich University, Northfield Vt., on May 22 and 23. The winner in this examination will be appointed principal and the next three alternates to take the academy examination June 5. Senator Page appointed as principal to fill one of his vacancies recently Joseph Wagner Paige, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The appointee passed the April examinations and will enter the academy. Senator Page has one more vacancy to fill.

Representative Greene of Vermont has two vacancies to fill, and has slight expectation of filling them unless the law is repealed to extend the time. Representative Plumley of Vermont has his appointments all made at the academy.

Representative Wilder of Massachusetts gained one extra appointment to the academy by the reapportionment of his district. He has just nominated George F. Hill of Leominster as principal to take the examinations June 5, and J. H. T. Barry of Gardner and William C. Vose of Fitchburg as alternates. One other alternate has not been named.

Representative McGillicuddy of Maine has received notification that his last appointee, Joseph Anthony Curran of Lewiston, Me., has passed the entrance examinations. As the law at present stands he will not have another appointment until 1917, but he believes the law will be amended or repealed in the next appropriation bill.

TOWN VOTES FOR REFORMS

VALLEJO, Cal.—Vallejo voted in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall, in a city election called under the state statute providing for such elections.

Mellen Lines Deny Charges and Request That Attacks Cease

DYNAMITE NOW BREAKS SOIL FOR NURSERYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS

Planting of Trees and Renovating of Old Orchards Activities in Which Explosive Is Made to Serve Constructive Purposes

RESULTS PROFITABLE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Since a western man tried dynamite as a means of breaking up tight clay and gravel subsoils, the use of that commodity for this and similar purposes has extended until nurserymen and fruit growers now realize its value when it is utilized intelligently and the necessary precautions for safety in handling it are taken. At the same time, those who realize the tremendous force resisting in dynamite are inclined to emphasize the necessity for expert knowledge of its properties on the part of those who attempt to use it in this way.

Dynamite has been used many years in blowing stumps, mining and various kinds of construction work, but only in the last few years has its value been realized in this new connection.

Some one raised the question, why, if the method was good for hard subsoils, it could not be used in any soil that needed working? Men were put in the field making tests. Some time ago two experts from a powder company conducted detailed experiments at an orchard in Rolla, Mo. Dynamite had been used in planting trees previous to this, but these later tests were made on bearing trees.

The action of the dynamite as used in tree planting and renovating old orchards is extremely simple. If improperly used, dynamite will injure the soil, but if used intelligently it will give very profitable results; also if handled carefully and intelligently there is said to be but slight risk of its exploding prematurely.

Effects Like Plowing

Dynamite pulverizes the subsoil, loosens and aerates it in the same way that plowing loosens the top soil. Everybody knows that in preparing ground for an orchard it should be plowed deep before planting, because once the trees are set one never can cultivate the dirt very near the roots. The subsoil should be loosened just like the top soil. It should be pulverized so the roots of the trees can go down into the subsoil where they will not be affected by dry conditions and where they can reach the vast store of plant food locked up in the subsoil. Opening up the subsoil also increases its water holding capacity. Ordinary plowing cannot loosen the subsoil. Many farmers know from experience that it is apt to injure ground to turn up more than one inch of the subsoil at a time. That is why dynamite is so helpful. It pulverizes the subsoil by the shock and heave of the explosion without turning it upside down. Also it loosens the soil much deeper than is possible with a plow. For this work the slow acting dynamite is used, to give the greatest heave in all directions. The quicker acting dynamite tends to blow out a hole without pulverizing the soil very far in any direction. In planting trees just enough dynamite is used to loosen the ground as much as possible without making a big hole. About one half stick to one stick is enough, as a rule. It depends on how heavy the soil is; and on how deep the charge is placed. The charge is set deep enough in the ground to be within six inches of the bottom of the subsoil, or hard pan, that it is planned to break up, or about three feet on the average.

As a rule, boring with an auger, it will be found that the first layer of subsoil appears at about one foot to 18 inches beneath the surface of the ground. This layer is easily found by drawing up the auger and noting the color and texture of the soil retained upon it. As the distance from the surface of the ground increases, the subsoil layer becomes tighter and tighter until at some point (generally between three and six feet deep), the soil formation changes again either to sand or to some form of friable clay or gravel.

EXPLOSIVE GIVEN CONSTRUCTIVE TURN

Deep plowing with dynamite a method that is being tried out successfully in some states

Pecan trees planted a few years ago in Georgia—Spade set trees at left and dynamite set trees at right

One Charge for Each Tree

One charge of dynamite is exploded where each tree is to be planted. If there is a hard subsoil, one charge also is used in the center of each check or square. This takes twice as many charges as there are trees. In extreme cases it may be advisable also to use one charge on the lines half way between the places where the trees are to be planted. Some land owners have dynamited or subsoiled entire fields in this way for general farming. Under certain conditions it is very profitable.

The cost of this work per acre, with the holes 15 feet apart and three feet deep, averages $13 for dynamite, caps and fuse—about 48 pounds of dynamite, 194 caps, 584 feet of fuse being necessary. Two men can do an acre and a half a day under the most favorable conditions, it is estimated, but an acre a day is a good average day's work.

The same common sense rules apply to dynamiting the soil that have been found from experience in plowing the soil. Wet soil is not stirred with a plow, and should not be stirred with dynamite. One is as injurious as the other, and the top soil may be dry enough to plow while the subsoil is still too wet. For this reason the dynamiting may preferably be done in late summer or fall, if possible, when there is a chance to catch the subsoil dry enough to work. The dynamiting may be done in the fall and the planting in the spring if desired. Another advantage of dynamiting in the fall is, the ground has a chance to settle. However, this is more important on sandy soils and in sections of the West where trees may dry out if the soil is left too porous and open. An extremely sandy soil, it has been found, should not be dynamited unless it has a very hard subsoil.

Claims have been made that the exploded dynamite left some fertilizer in the soil, but experts say that if this is true, the amount is so small as to be not worth considering, but if the dynamiting is done in the spring and the trees are planted before the ground has had time to settle care is necessary to see that no pot holes or open spaces are left in the ground under the tree. Such holes are apt to dry out roots and destroy the tree during the summer.

There is perhaps no method which can be used more successfully for replanting trees in an old orchard than dynamiting. The old tree or stump which is to be replaced is first removed by a sufficient charge, which can only be determined by local conditions. This blasting of the stump also loosens the soil, so that it becomes thoroughly aerated and purified almost at once and also makes it exceedingly easy to put in the young trees. The United States government agricultural service has stated unofficially that it is just as good to plant trees in this manner as it is to plant them in virgin soil.

MAJ. GEN. WOOD TELLS ADVANTAGE OF MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who recently inspected the division camp, speaking of the military advantages arising from the concentration at Galveston, Tex., said:

"The scattered condition of our army incident to our long frontiers, and the necessity for the use of the army in Indian work, has hitherto made it very difficult indeed to concentrate troops in sufficient numbers to give any opportunity for their training in large bodies and, what is more important even, has made it very difficult to give the senior officers, especially the general officers, adequate instruction in the handling of commands appropriate to their rank. There are also many other questions incident to organization, method of supply, allowance of transportation, methods of handling same, trying out the various means of transportation which we have been desirous of studying, etc.

"We have unfortunately been so situated that the troops of the different arms have seen but little of each other, and their opportunities to work together in any considerable bodies have been few and far between.

"It is quite possible that the opportunity will be taken this year, as in 1911, to send a comparatively large number of militia officers to the division for the purposes of practical instruction. In 1911 this was done with great advantage to the officers who were sent.

"Our principal aviation camp is now located at Galveston, and very good work is being done in instruction in this important duty. Recently the longest military flight with a passenger in this country was successfully made, and some very interesting and valuable reconnoissance work done. The large extent of level country, the comparative freedom from gusty conditions and the proximity to the sea make this an especially desirable place for aviation, and the division is well equipped with different types of aeroplanes, and also has a number of hydro-aeroplanes.

"It is hoped that in the future we shall be able to assemble at least one regular division each year. It is only through concentrations of this sort that we can bring our army up to a point of the first efficiency."

WESTERN Y. M. C. A. MISSES MR. BRYAN

CINCINNATI, O.—Delegates to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. Thursday received a telegram Thursday from William J. Bryan, secretary of state, in which he regretted that he could not be present.

A report to the convention showed that the association has largely increased in the last 10 years. The value of its property has grown from $28,500,000 to $81,600,000. The membership has increased from 323,224 to 600,000, the number of employed officers 1714 to 3900, while the tuition receipts rose from $60,000 to $628,000.

PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

GRAFTON, Mass.—Having received a position in a larger school, William A. Perkins, for five years principal of the Grafton high school, sent his resignation to the school committee

GOVERNOR'S RIGHT TO USE MILITARY COURTS DEBATED

WASHINGTON—Criticism of the act of Governor Hatfield of West Virginia in proclaiming martial law in the mining districts in his state and substituting military for civil courts was made in the Senate on Thursday by Senator Borah in the debate over Senator Kern's resolution for an investigation of conditions in the West Virginia coal districts.

Senator Goff maintained that this act was upheld by decisions of the supreme court of the United States, and the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

"If in such cases," Senator Borah declared, "the Governor of the state can close the doors of the courts and deny the right of trial by jury when the courts are able to proceed with cases under their jurisdiction, and we, the United States, are forced to sit idly by and see it proceed, we become Mexicanized in 48 hours."

"If there is a state of insurrection," Senator Goff replied, "the Governor has the authority to put the whole state under martial law. That is the law of war."

"But suppose there is no state of insurrection," Senator Borah replied, "and the Governor declares that there is. Under the contention made here we could not inquire into it."

"That is a violent presumption; no Governor ever has taken such action up to this time," said Senator Goff.

In Final Brief Filed With Interstate Commission Boston Lawyer Is Charged With Harassing Road—Verdicts Recalled

AN APPEAL IS MADE

WASHINGTON—The New Haven road asks the interstate commerce commission to put an end to the attacks of Louis D. Brandeis and to be allowed to give its time to working out present problems instead of explaining the past, in a final brief filed with the commission today in the matter of its investigation of the New England railroad situation.

"Shall Mr. Brandeis, acting for himself, his theory and contentions being disproved again and again by impartial commissions and tribunals, be permitted to set up and maintain his opinion against the opinion of men appointed by the stockholders of these roads to conduct their affairs," demands the brief, which is signed by Edward G. Buckland and Solicitor Edgar J. Rich.

"It seems conclusive that when the citizens of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts own 60 per cent of the stock of a railroad it is not for Mr. Brandeis, representing nobody but himself, to endeavor to criticize, tear apart and terminate a policy in which New England believes. We look to the commission to make a pronouncement that will put an end to further attack of this nature.

"No small part of the time of the principal officers has been devoted to preparing for hearings before state and federal commission and in preparing for trials. It is a marvel that the results have been as good as they are when not only much of the time but even a larger part of the energy of these officers has been devoted to explaining the past rather than working out the problems of the present and the future."

New Haven Brief Filed

In the first brief filed by the New Haven on Thursday it is said that the service rendered by the New England railroads is as good as that given in any other part of the country and that the rates are lower than warranted by expenses and investments. Responsibility on the part of the New Haven for the financial condition of the Boston & Maine is denied. The brief also discusses the charges of financial mismanagement on the New Haven and Boston & Maine and asserts these strictures are not warranted by the facts.

In the brief among the assertions made are these:

The statement that liabilities of the New Haven have increased 400 per cent while revenues have increased 42 per cent is an "ancient fallacy."

The hearings show that there was a "complete understanding" between Mr. Brandeis and David L. Brown, the latter being informed only on matters which Mr. Brandeis wished to know.

The New Haven earns only 4½ per cent on a conservative valuation of its property.

The Boston & Maine earns 4 per cent on the value of its property, and had in 1912 available for dividends only 2 per cent on the average price paid for its stock.

The Boston & Maine cannot raise the money it needs for expenditures because of legal restrictions due to the "academic attitude of the Massachusetts publicists."

Complaints Are Many

There have been only 1000 complaints regarding shipments on all three New England roads, while on the Boston & Maine alone there are over 10,000,000 shipments in a year.

Rates are declared to compare favorably with those in other parts of the country, although the cost of coal is so high that had the New England lines secured fuel at the prices available for the Pennsylvania railroad they would save $2,500,000.

"It is conclusively shown," continues the brief, "that no advantage has been taken by the New Haven railroad of its control of these New England lines to increase rates. This is due primarily to the fact that between the New Haven and the Boston & Maine there is no substantial competition, and there never was."

Many of the complaints the brief attributed to the activity of paid secretaries and traffic managers of boards of trade, who "not only receive complains, but solicit them."

Reviewing the large expenditures needed to put the Boston & Maine in good running condition, the brief then shows that under existing laws as to the issuance of securities the road cannot finance these improvements.

In its conclusion, the brief says, in part:

"Prior to the examination, Mr. Brown, the accountant of the department, was directed by his superior officer to confer with three gentlemen in Boston, Messrs. Ives, Brandeis and Eastman.

"It is impossible that this should be a mere coincidence. It is an exceedingly significant fact that the large part of the testimony given by Accountant Brown related to a subject which had been the basis of an attack by the same parties on the New York, New Haven & Hartford in the years 1907 and 1908."

CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA PLAYS

New England Conservatory of Music orchestra gave its eighteenth annual concert Thursday night in Jordan hall, under direction of George W. Chadwick. The orchestra was assisted by Clarence B. Shirley of the faculty.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

NATURE'S GALLERY

From out of my window I can see
In sky, field, tree and flower,
Industrious Nature paint for me
New pictures every hour.
Spring, summer, autumn, winter, all;
Each in new colors blent:
What need have I upon my wall
Of other garnishment?

The saying used to be: "Little children should be seen and not heard," but nowadays in states where the law does not permit them to appear upon the stage and their audible presence is confined to the wings, the plan is to have them heard and not seen.

REFORMED

In college he stood at the foot of his class
Till he got of the place such a dread
That since he left school he has made it a rule
To always be found at the head.

GROWING TOWN

So many fine dramatic stars and people of the show—
It seems as if the list includes 'most every one we know—
According to the papers are in "Vaudeville," it must be
That Vaudeville is a truly thriving village, don't you see.

APPROPRIATE

"Whicherly is an ingenious writer."

"Yes, he is. It was clever of him to make the volume he wrote on his pedestrian tour of Europe to consist entirely of foot notes."

HARVESTS

Kindness kindles more of kindness,
Each attracts his own:
Fields grow fairer, richer, rarer
Where good seeds are sown.

TERMS OF OPERA CONTEST GIVEN

CHICAGO—Conditions announced for the opera contest in which citizens of Los Angeles, acting through the national federation of musical clubs, offer a prize of $[illegible] for the best work by a composer and a librettist who are citizens of the United States, call for a dramatic subject that shall be free from all objectionable sentiments and situations.

Competing works must be in the hands of the judges by July, 1914.

GRADUATION PARTS ASSIGNED

PEABODY, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the high school here will be June 20. Honor parts have been assigned as follows: Stuart N. Gardner, valedictorian; Eleanor M. Byron, salutatorian. Alice M. Griffin, Helen E. McElroy, Helen I. McNath, Helen P. Taylor, Elinor J. Dooley, J. F. Sullivan and William P. Trask will be assigned other parts in the program.

UNION AND OFFICIALS TO CONFER

Officers of all the locals of metal trades unions are to act as a joint committee at a conference today with officials of the Sturtevant blower works of Hyde Park on the requests which have been made for general betterments

RETIREMENT BILL FILED

WASHINGTON—A civil service retirement bill, framed to meet the views of the National Association of Civil Service Employees, was introduced Thursday by Representative Hamill of New Jersey.

EAST PROMENADE STREET, MEXICO, MO.

MEXICO, Mo.—With a population of about 8000, Mexico is located midway between the Mississippi river on the north and the Missouri on the south, and about midway between St. Louis on the east and Kansas City on the west, the two largest cities in the state. Beautiful prairies all around dotted here and there by skirts of timber which are to be found upon the banks of the small streams. Surrounding country fertile and rural communities are engaged in fruit, grain and stock raising and are generally prosperous. Town on three main railroad lines, the Wabash, the C. & A. and the Burlington, besides a branch line and a cross country electric line now under construction. Hardin College one of the oldest institutions of learning in state, is for young ladies alone and has students from all over the country. Military academy for boys alone is meeting with success. Public schools, with 1700 pupils, are pride of citizens, $60,000 high school being liberally patronized not only by Mexico's own children, but by pupils from rural districts in this and adjoining counties. Mexico has seven churches, some of them costing as much as $40,000. Among the manufactures are shoes, fire bricks, stove linings, gas and electricity. Among a number of substantial structures erected the last year are a government building costing $80,000, an Elks' home costing $25,000, a telephone exchange and a Masonic hall. Plans also have been completed for a $12,000 public library. Five miles of paved streets. Mexico never has had a municipal debt. Four banks, two wholesale houses and 60 or more retail firms.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The electrical department of the New Haven road is testing the electrical equipment of the Nantasket beach branch between Nantasket junction and Pemberton.

William Smith and Fred R. Callender, signal engineers of the Grand Central station and electric zone, New York Central lines, New York city, were guests of Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon at South station last evening.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road has a pile driver crew and camp train under Foreman Samuel Crusher located at Hudson, Mass., while two new bridge structures are installed.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road moved east from Albany and Chatham yesterday 1057 loaded cars of freight consigned Boston and points east and north.

The motive power department of the New Haven road received from Readville shops yesterday two Atlantic type grasshopper engines, which have been converted into superheaters for service on the five-hour Knickerbocker limited between Boston and New Haven.

The Pullman Company will inaugurate sleeping car service between Boston and Mt. Desert Ferry, Me. over the Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads next Monday.

MALDEN Y. M. C. A. ELECTS

Malden Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night elected officers as follows: President; Councilman Myron H. Clark; vice-president, George E. Hanscom; secretary, Alexander Kerr; treasurer, Edwin Troland; auditor, H. L. Walker. William J. Larson was elected a director. During the year the association receipts amounted to $14,023, an increase of $200 over those of last year.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS CONGRATULATED

NEW YORK—Congratulation to the German Emperor on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension to the throne and for the peace and progress his empire has enjoyed in that time, was presented on Thursday to the German ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff, by Dr. George F. Kunz, on behalf of the Association for International Conciliation, which is one of a [illegible] of societies in different parts of the world organized with the object of removing the misunderstandings and prejudices which are often the cause of war.

The address was engrossed in vellum, with a portrait of the Emperor William the central feature of the cover.

MINING SCHOOL AWARDS MADE

KINGSTON, Ont.—These scholarship awards are announced by Queens School of Mining:

The chancellor's practical science scholarship, value, $70, given by Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., R. K. Carnochan, Ottawa (with honor of Dupuis); the J. B. Carruthers scholarship, value $50, given by J. B. Carruthers, W. S. Cole, Brockville; the Mowat scholarship, value, $50, given by ex-Mayor J. McD. Mowat, E. K. Robinson, Kingston; the Science II. scholarship, G. B. Pamerson, London; the N. F. Dupuis scholarship, value, $60, W. S. Orr, Cobourg.

BARBERS MAKE DEMANDS

Shorter hours and wage increases of from $2 to $4 a week constitute the demands to be submitted to employers by 300 barbers employed in shops in the North End, who have organized under the direction of George E. Wilson, international representative of the J. B. I. U. A.

Monitor Subscription Blank

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News of the Week from the Classroom and the Campus

WISCONSIN MEN PLAN WELCOME FOR 51 VISITORS

University Extension Work to Be Explained by Members of Faculty to Delegation of Pennsylvania Residents

PROGRAM IS COMPLETE

MADISON, Wis.—Final preparations for the visit of 51 citizens of Pennsylvania to the University of Wisconsin May 21 to 24, have been made. A reception at the state capitol Wednesday evening, at which greetings of welcome will be extended by Gov. F. E. McGovern of Wisconsin, and President Charles R. Van Hise of the university, followed by brief talks on the general work of the university's extension division, will be the opening event on the program. Explanation and exhibition of all phases of university extension work will occupy the following morning.

The party will be broken up into groups of 10 or less, each under the charge of a professor, who will conduct his group through the correspondence-study division, the traveling package library department, the commercial reference and the municipal reference bureaus, the debating and public discussion departments, and all the other divisions of the extension service. Lunch will be served to the visiting party in Lathrop hall, the new woman's building at the university.

The afternoon will be devoted to additional inspection of the extension service, followed by a two-hour cruise on Lake Mendota, ending at the golf club, where supper will be served to the party, followed by an informal social gathering. The importance of the agricultural extension work will be shown the visitors on Friday morning. Trips will also be made to the buildings of the agricultural college to inspect the stock and the model barns. In the stock pavilion auditorium three phases of the agricultural work will be shown. At noon automobiles will convey the party out to the Hill farm, a model farm owned by the university, where a dairy lunch will be served. This will be followed by a trip by automobile around Lake Mendota with stops at the Wisconsin Indian mounds.

The annual May fete and maypole dances of the women of the university will be held in the early evening. An informal reception by the faculty of the extension division to the visitors, and the annual water fete of the students on Lake Mendota will occupy the rest of the evening.

On Saturday morning small parties of the visitors will be taken to any part of the city or of the university they desire, where experts in charge will answer questions and explain the different kinds of work.

The guests will take luncheon with the Saturday Lunch Club, whose membership comprises leaders in statewide progressive service. Saturday afternoon will be reserved for special appointments on questions of particular interest to individuals or groups.

The program will close Saturday evening with a dinner to the visitors by the university faculty at the University Club. This will be followed by a pageant of early Wisconsin history, given by university students and citizens of Madison on the university campus.

The special committee of the faculty appointed by the president to receive the guests and provide for their entertainment consists of Dean Louis E. Reber of the extension division, Prof. E. A. Ross of the department of sociology, Frank B. Morrison of the college of agriculture, W. H. Lighty, secretary of the extension division, Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, business manager of the university; Prof. R. Starr Butler of the extension division; Prof. Dana C. Munro, head of the history department; Prof. Scott H. Goodnight of the German department; Prof. J. G. D. Mack of the college of engineering; Prof. G. C. Comstock of the astronomy department, and Prof. J. E. Olson of the Scandinavian department.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The members of the University of Maine musical clubs have elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, P. W. Thomas '14, Portland; secretary, R. H. Bryant '15, Biddeford; manager, F. S. Youngs '14, New York city; assistant managers, R. F. Thurrell '15, Portland and P. B. Sheridan '15, Salem, Mass; leader of Glee Club, Ross H. Varney '15, Haverhill, Mass.; leader of Mandolin Club, R. Hampden Bryant '15, Biddeford, and leader of Banjo Club, Harold C. White '15, Bangor.

The 1914 Prism, the university annual published by the junior class, has just appeared.

Two new courses in pulp and paper chemistry have been announced for next fall by the chemistry department.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXETER, N. H.—At a recent meeting of the Christian Fraternity at Phillips Exeter Academy officers were elected as follows: President, H. S. Gray '14; vice-president, R. F. Cleveland '15, and secretary-treasurer, L. W. Turner '15. W. H. Warren of Yale addressed the meeting on the "Northfield Student Conference."

A musical is to be given in the town hall on May 28 by the pupils of L. E. Lewis, instructor of music at the academy.

OREGON COLLEGE TO TEACH BOYS FARM SUBJECTS

CORVALLIS, Ore.—With the object of furnishing in the summer session some practical instruction in agriculture and manual training a camp of 200 boys each a representative of an Oregon public school, will be established at the Oregon Agricultural College campus June 16, to continue to June 27.

Although five hours a day will be given to study, most of the work will be in the fields and orchards, gardens, barns, greenhouses and shops, and the rest of the time will be given to athletics and other recreation in the swimming tank, gymnasium, athletic field, camp and in cross country trips, always accompanied by a camp "proctor" from the faculty.

A similar course in home economics for girls will be given at the same time. The work in cooking, sewing, basketry and other household arts will be adapted to the students.

Two of the operators from the 20 wireless stations established at the college by students have given up their college course in electrical engineering to accept positions in Alaska.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—By votes of the junior and sophomore classes the following men at Bowdoin College have been chosen to speak in the trials for the annual Alexander prize speaking contest: From 1914—C. A. Brown, Buell, Cunliffe, Eaton, Gage, Gray, Leigh, Newcombe, Simpson, P. L. White; from 1915—Bacon, Elwell, Faulkner, Hall, Livingstone, MacDonald, McWilliams, Merrill, Ramsay, Smith. The freshman speakers will be chosen later. The seniors are not represented in the contest. The trials will be held May 23.

Masque and Gown has selected "The Merchant of Venice" for the commencement play this year. The play has 19 parts. The trials are to be held this week in Memorial hall and a large number of men are planning on going out for parts. The judges for the trials will be Prof. F. W. Brown, Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell and Mrs. Arthur F. Brown, coach of the club.

Prof. George T. Little has announced the program for commencement week this year. The exercises begin with the baccalaureate sermon by President Hyde in the Congregational church June 22.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—Seniors voted at their recent meeting to change class day from June 10 to June 11, thus having the exercises on same day as the reception given the class by the acting president, Levi L. Conant. The commencement week program has now been completed and is as follows:

Sunday, June 8, baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. H. S. Bradley of Worcester; Monday, clambake at Edgemere; Tuesday, sixth annual meeting of Sigma Xi; Wednesday, as stated above; Thursday, graduation exercises in forenoon, alumni dinner at noon, and presentation of "Man Proposes" in the evening. Ira N. Hollis, president-elect, will deliver an address on "Invention" at the graduation exercises. The final event of the week will be the class banquet to be held Friday evening.

At special meetings held by the undergraduate classes this week the constitution proposed by the committee in charge for an institute senate was brought up for ratification and accepted in each case.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The course of sewing lessons given for the children of Waterville by the members of the Sigma Kappa Sorority at Colby College during the winter and spring has just closed. The course was in charge of a committee consisting of Misses Phyllis St. Clair '13, of Calais; Cora Patterson '14, of Waterville; Helen Thomas '14, of Farmington; and Emily Hanson '14, of Calais.

The Rev. Frank W. Padelford of the class of 1884 has recently been chosen corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Northern Baptist Association.

President Roberts has announced the decision of the judges in the annual sophomore prize declamation contest as follows: First prize, Harold S. Campbell, Ashland; second prize between Leonard W. Grant, Hartford, Conn., and Robert H. Williams, Houlton.

OBERLIN COLLEGE

OBERLIN, O.—W. F. Bohn, secretary to the president of Oberlin College and president of the Oberlin Village Improvement Society, is working out a plan looking toward the federation of all local philanthropic interests.

E. R. Cushman of the academy faculty has won the George William Curtis fellowship at Columbia University. This fellowship gives to the holder the income from $10,000 for two years. The thesis on which he won the fellowship was an original work on the new Ohio constitution.

BELOIT COLLEGE

BELOIT, Wis.—Among the new members of the faculty of Beloit College for next year is Prof. J. F. Crawford, a graduate of Princeton University. He will have charge of the department of philosophy.

It has also been announced that A. M. Chickering, a senior in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale, has been engaged as assistant in the biology laboratories, to succeed G. C. Haines, who leaves for Natal, South Africa, to become a special investigator for the British government.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY WOMEN WIN SPECIAL CERTIFICATES

MISS JEAN D. ARMSTRONG

MISS WINNIFRED MOUNT

MONTREAL—In addition to gaining heir B. A. degrees at McGill University ecently Miss Jean D. Armstrong and Miss Winnifred Mount won special certificates for first rank general standing. To obtain these special certificates the qualifications require that the student receive over 75 per cent of the total marks for the last year in the course, and for the previous years the student must have received at least as many first as second classes and no third classes. David A. Forster was the only man to graduate ahead of these ladies in the ordinary course.

Miss Armstrong comes from Ottawa and is the daughter of the Rev. W. D. Armstrong, president of the Ottawa Ladies College and formerly pastor of St. Paul's church of the same city. She graduated from the college of which her father is head and entered McGill University four years ago. She made an admirable record during her term leading the students of her class.

Miss Winnifred Mount resides in Westmount, P. Q. She received her elementary and higher education in the Westmount Academy. Four years ago she entered the university from which she has graduated. Miss Mount won three scholarships, two for $100 and one for $150.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Junior week festivities at Brown University next week, commencing Thursday and ending Saturday, will contain several new features of interest. The events will commence with a parade of students and a circus on Lincoln field. Thursday evening Sock and Buskin will present "Facing the Music."

Friday morning Acting President Everett will conduct a special chapel service in Sayles and in the afternoon Pi Kappa, the junior society, will give the farce, "The Stag Party," in the Brown union. The junior promenade will take place that evening, in Sayles hall. Saturday will bring the Amherst-Brown baseball game, and in the evening the concert by the musical clubs and an informal assembly in Sayles hall.

The junior week committee consists of Maurice A. Wolf, chairman; Stephen J. Patten, treasurer, and Harold A. Brown, secretary. Louis C. Bagnall is chairman of the promenade committee, the other members being Joseph H. Farnham and Austin N. Cooke.

Nominations for the two vacancies on the board of trustees have been announced as follows: Abel Chalkley Collins of Great Barrington, Mass., Charles Perry of Westerly, Edmund Wood of New Bedford, John Brown Francis Herreshoff of New York, Samuel Hanson Ordway of New York, Charles Lemuel Nichols of Worcester and Wilfred Harold Munro of Providence.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—May 19 has been chosen by the sophomore class at the University of Minnesota as the date of its final party of the college year.

Miss Alice Colter has been elected senior representative to the Woman's Self-Government Association for the ensuing year.

In the recent awarding of scholarships at Bryn Mawr, a resident history fellowship was granted to Miss Louise M. Sumner, Minn. '12 and a similar fellowship in physics was awarded Enza Zellar, Lillian Seyfried and Cassie Spencer.

Margaret Heinemann has been elected president of the Thalian Literary Society; Margaret Grimm, vice-president; Helen Gordon, secretary, and Mary Gaston, treasurer.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Members of the Cosmopolitan Club at Cornell University will hold their annual banquet at the clubhouse next Monday. It will be a farewell to the seniors, as has been the custom in the past, one of the big events of the year at the club. Prof. C. S. Hirschfeld '05 will be the toastmaster and Director L. H. Bailey will speak.

Haig Galadjikian '11, at present a graduate student in mathematics at the university, has been awarded the "J. S. K." fellowship in mathematics at Princeton for the academic year of 1913-14.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—Dr. W. F. Gephart of Ohio State University has resigned to accept the position of head of the department of economics of Washington University, St. Louis. He came to Ohio State as assistant professor six years ago and a year ago January was made full professor.

Saddle and Sirloin Club holds its annual horse show in Mirror Lake valley May 17, offering 18 loving cups as prizes.

Leo Campbell and Clyde Oakley, senior architects, have finished the drawings and are preparing as their graduating thesis the plans and specifications for the new women's building, which will be about half way between Oxley hall and Ohio union, facing Eleventh avenue. The style will be renaissance.

Beginning May 20 Ohio State will celebrate its first journalism week. Addresses will be made by Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia and Governor James M. Cox.

The prize drill and big six meet are listed for May 23 and 24 respectively.

B. A. Jackson, C. E., '08, has been elected president of the Chicago Ohio State Alumni Association, together with Loren Thompson '12, vice-president; C. R Guard '12, secretary-treasurer; Vernon C. Ward '03, J. A. Zink, M. E., '08, and C. T. Forster, M. E., '06, executive committee.

YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Members of a committee of the faculty at Yale University have recommended a new plan of admission to the university which it is believed will go far toward broadening the scope of Yale as a national institution. The new plan has already been adopted by the Sheffield Scientific School, and its immediate adoption by Yale College seems assured. The direct result of this new plan of entrance requirements will be to admit more boys from the public schools.

Harvard first and then Princeton within the last two years have amended and revised their plans of admission, so that with the adoption of its proposed plan by Yale the big three among the colleges will have made an important step toward coordinating themselves with the American public system.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Finals in the freshman tournament at Smith College were played off by Ruth Blodgett of West Newton, Mass., and Gwendolen Brandon of New York city. Ruth Blodgett won by 6—4, 5—1, 6—4 and became the tennis champion of the freshman class.

Miss Violet Stocks, Smith '07, will take the place of Miss Susan Rose Benedict in the mathematics department for the year 1913-14.

The German Club recently presented Freytag's Die Journalisten.

Officers of the Consumer's League for the year 1913-14 have been elected as follows: President, Elizabeth Roby '14, Berlin, Conn.; vice-president, Elizabeth Carpenter '15, Castine, Me., and treasurer, Emily Williams '16, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

URBANA, Ill.—At their next mass meeting the women of the University of Illinois will vote upon a proposition for a woman's self-government association. The purpose of the organization is to "promote unity and cooperation among the women of the institution where it exists, and should set ethical standards which will tend to elevate the moral and social tone of the community."

Herman C. James, son of President E. J. James, and an alumnus of the university is the author of a book recently published on "The Principles of Prussian Administration."

VERMONT ACADEMY

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—Principal Lawson of Vermont Academy is to be one of the delegates from the state to the fourth international congress on school hygiene to be held in Buffalo August 25.

The school is to be given an illustrated lecture May 21 on "Dartmouth College," by Prof. Charles H. Lingley of the history department of Dartmouth.

GIRLS AT MOUNT HOLYOKE TO HOLD MAY CELEBRATION

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Tomorrow will be May day at Mt. Holyoke College. The pageant of liberal arts and sciences, given at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary last fall, will be repeated in the afternoon.

The May queen, attended by a chorus, will be crowned before the pageant begins. In the evening the Dramatic Club will present "As You Like It" in the open air theater on Prospect hill. Supper will be served between the performances.

Tuesday evening the department clubs met. At the meeting of the Classical and Archaeological Club officers were elected.

This evening the annual competitive sing will be held at Williston steps. New songs, composed by various members of each class, will be used for the first time. A recital in honor of the senior class will be given in the chapel by Miss Holmes, Mrs. W. C. Hammond, Mr. Tanser, 'cellist, and Professor Hammond.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association this week the following officers were elected: President, Florence Clement '14; vice-president, Rebecca Pond '15; secretary, Harriet Barstow '15, and treasurer, Margaret Miller 16.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A portrait of Prof. A. A. Stanley of the school of music will be presented by the choral union to the University of Michigan on the opening night of the annual May festival this week. The portrait was painted by Percy Ives of Detroit.

The university authorities have recently compiled statistics showing the standing in scholarship of every fraternity, sorority and club. Sororities and women's clubs rank the highest on the campus, seven sororities and four women's league houses being above the ideal average, while but one of the men's organizations, Tau Beta Pi, is placed in this division. Pi Beta Phi is the highest in rank of the sororities. Unorganized students are next highest in the scale though just below the ideal average, then come three professional fraternities, one sorority and two women's clubs closely followed by the average of the entire university.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

EUGENE, Ore.—To make complete plans and specifications for the building of a railroad, is the undertaking of Edgar B. Martin, a senior in the department of engineering, at the University of Oregon, who is doing this as his thesis work. Besides the plans for work, the cost of the proposed line will be estimated, and the justification of the road will be made.

In order to promote good fellowship and close acquaintance among the women students of the university a Women's League has been formed with Miss Eleanor McClain of Silverton as president, and Miss Hazel Tooze of Falls City as secretary. In time the women's league is expected to take over most of the activities in which the women participate.

Specimen for a museum of fine printing for the department of journalism at the university will be collected this summer by Representative Allen Eaton in cooperation with the department.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—A new fraternity has been organized at Wesleyan University with a membership of 12 undergraduates as follows: O. R. Kline, Millville, Pa., and J. A. Morton, New Haven, Conn. '13; R. C. Brown, Elmira, N. Y., W. J. Brymner, Springfield, Mass., W. E. Cooley, Springfield, Mass., L. S. Miller, Oneonta, N. Y., '14; A. R. Davis, Fairfield, Me., H. K. Petry, Wilkesbarre, Pa., A. I. Prince, Chelsea, Mass. '15; and W. R. Bell, West Leesport, Pa., A. A. Belyea, Caribou, Me., and A. J. Rice, Dallas, Pa. '16. The organization is to be known as Omega Phi.

Olla Podrida, the annual published by the junior class has been issued, the volume being dedicated to Prof. Frank W. Nicholson, secretary of the faculty. Allen S. Raymond of Newton Center, Mass., is editor-in-chief of the book.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

SEATTLE,, Wash—Among the vacation study tours offered by the University of Washington for the coming months is a 19-day geology trip through Glacier national park, plans for which have just been announced by Prof. Henry Landes, dean of the college of science. The party will be limited to 30 members.

A museum for Scandinavian literature now in the university library and relics and specimens from northern regions may be built on the campus, if the plans of Prof. Edwin Vickner of the Scandinavian Club materialize. Professor Vickner is furthering a proposition whereby the Scandinavian people of the Northwest will erect on the campus a small building valued at about $10,000 to house a museum for the Scandinavian exhibits.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The anniversary week at Syracuse University will be held June 7 to 11 inclusive, beginning with the annual meeting of the university senate. Chancellor James R. Day will deliver the baccalaurate sermon in the university gymnasium Sunday morning. On Monday the art exhibition, showing the work of the students in fine arts and teachers college will be held, in addition to nearly a score of annual meetings, including that of Phi Beta Kappa. In the evening the concert of the class of 1913 will be held in John Crouse hall. Tuesday the annual meeting of the board of trustees will be followed by the Alumni Association meeting. In the afternoon there will be a baseball game in the stadium and in the evening the Classical Club will present a play.

Beginning with next year students can enter the college of liberal arts in the middle of the school year, according to a ruling just passed by the college faculty. Heretofore no courses were available for students entering after the midyear examinations.

Walter W. Wilcox was elected member of senior council from the college of law recently. He has been associated with Tambourine and Bones, and is a member of the Delti Chi fraternity; also the Justinian Law Society.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Sophomore tree ceremonies at Vassar College to be held this evening are in charge of the following committee: Katherine Oliver, chairman; Margaret Lovell, Ruth Nash, Frances Marburg, Dorothy Holt, Natalie Southerland and Madeline Haff. Miss Ruth Nash will be the tree orator and Miss Margaret Wagner, the class president, will address the class.

There will be a concert by the college orchestra, under the direction of Gustav Daunreuther this evening.

The first debate between 1914 and 1915 took place Wednesday afternoon on "Waiving the question of constitutionality, resolved that California is justified in passing the Webb bill."

"Comus" and "The Forresters" were given outdoors as third hall play on Saturday afternoon.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK— The Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, dean of the Yale divinity school, has been selected to deliver the baccalaureate sermon at New York University on Sunday of commencement week. On Wednesday the commencement address to the graduates of the college of arts and pure sciences and the school of applied science will be given by William R. Willcox, LL.D., formerly chairman of the public service commission of New York state. The senior class of the uptown schools has elected the following speakers for commencement: Samuel A. Goldsmith, valedictorian; William H. Hamilton, salutatorian, and Mortimer L. Bettcher, orator.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—Prof. F. F. Durand of the mechanical engineering department at Stanford University has been selected to head the management committee of the international engineering congress which is to convene in San Francisco in 1915. Prof. C. D. Marx of the civil engineering department has been chosen to represent the American Society of Civil Engineers on the same committee. Professor Marx is a vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—At the student day exercises in the University of Kansas today addresses of general interest will be made by representatives of the various schools in the university, the new president of the Women's Student Association, the new president of the Men's Student Council, and the retiring presidents of these organizations.

COLGATE HOLDS COMMENCEMENT

HAMILTON, N. Y.—The commencement exercises of the Colgate Theological Seminary were held this week. The Rev. L. S. Barnes preached the baccalaureate sermon. Twenty preachers received their diplomas. On Saturday last the annual preparatory school meet was held and Ogdensburg Academy took first place, with Syracuse Central high school second.

IRISH FORESTRY WORK DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The work of the Irish Forestry Society was reviewed at its annual meeting, and the secretary's report stated that it had been progressing steadily during the 12 years of its existence, in carrying out its mission.

The work of the department of agriculture in the same direction was explained by Professor Campbell, who urged the formation of local branches of the society, in as many districts as possible, so that the work of education by means of lectures, pamphlets, and certificates for tree-planting, might be spread.

The department had been granted powers to regulate the cutting down of trees, and wherever reckless and uneconomic felling had taken place, it would be its duty to restrain by prosecution. On the whole, however, the farmers seem to be quite disposed to listen to the inspectors and carry out their proposals. About 14,000 acres have been purchased in the Slieve Bloom mountains, the Ballyhoura hills, county Cork, and at Glendalough, county Dublin, to be made into forests.

There are 300,000 acres of woods in Ireland, and it is calculated that 3000 trees should be planted annually, to keep up the quantity.

Dr. Henry, professor of forestry, Royal College of Science, was elected a member of the society.

GERMANY TO COUNT FRENCHMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—All the German cities have been requested by the government to make a report as to the number of French societies and companies, together with the number of French subjects employed by them, within their jurisdiction. This measure is the result of a similar order issued by the French authorities with respect to German institutions in France.

UNDER CLASS MEN KEEP TO ROOMS ON YALE TAP DAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Only members of the junior and senior societies and a few graduates were allowed on the campus for Tap day here when elections are held for the three senior societies at Yale. Other underclass men kept to their rooms. Newspapermen and photographers were barred also.

Skull and Bones gave elections to eight athletes out of their 15 men chosen; Scroll and Keys took three athletes, the remainder being men prominent in literary work, and Wolf's Head elected a variety of men, both literary and athletic.

Eleven of the men elected are members of Phi Beta Kappa. The following were tapped in the order named:

Skull and bones—Richard Osborn, Fall River; Thomas L. Daniels, St. Paul; Clement M. Gile, Colorado Springs; George W. Patterson, 4th, of Ann Arbor; Stoddard King, Spokane; Percy G. Cornish, Albuquerque; Lorrin Shepard, East Orange, N. J.; Henry W. Hobson, Colorado Springs; Herman L. Rogers, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Almet F. Jenks, Jr., Brooklyn; William C. Warren, Jr., Buffalo; William J. Lippincott, Cincinnati; George G. Jones, New Haven; Benjamin F. Avery, Aurora, N. Y.; Henry H. Ketchman, Brooklyn.

Scroll and Keys—John G. Kilbreth, Woodmere, L. I.; William Schiefflin, Jr., New York; Edmund J. Phelps, Minneapolis; Allen Evans, Jr., Haverford, Pa.; Francis Bergen, Bernardsville, N. J.; Gurney L. Smith, Syracuse; Kenneth Moore, Detroit; Hugh Harbinson, Hartford; Richard Dyer, Chester; Watson Harpham, Evanston, Ill.; Henry Tuttle, Lake Forest, Ill.; Nathaniel Wheeler, Fairfield, Conn.; Ehrman Mitchell, Jr., Harrisburg; Sloan Colt, New York; Richard Douglas, Philadelphia.

Wolf's Head—Morgan Noyes, Warren, Penn.; Laurence Marks, Brooklyn; John T. Blossom, East Cleveland; Coleman B. McGovern, New York; Frederick G. Blackburn, Pittsburgh; George H. Semler, New York; Alexander M. Hanner, Brookline, Mass.; Scott H. Paradise, West Medford, Mass.; Norman K. Evans, Pittsburgh; Harold T. Hemingway, New Haven; William S. Innis, New York; George De F. Lord, Cedarhurst, L. I.; Charles M. Baxter, Knoxville; Everett D. Davis, Elizabeth, N. J.; Carl C. Brown, Erwin, Tenn.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania the new $1,000,000 building which will house the Phipps Institute at the corner of Seventh and Lombard streets has been formally dedicated. At the exercises Provost Edgar F. Smith presided, and at the close of his introductory address the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Henry Phipps, whose gift to the university made the institute possible.

Announcement is made of a scholarship gift of $10,000 from Steven Hecksher.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

According to the rules of the student guild at Simmons College, all class elections for next year were held this week. The junior elections resulted as follows: President, Ava S. Bassett; vice-president, Margaret Potter; secretary, Anita A. Clark; treasurer, Ruth Klein. Members of the honor committee are to be Marian Ostrander, Margaret Sutherland and Lillian Nisbet.

The class of 1915 has chosen the following girls as its officers for next year: President, Alice Livingstone; vice-president, Marjorie Underwood; secretary, Rhea Gillespie; treasurer, Ellen S. Daniels. Bessie L. Jost was elected to represent the class on the honor committee, and the executive committee consists of Marian F. Cross and Gladys Abbott.

The 1916 president is to be Frances Banks, vice-president, Marjorie Soper; secretary, Martha Whiting; treasurer, Margaret Whitehead. The honor committee member will be Emily Webb. Lydia Woodbridge and Mary Harrison will act as cheer leaders.

The annual spring doubles tennis tournament will be played on the dormitory courts Saturday morning. This tournament is interclass and the winning class receives the cup presented last year for the first time.

The "mile of pennies" plan of the freshman class for helping along the endowment fund is proving a great success. The sum obtained in this way has now reached $107 and it is hoped that it will reach the $150 mark before tomorrow night.

GERMANY SEES INCIDENT OVER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An official communique has been published by the North German Gazette recognizing the complete settlement of the Luneville incident. It does as much justice to Germany's sense of fairness as the settlement of the incident did credit to the skill of French diplomacy. It also points to the fact that two mouthpieces of the foreign office press bureau gave erroneous impressions as to the German official view of the incident.

SALEM HAS NEW FORESTRY BRANCH

SALEM, Mass.—Salem branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association was organized Thursday night at Board of Trade rooms. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the state association, explained the purposes of these city branches. The following officers were elected: President, William H. Gove; secretary and treasurer, Warren F. Hale; executive committee, Mrs. L. F. Hussey, Robert N. Bibbs and Willard B. Porter.

Canal Toll Question Talked on Economic and Legal Aspects

HAGUE CALLED PLACE TO SEND TRADE CASES

(Continued from page one)

Pauncefote treaty," Professor Johnson agreed, "cannot finally determine the meaning of that treaty if our view is not the one entertained by Great Britain, for the reason that Great Britain may, and presumably will, demand arbitration under the treaty of 1908, and our government cannot honorably refuse to arbitrate.

"As between arbitration of the question of the exemption of the owners of the coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama tolls, and the repeal of the toll exemption clause of the canal act, the latter course seems the simpler and the wiser one to pursue. If we arbitrate and lose, we must either return the tolls that have been collected or make some other equivalent compensation for the tolls collected in violation of the treaty, and henceforth either charge no tolls or collect the same tolls on all vessels using the canal. If we arbitrate and win we will but have established our right to pursue a policy which is, at least, of doubtful wisdom.

Burden Adjusted

"The Panama canal ought not be a continuing burden upon the general taxpayers of the country. It is but just that the burden should be placed on the producers, traders and shipowners who make profitable use of the canal in carrying on their business. It will require at least $10,250,000 a year to make the canal self-supporting. Careful investigation indicates that the revenues at the end of 10 years will, if the coastwise vessels are exempted from the payment of tolls, be less than the estimated annual outlay for operation and maintenance, zone sanitation and government, the Panama annuity, and the interest on the amount invested. The revenues would yield no surplus for betterments and nothing for the amortization of the $375,000,000 or more which the people of the United States will have paid for the canal."

Concluding, Professor Johnson recommends that the rate of tolls should not be high. He points out that the schedule of charges fixed by the President establishes relatively low rates that will not unduly restrict the use of the canal. The owners of the vessels that serve the coastwise trade, he said, will derive greater benefit from the canal than will the owners of any other vessels. Rates double those established by the President, therefore, might be imposed by preventing the canal from being used by the coastwise carriers.

New Granada Treaty Quoted

Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, former ambassador to Germany, speaking on the treaty obligations of the United States relating to the Panama canal, said that a treaty entered into in 1846, between the United States and the republic of New Granada, was the first effective step taken by our government in the direction of the actual transit across the isthmus and that it was a treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce. This treaty, he declared, continued in effect under the republic of Colombia, into which that state was subsequently transformed. Citizens of the United States under this treaty, he recalled, had all the privileges and immunities of commerce and navigation in the ports of New Granada that were enjoyed by the Granadian citizens themselves.

Mr. Tower showed that in return for these favors the United States guaranteed to New Granada the perfect neutrality of the isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted and the United States also guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada had over the territory. "We failed afterwards," he declared, "to carry out our agreement in this respect; and the protest of Colombia taken on its merits as a matter of international law, is serious."

Edwin D. Mead Thursday urged effort by the American peace party to secure a strong American committee to consider the program of the coming Hague conference.

New Court Planned

Early in the day Arthur K. Kuhn of New York advised that a large number of judges be arranged for in the proposed new world tribunal. It is generally believed that America will enter the next Hague conference prepared to press with new vigor for a permanent international court with full authority within a defined area of action. This court is not designed to supplant or supersede the present arbitral court, but is to supplement it.

The debate on this subject revealed considerable feeling against continuance of military and naval supremacy on the American delegation to The Hague. Civilians should dominate, so it was argued, and they should be pacifists.

Ralph Lane ("Norman Angell") made his debut to an American audience under trying circumstances, and won out. While many who heard him decline to admit the place of economic agreements and self-interest as high up in the scale of forces working against war, as he puts them, they would also be the first to praise the art of his forensic appeal.

He is a master of logic and lucid exposition; and his insistence that peace will only come after a long process of education of humanity out of past superstitions is unassailable. Indeed, it is significant how comparatively little influence in shaping anti-military policies of state philosophical advocates of peace are crediting to devices of compromise like arbitration, etc. They see that it is with children and youth and a differently idealed generation that hope lies, a generation that sincerely believes in good will and fraternity.

Colombia Case Presented

The applause given by the conference to Professor Shepherd of Columbia University in his paper on the later interpretation of the Monroe doctrine was especially hearty and significant when he predicted that the United States would some day make restitution to the republic of Colombia for the Panama separation.

The shrewdness of the policy of Colombia in placing its case before the American public in ways that are perfectly legitimate, but quite undiplomatic, was praised by Professor Shepherd.

The boldness with which the Canadian French nationalist point of view adverse to Canada's entanglement in any way in British imperial affairs or European militarism was set forth by M. Henri Bourassa was refreshing to onlookers who admire candor.

Equally flattering to American hearers was his admission as to the predominant influence on Canadians of American books, periodicals and newspapers, and the silent intellectual annexation process that this implies.

Dr. Eliot's Address

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, said in part:

"Wars and preparations for war continue, because many of the causes of war in time past continue to exist. The causes of war have, however, changed somewhat since 1848. It is altogether probable that religious motives for warfare will hereafter be incidental or secondary, instead of primary.

"What, then, will be the probable causes of international war in the future? First, the survival of political or governmental institutions inconsistent with sentiments which in recent generations have gathered great strength. The first of these sentiments is the sentiment of nationality, vast, vague and hard to define, but tremendously potent.

"The only way to root out this cause of war is to persuade publicists, governors and voters in all the strong nations that the sentiment of nationality is supremely potent, indestructible and rightful, and that the groupings which gratify this sentiment are the only durable ones.

"Another sentiment which has caused innumerable wars in the past and is still active in various parts of the world is the objection to alien rule, especially when such rule, like that of the Manchus or the Turks, produces poverty and desolation, denies liberty and prevents progress.

"The motive of resistance to foreign oppression works wonders toward the formation of strong national units, as has been forcibly illustrated in Europe during the past year. China has had such bitter experience of oppression on the part of western nations that her people now find a strong unifying force in the common sense of unjust suffering. The only way to root out this cause of war is to prevent international injustice by means of concerted action among a few of the great powers that are wise enough to do the right and strong enough to enforce it.

"A fruitful cause of war in the future is likely to be international distrusts, dislikes and apprehensions, nursed in ignorance and fed on rumors, suspicions and conjectures propagated by an unscrupulous press, until suddenly developed by some untoward event into active hatred or widespread alarm, which easily passes into panic. To root out this cause of war it is desirable to promote international acquaintance through knowledge among all nations of the characteristic literature of each, and through friendly international intercourse, especially of students, travelers, learned men and delegates to international congresses and conferences.

"Among the western peoples the future causes of war are most likely to be clashing commercial or industrial interests, contests for new markets and for fresh opportunities for the profitable investment of capital, and possibly also, extensive migrations of laborers. This competition for trade and territory has caused much fighting in the past, and has recently produced a dangerous tension among some of the great European powers. A better way of extending commerce and trade than fighting for it has of late years found a certain amount of favor among the western powers in the case of China, namely, the policy called 'the open door,' under which all the occidental manufacturing peoples might have free and equal access to the whole of China. The sincere adoption of this policy would root out a threatening cause of war in the east. The United States proposed this policy and is sincerely in favor of its adoption.

"The rooting out of the causes of war must be brought about by the slow-acting forces of popular education, public works of conservancy, by the progress of international law and of economic and industrial legislation; by the acceptance and fair execution of the 'open door' policy; by the increase of mutual acquaintance and good-will among nations; by the concentration of public attention on the prevailing wastes, squalors, brutalities, failures and ignominies of war rather than on its occasional splendors of courage, self-sacrifice and endurance; and by the gradual adoption of the judicial settlement of international disputes, both those already brought to issue and those in the formative and irritative stage."

Position of Nations Stated

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, spoke on the subject of United States and the third Hague conference. Mr. Mead referred to the part taken by the United States in the first two conferences, especially to the work of Andrew D. White and Joseph Choate, the heads of the delegations. He commented on the histories which had been written by the secretaries of the two delegations, Frederick W. Holls and James Brown Scott.

"The instructions to our delegates by John Hay and Elihu Root, the secretaries of state at the time," said Mr. Mead, "were documents of the highest value as outlining our international duties, some of which yet remain to be accomplished. Mr. Hay's instructions were noteworthy as outlining an international tribunal, the establishment of which was the great work of the first conference. Mr. Root had broadly developed this thought of the judicial settlement of disputes; and it is to him that we are really indebted for the thought of the court of arbitral justice, which Dr. Scott elaborated at the second conference."

Mr. Mead noted that Mr. White spoke at the first conference in behalf of the immunity of the private property of belligerents at sea and that Mr. Holls was the chief spokesman for the commissions of inquiry, on which Mr. Bryan is now laying special stress. He declared that Mr. Root's instructions in 1907 in behalf of effort for the limitation of armaments need to be repeated with new emphasis today. He pointed out that it was to the initiative of President Roosevelt and not of the Czar of Russia that the second conference was due; and that it was through the action of Mr. Choate, the head of the United States delegation in 1907, that the regularity of the Hague conferences was assured and that provision was made for an adequate preparatory program and for the freedom of organization which should emancipate the conferences in the future from the special control of Russia or any other single power. He urged united effort by the American peace party to secure the strongest possible committee to consider the program of the coming conference, and also urged action by the government to secure at the earliest possible day the definite determination of the date of the coming conference. He argued that the United States, Great Britain and Germany are in a position of peculiar advantage for influence at the third conference, and that the cooperation of these three great Teutonic nations is the cardinal international need of the hour. "Germany is with us," he went on, "in support of a convention for the immunity of private property at sea in war; and England is with us in behalf of decisive action for the limitation of armaments; and we must aim to bring England and Germany together on these points. The limitation of armaments is the great task and the great duty. There has been in these last 15 years a wonderful development on the constructive side of the peace movement; but while the machinery for the judicial settlement of disputes has been so remarkably developed, the decrease of the machinery for their settlement by force, which the clear logic of the situation prescribes, has not appeared, and the burden of armaments was never so great as today. These armaments in all nations have now become so monstrous that they are vastly more a menace than a defense, and the whole world looks to the coming Hague conference for some relief."

Mr. Mead concluded by referring to utterances which Justice Brewer and Mr. Bryan made at earlier sessions of the Mohonk conference in behalf of resolute leadership by the United States in the limitation of armaments.

COMMERCE MEN OF CHICAGO WELCOME PEACE DELEGATES

CHICAGO—This city Thursday welcomed the peace delegates from Great Britain, Canada, Australia and the municipality of Ghent.

The visitors were meet by committees representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Hamilton Club and the Chicago Press Club. They were taken to the Hamilton Club, where they were greeted by President Austin.

After an automobile ride about the city the delegates were taken to the University Club, where they received another reception. In the evening they were entertained at a private dinner at the Blackstone hotel by Ira Nelson Morris, after which they attended an assembly at Mr. Morris' residence.

Today the delegates will attend a public meeting in Mandel hall, University of Chicago; visit the Union stock yards, be entertained at luncheon at the Chicago Press Club, review a peace pageant by pupils of the Forestville school and in the evening attend a dinner given by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

CONDUCTORS' PARTY LEAVES

A party of about 30 Boston & Maine conductors and their wives left on special Pullmans from North station for a three-weekss transcontinental tour yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They go to Detroit where the party will attend the last session of the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, and will remain in Detroit till Monday. Thence they go to the coast and will return early in June.

PARENTS BUREAU NEW FEATURE OF WELFARE WORK

(Continued from page one)

to the work by the commissioner of education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, went on to say that a parents' education bureau which has been an aim of the congress has been established as an opening of the door to the greatest field of service, by providing home education of the youth, the fathers and mothers of America. Study courses for parents, for organizations, for parent-teacher associations and reading courses for boys and girls, she said, are some of the good things promised to be given freely to those who wish them.

Another notable development of the year, Mrs. Schoff said, was the organization of a committee on cooperation of national organizations having to do with the welfare of the child and home. Representatives of different organizations met for council on April 18 at the home in Washington, D. C. of Mrs. John Hays Hammond and there organized the permanent committee. This is composed of Mrs. Frederick Schoff, chairman; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, vice-chairman; Mrs. Charles Skelton, secretary; Mrs. Percy B. Pennepacker, Mrs. Max P. Crossmann. They represent the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U., American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, National Kindergarten Association, National Sunshine Association, National Association for the Study of Education and Exceptional Children, International Society for Patriotic Service, Women's Welfare Department of the Civic Federation. The committee will meet annually in Washington.

Another marked development in the work of the year, said Mrs. Schoff has been the question on the part of pastors regarding the child's spiritual development and their requests for aid in meeting the need. This, she said, means a large new department of work for the congress. It includes the preparation of important educational material and more efficient methods of work.

The congress holds as its primary work the giving of education on child nurture, said Mrs. Schoff, and its aim was to reach with it to every home. In closing she urged that the proper treatment of juvenile offenders, the placing of probation work on a required standard of experience in the development of the child nature, be made one of the most active features of the work during the ensuing year.

Much has been done, Mrs. Schoff said, in the matter of mother's pensions, nine states having passed favorably on such measures. The growth of the organization has been very satisfactory, she reported, particularly in the Pacific states.

This afternoon three topics under the general heading on "Baby Saving and Character Building" will be considered as follows: "The Children's Bureau" Miss Julia Lathrop of Washington; "Baby Saving Work by Mothers" Mrs. S. H. Whitten, Holyoke, Mass., and Mrs. James A. Kinghorn, Providence, R. I., and "Character Building by Parents" by Prof. E. P. St. John, Hartford, Conn.

Although this is the seventeenth annual meeting of the organization it is the first to be held in New England, where branches have been slow in forming. The Massachusetts branch is only three years old, but its growth during the last year is pronounced remarkable. The delegates have come from nearly every state in the Union. The convention will continue through next Wednesday.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston's public schools was the first speaker last evening, bringing the welcome and greetings of educational Boston to the organization.

"Associations of this sort are especially necessary at this age," said Superintendent Dyer, "in order to see that the child has the same ideals at home and in the school. If the home has one standard and the school another, it cannot be well for the child.

"Teachers are occasionally reminded that they are neglecting the essentials. The three R's are usually considered the essentials; but far more essential than the three R's, or than the socalled fundamentals, is the home training. The fundamental institution of mankind is not the school, nor the state, nor the church, but the home; and the fundamental purpose of the home is the training of children.

The address of the evening was given by the president, Mrs. Frederic Schoff of Philadelphia. Mrs. Schoff touched upon nearly every phase of the child question.

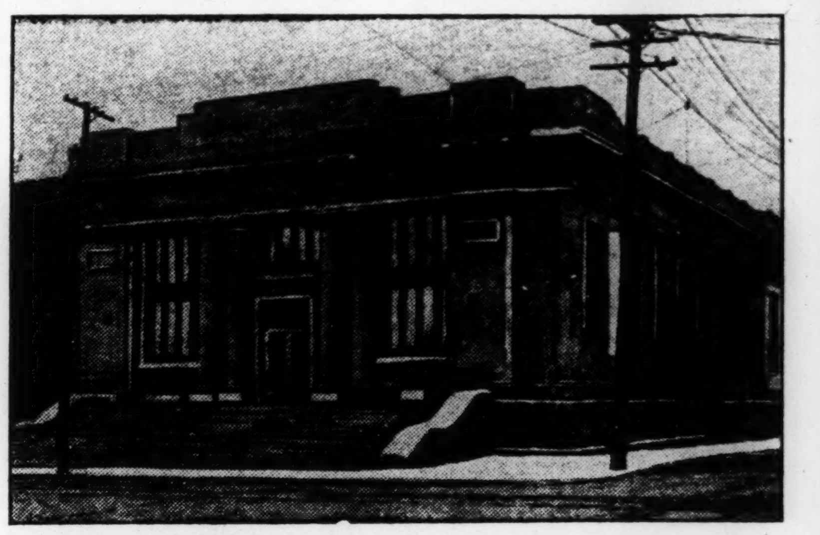
"Every neglected child," she continued, "is a menace to the whole nation. Never was the need for proper education in homemaking so urgent, and it must be done quickly. The proper correlation of home, school, church and state is the only certain means of conserving the priceless resources of our childhood, and it is our duty to weld these agencies into an efficient instrument for the purpose. None of them is now doing what it should.

"The home is the greatest force for good or ill in the life of the child, for it is there alone that the intangible qualities which go in the building of character can best be inculcated. The school must supplement this training; parent associations are needed in churches to train parents in the religious aspects of home structure and the state has its special function also in the welfare of the child."

She said that an entire change of procedure is necessary in dealing with youthful offenders and with orphans. Commenting upon delinquent children, she declared that a judge's knowledge of law is not sufficient to deal with the inner life of the child and that able specialists in child nurture are necessary to administer court cases of this kind.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the Massachusetts branch of the congress, extended the greetings of the state to the delegates and greetings were also given by Miss Lucy Wheelock from the International Kindergarten Union and Dr. James C. Jones from the National Kindergarten Association.

READING, PA., DEDICATES $200,000 STONE LIBRARY



(Photo by H. Winslow Tayley, Reading, Pa.)

New public library in Pennsylvania city

READING, Pa.—Exercises for the dedication of the new Reading public library were held Thursday night with Richard L. Jones, president of the Reading Library Association, Edward A. Howell, the librarian, Mayor Ira W. Stratton, former Mayor William Rick and John Thomson of the free library of Philadelphia among the principal speakers. The library property, excluding books, is valued at more than $200,000. The erection of the building was made possible through a gift received from Andrew Carnegie of $100,000 two years ago and an additional gift which he gave lately, amounting to $11,180 to pay for the furnishings of the library. Built of Indiana limestone the library is fireproof throughout. Its dimensions are 72 by 126 feet with a height of 50 feet. The main library room is 66 by 120 feet and 31 feet high. Above this room are galleries on four sides with additional shelf room for books and at the end room for the use of the board of directors and the librarian. The basement is equipped with a series of rooms to be used for class work, cataloguing and recreation. The history of libraries in this city dates back 105 years. At that time 150 men started a semi-public library with 84 volumes, which the members were permitted to read as long as they paid their dues. Its growth was slow for the first 35 years and in 1842 there were only 1000 volumes on its shelves. The library was reorganized in 1868 with about three times as many books. Finally, in 1889, the city purchased the rights of the private library association and from that time its growth has been rapid. There are in the new building 35,000 volumes. There is room however for at least 100,000 volumes.

ENGLISH KING AND QUEEN GO MONDAY TO SEE WEDDING

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The King and Queen will leave London for Germany on Monday to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter with Prince Ernest of Cumberland.

WOOL MAN GETS $154,216 IN COURT

Frank Edwards received a verdict for $154,216.89 today in the third session of the superior court before Judge Fessenden. Mr. Edwards brought action against Francis Willey and others of Willey & Co., wool merchants of Bradford, Eng. with branches in Boston, Barre, Mass., and Philadelphia, for alleged breach of contract of employment. Mr. Edwards was in charge of the Philadelphia branch and in Boston. In 1907 Mr. Edwards was discharged. He sued for salary and commissions. Cross action was brought against Mr. Edwards by the Willey Company for $20,000 but the court dismissed the action.

GEN. PIERCE IS ON RETIRED LIST

Resignation of Gen. Frederick E. Pierce, commander of the first brigade, M. V. M. which has been held up at the State House for more than three months, has been accepted. Governor Foss placed the general on the retired list with the rank of major general.

It is expected that General Pearson, adjutant general will immediately call an election to fill the vacancy caused by General Pierce's resignation. Col. George H. Priest, commander of the sixth infantry, is the senior colonel and is the logical candidate for the vacancy.

STATEMENT IS CONTRADICTED

Statistics regarding the amount of credit given for military service in the Spanish war are contained in a statement just issued by Warren P. Dudley, secretary of the civil service commission, with the object of correcting the views of a circular purporting to come from the headquarters of the Massachusetts United Spanish War Veterans. The latter said that 2 per cent credit is given in civil service examinations for service in the Spanish war and 1 to 5 per cent for service in the militia.

MR. GRAHAM TAKES OFFICE

WASHINGTON—Samuel J. Graham of Pittsburgh has assumed the duties of assistant attorney general of the United States. He is the first assistant to Attorney General McReynolds to be appointed by President Wilson. Mr. Graham will take charge of the administrative features of the department of justice.

ARMENIANS ARE FOUND TO BE AT MERCY OF TURK

Dispossessed Muhammadans of Macedonia and Thrace Are Declared to Be Settling in New Land and Terrorizing

GRAND VIZIER DENIES

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—On application to the Armenian United Association the Monitor is informed by President Mokhar Gregory that the statement of the Grand Vizier in Constantinople to the patriarch is indisputably misleading and that such information as has been received in Europe direct from Armenia has for weeks past been suppressed in fear of causing political complications.

The declaration of the Grand Vizier that there is no intention of settling the dispossessed Muhammadans of Macedonia and Thrace in Armenia is ridiculed. For months past Pomaks and Turks have been passed in hundreds with their families and cattle across the Black sea and large numbers of them have already been settled in Armenia, whilst thousands more are expected to be in the immediate future.

These settlers are all armed, whilst the Armenians themselves have been totally dispossessed of arms, not being allowed to retain as much as a carving knife in their house. Already numberless outrages and murders have, it is insisted, accompanied the inroad of these Muhammadans from Europe and unless stringent steps are taken by the powers to protect the population massacres on a considerable scale are to be feared.

FIVE STEAMERS ARRIVE IN PORT

Two steamers of the Leyland line, both flying the British colors, both leaving England on the same day, both being one day behind time, and neither having sighted the other, arrived at their respective berths this morning. The Cambrian, Captain Gardner, brought about 3000 tons of general cargo from London, sailing from that port May 3. The Median, Captain Thomas, came from Manchester with about 1700 tons of general freight, including 130 tons of gravel.

Another foreign arrival today was the Norwegian steamer Edda, Capt. P. Meidell, from Manzanillo, May 7, with 10,500 bags of sugar and a sample gallon of molasses. She was one day late. Shortly after the Edda arrived the British steamer Halifax, Capt. Hawes, came from Halifax, N. S., with 50 passengers and a general cargo, including 500 crates of lobsters.

Just astern of the Halifax came the British steamer Bulgarian Prince, Capt. Davies, from Calcutta and Colombo.

CHARLES T. BURNS REINSTATED

WASHINGTON—Charles T. Burns, the weather bureau employee who was indefinitely suspended recently for alleged improper political activity in connection with Willis L. Moore's candidacy for secretary of agriculture, was reinstated today by order of Secretary Houston, but at a salary reduction of $450 a year.

NO COMPROMISE ON TARIFF BILL SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Declares He Has Taken His Stand on Free Wool and Sugar and Regards It Duty of Senate to Indorse

TIME SET FOR VOTE

WASHINGTON—With an agreement to vote on the Penrose-La Follette amendment for public hearings this afternoon, Senate Democratic leaders were busy today mustering their full strength in the hope of defeating the proposition.

President Wilson came out emphatically Thursday as the champion of free wool and free sugar in three years, as provided for in the tariff bill recently passed by the House. He announced that he was not considering compromises of any sort; that he stood squarely behind the measure as it passed the House and that he regarded it as the duty of the Democratic majority in the Senate to fulfil its platform pledge by enacting the House bill into law.

"I am not the kind," said the President, "that considers compromises when I once take my position. I have taken my stand with the House leaders for the present bill. Enough said. I am not looking for or accepting compromises."

The President's utterance was made to a half-hundred newspaper correspondents, who gathered as usual at the White House for the semi-weekly conference.

It is expected at the White House that there will be minor changes in the bill made by the finance committee, certain equalizations and corrections which have been approved by House leaders since the bill left their hands, but in the principal schedules, such as wool and sugar, the President is determined that there shall be no change if he can prevent.

There were even intimations that he might veto a bill that came from the Senate with amendments on wool or sugar.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of enlivened debate on Thursday, Senator Ransdell of Louisiana answering the claim of Senator James of Kentucky that the Democratic platform warned Louisiana to expect free sugar. Mr. Ransdell submitted records in an effort to show that the party was not committed to free sugar.

Senator Thomas of Colorado discussed threats of business depression if the Underwood bill became a law. "No panic in the history of this country was ever caused by an attempt to revise the tariff," he said.

The senator aroused the Republican side by reading a magazine article which alleged that the panic of 1893 was manufactured by banking interests which desired the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. According to this article circulars were sent out from New York to national banks demanding that they retire a part of their circulation and call a large part of their loans with the object to forcing Congress to pass this legislation.

CUTTING CAMPAIGN EXPENSES $5582

Expense accounts for the recent special election in the thirteenth congressional district, filed with the secretary of state, show that the campaign of Alfred L. Cutting, Republican, cost $5582 and that of John J. Mitchell, the successful Democratic candidate, $1467. Norman H. White, Progressive candidate has not filed an expense account.

Among the contributors to Mr. Cutting's campaign fund were the following: Senator Weeks and former Senator Crane, $500 each; Senator Lodge $200, Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee $800, George von L. Meyer $200, H. S. Sears $250, J. E. Harlow $250, W. F. Garcelon, Henry Hornblower, C. N. Wallace, W. H. H. Dowse, E. C. Benton, H. B. Day and Mr. Cutting $100 each.

SHOE BUSINESS TO START AGAIN

SALEM, Mass.—Announcement is made that the Woodbury shoe factory on Canal street, one of the largest and most conspicuously-located factories in the city, which has been closed for some weeks, is to be started up again by the new E. S. Woodbury Company which was incorporated a few days ago with a capital of $30,000 and William T. Every of Boston as president and treasurer; Edwin S. Woodbury, clerk and Alfred E. Haines as the third director.

It also was announced today that with the settlement of the tariff question, the W. F. Mosser tannery on Broadway near the main line of the Boston & Maine, which has been shut down since the first of the year, will probably start up again.

STRIKE VOTE BEING COUNTED

Ballots are being counted today by a committee under J. J. Forrester, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, following a strike vote taken among the men on the question of calling out 3000 clerks on the New Haven system in case President Mellen refuses to agree to maintain the terms of a settlement alleged to have been entered into last January.

A NEWSPAPER may be judged fairly by the things it does not print, especially if it leaves out the dismal shocks and lurid things in the world's daily round. The Monitor is gladly received wherever it goes throughout the English-speaking world because it faithfully keeps all its space, news, editorial, advertising and features, free from offensive references of any kind or nature

Every page and every item and every ad tells the one story of wholesomeness, reliability, constructiveness. When you read the news columns, you get the real news of the world; when you go over the advertising columns you are face to face with the printed promises of clean and honest advertisers; when you peruse the editorial page you are reading the editorial opinion on big and vital things of one newspaper which keeps away from partizanship and vindictiveness but aims to speak fairly, conscientiously, constructively; when you seek entertainment or new sidelights on progressive undertakings, you find them in the special feature columns of the Monitor.

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Sothern Appears As Shylock ✿ Baghdad Controversy Settled

"MERCHANT OF VENICE" BILL AT SHUBERT

While there were some things that jarred, the performance of "The Merchant of Venice," by E. L. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe last night gave that pleasure peculiar to a Shakespearean presentation of a scholarly nature.

Mr. Sothern may have been too melodramatic at times, but in the main he adhered to the traditions of Shylock, deviating from that of Irving by making the part occasionally less somber, though never less vengeful.

"The Merchant of Venice," a play of violent contrasts is, of course, in the main a comedy, but a comedy in which the elements of the latter are more stirringly brought out by the peculiar savagery of the racial conflict common at the time of Shakespeare and often deemed a feature necessary as a tidbit for the pit.

Miss Marlowe was as usual wholly delightful. There was much of the energy displayed in "When Knighthood was in Flower," especially in the last act when Bassanio would explain the absence of the ring from his finger. There was a delightful bit of shrewness shown in this scene, if shrewness can ever be said to be delightful, but the verve of the acting carried Miss Marlowe into the realm of such self-assertion as to give the audience the keenest pleasure in the naiveness with which the deceit was carried out.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe lead as entertainers at this time. They bring with them many of the traditions of the days of Booth, Irving, and those who were contemporary with them, who in turn adhered to many of the practises which made the stage what it is today in the best sense. The differences in "The Merchant of Venice" from what the elder playgoer was familiar with are of a colorless nature, so that there is nothing to offend or disappoint in what is not there.

The company gave in some instances excellent support. The Bassanio of Frederick Lewis was virile, matching Miss Marlowe's Portia sufficiently to prevent disquieting contrast. The court scene as usual gave each of the leading players the most of an opportunity to bring out impersonation of a high character. As has been said of nearly all Portias, Miss Marlowe never for an instant loses the feminine note. The little by-plays of self-consciousness toward Bassanio were to be seen with close attention. The presentation gave an evening's entertainment unusually satisfying. The bill tonight is "Romeo and Juliet."

The Duke of Venice.....William Harris
Prince of Morocco......J. Sayre Crawley
Prince of Arragon......John S. O'Brien
Antonio................Sidney Mather
Bassanio...............Frederick Lewis
Salanio................P. J. Kelly
Salarino...............Milano Tilden
Gratiano...............Lark Taylor
Lorenzo................Walter Connolly
Shylock................Mr. Sothern
Tubal..................Frank Bertrand
Launcelot..............James P. Hagan
Gobbo..................Malcolm Bradley
Leonardo...............Joseph Latham
Balthasar..............William Adams
Portia.................Miss Marlowe
Nerissa................Helen Singer
Jessica................Millicent McLaughlin

MR. WILDER GIVES HIS OWN IDEAS ON REORGANIZATION

Bay State Man Says Men Who Should Have Hand Are Republicans on an Even Keel

WASHINGTON—When the attention of Representative Wilder of Massachusetts was called to the retort of Senator Gallinger on the recent Chicago conference that "when the time comes for reorganizing the Republican party I think we must follow the men who helped build the party and not those who helped wreck it," he said he had a still different idea; that neither those who wrecked the Republican party, or were conspicuous in bringing it about, nor those who obstinately refused to heed the wishes of the people, should be called on to reorganize the Republican party separately.

"If we can get together, well and good," he said, but conspicuous among those in the reorganization should be men who have held an even keel and have stood along the lines upon which the Republican party must be reorganized. Furthermore, it should be reorganized by men who are seeking something else besides their own leadership and have shown some ability in the past to build, as distinct from tearing down or persistently refusing to move forward."

Mr. Wilder says he thinks quite likely a man may be needed who is not now in the limelight. He says he thinks possibly there may be a Saul, who can be found, who has "hid himself among the stuff" perhaps, who, when discovered, will be "higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward."

EATON INQUEST RESUMED

ABINGTON, Mass.—Judge Edward Pratt today resumed the inquest into the demise of Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton and among those summoned to appear were Charles L. Estes of Rockland, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. Jacobs of Assinippi, James Thom of Hingham and M. Warren Wright of Rockland.

ARKANSAS CITY STRIDES AHEAD

Establishment of County Farm Bureau Enables Kansas Community to Rapidly Advance Good Roads and Civic Causes

BUSY IN OTHER LINES

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—In a picturesque valley, close to where the Walnut river flows into the Arkansas river, and just four miles north of the Kansas-Oklahoma state line, lies Arkansas City.

The Meridian road, from Winnipeg to Galveston, 180 miles, is carried over the main street of the town, Summit street. Nine miles to the northwest in the picturesque Arkansas valley, lies Geuda Springs, whose waters took second prize at the St. Louis fair, the first prize going to Carlsbad, Germany. Geuda Springs can, therefore, claim to have the finest mineral water in America.

Five miles south, and just across the state line, in Oklahoma, are the famous Indian industrial schools of Chilocco, one of the great Indian educational institutions of the United States, where hundreds of full-blooded Indian boys and girls are being trained to act their part as good Americans. The Chilocco Indian reservation consists of 8640 acres of fine arable land. The school buildings occupy about 1200 acres, are modern in every respect, and are built of limestone quarried from the reservation itself.

Arkansas City was founded in 1870. The Osage Indians were at that time monarchs of all they surveyed. The city has scenic attractions comparable to any other city in Kansas. Territory contiguous is of a rich agricultural quality, prolific in wheat and corn yields, vegetables, melons and fruit.

The Kansas-Oklahoma division of the Santa Fe system, with its large repair shops, is located in Arkansas City. The heads of the municipality (the commission form of government) are Santa Fe graduates. Supplementing the Santa Fe system are the following railroads: Santa Fe Florence branch, Santa Fe Shawnee branch, Missouri Pacific, Kansas Southwestern, Midland Valley, Frisco lines, and the Southwestern Interurban. An interurban electric line soon will be extended some 30 miles south into Oklahoma.

The stability of the various financial institutions of the city is remarkable in the case of a town that makes no claim to millionaire representation, and this fact stands as a monument to the thrift of its people, and to the conservation of their resources.

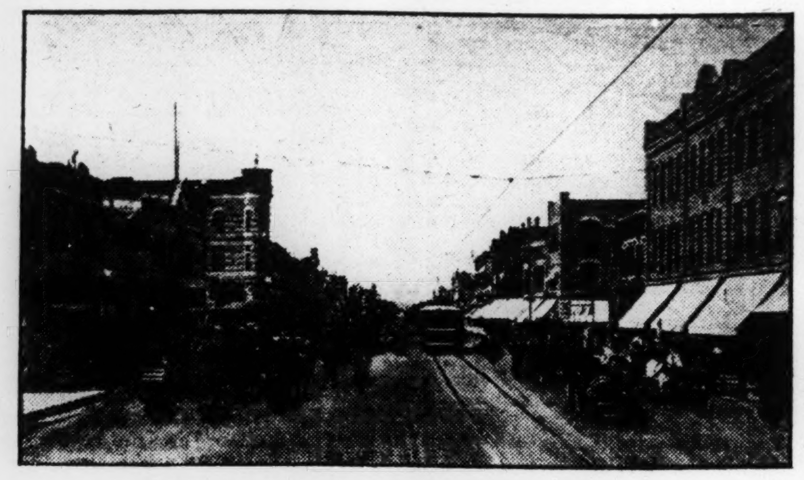
There are four banks, with an aggregate capital of $200,000, surplus of $100,000 and deposits of almost $2,000,000. There are eight real estate companies, with an aggregate capital stock of $100,000; four investment companies with a capital stock of $90,000; one building and loan company with an authorized capital of $1,000,000.

There are many fine stone buildings, built from limestone quarried in this vicinity. The Silverdale quarries, close at hand, are shipping this stone into other states in great quantities for building purposes.

Arkansas City is the market town for southeastern Kansas. Large jobbing and retail houses, lumber yards, planing mills, flour mills, packing plant, overall factories, produce houses, creameries, electric light and power, natural gas fields, and oil wells abound in the vicinity.

Arkansas City has a population of approximately 10,000. It is the commercial center of the county in which it is located. It has an active Commercial Club of 350 members, an organization which has succeeded in satisfactorily promoting civic and agricultural development. It has started a compaign of street paving and established the institution of a county farm bureau with a salaried man in charge. This latter idea originated with one of the directors of the Commercial Club, Richard T. Keefe, head of the Henneberry packing plant, a man with a wideawake outlook. He communicated with the secretary of the Commercial Club. For a time the secretary did not appear to give much heed to the proposition but was turning over and investigating the proposal. The secretary had attempted to secure certain civic improvements, but for one reason or another had been thwarted. He had tried to secure certain factories but had failed. He realized that civic improvements and industrial activities were more likely to be attained if preceded by a development of the natural resources of his locality.

"You cannot pull yourself up by your boot straps," soliloquized the secretary. "We must develop our resources and these are strikingly agricultural." He then proceeded to surround himself with men of affairs who are in sympathy with this view. He interested the business men of the two towns, Winfield, the county seat, and Arkansas City, which are 14 miles apart, and laid the scheme before them. He had separate committees appointed to handle the north and south parts of the county. He pitted the pride of one against the pride of the other. They were judicious. They knew the farmer; they knew something of his prejudices and his liking work alone. Happily, quite a number of progressive, ambitious farmers happened to be among the business men and the proposition started out along irresistible lines. The



Busy street scene in Arkansas City, Kan.

work of this committee resulted in the raising of $5000 in a period covering two years—a comparatively short space of time.

The sum of $1000 was secured from the bureau of grain exchanges of Chicago, a similar sum from the bureau of plant industry, Washington, D. C., a like sum of $1000 from 100 farmers of Cowley county and $2000 from the business men of Arkansas City and Winfield. The bankers, jobbers, manufacturers, merchants and insurance and real estate dealers saw the merit of the proposition and furnished money. The Cowley County Farm Bureau became an established fact. The demonstrator is now at work. He is a practical farmer, a man of education and sound common sense. He goes where he is expected, where he is invited. He forces himself on no one. He acts as a representative of the farmers in every rural improvement, advising the farmers in scientific soil culture, conservation of moisture, pest elimination, crop rotation and other immediate concerns of present-day farm life; the marketing of farm products along cooperative lines is also a matter receiving his closest attention.

The immediate effect has been an agricultural revival and the bringing of the country closer to the city. Six months ago it was quite widely considered unwise to urge good roads or say too much in favor of them. It is now proper in Cowley county to tell the farmer that he will have more rock roads built in short order.

Educationally the city is above the average, one high school, four grade schools and an excellent manual training college; 14 churches of all denominations—a new Methodist church, costing $50,000 has just been dedicated; a new Presbyterian church estimated to cost a like amount will be built this summer. There is a Carnegie library and a business college.

Postoffice receipts reach almost $30,000 per annum; the postal service covers six rural routes, aggregating 180 miles and serving more than 3000 rural residents. Arkansas City's climate and natural advantages are superb. It is an ideal place in which to reside.

New Jersey Young Woman Will Preside Over Meeting of Shakespearean Society

MISS OLIVE CROUCHER
Just named head of one of Wellesley's sororities

SPECIAL CARS BEAR BAPTISTS TO CONVENTION

Delegates from several of the New England states to the annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West, which is now convening in Detroit, Mich., leave the South station this afternoon on special cars attached to the Boston & Albany railroad's Wolverine express. Among the Boston women who attend are Miss H. F. Ellis, secretary of young peoples' work and the officers of the women's mission of the East.

More than 2000 delegates are expected to attend the meeting of the Northern Baptist convention which opens in the Woodward avenue Baptist church, Detroit, next Wednesday and continues for eight days. Local people attending will be the Rev. Austen K. de Blois of Boston, the Rev. James A. Francis of Boston, the Rev. Charles H. Moss of Malden, Dr. Walter Kelley of Jamaica Plain, the Rev. Frank W. Padelford of Boston and George Briggs of Lexington.

The party leaves the South station on special cars next Tuesday afternoon. It is expected that the next convention will be held in Boston next year.

BRITISH WARSHIP MELPOMENE HERE FOR SHORT VISIT

On her way to England the British battleship Melpomene, which has been stationed at Bermuda, calls at Boston this afternoon. The war vessel passed Highland light, Cape Cod, at 11:30 a. m. today and is due to reach the upper harbor this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

SORORITIES AT WELLESLEY NAME THEIR OFFICERS

Six Secret Societies Hold Their Elections for Leaders for the Coming Year's Activities

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Sorority elections at Wellesley College have just been held with the following results:

Shakespeare Society—President, Olive Croucher, Newark, N. J.; vice-president, Majorie Kendall, Hamburg, N. Y.; treasurer, Alice Mulligan, Natick, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Dorothy Bean, Berlin, N. Y.

Tau Zeta Epsilon—President, Dorothy Gostenhofer, West New Brighton, N. Y.; vice-president, Majorie Peck, Washington, Conn.; recording secretary, Eloise Hunt, Stapleton, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Nellie Beach, Ridgeway, Pa.; treasurer, Constance Hapgood, Dorchester, Mass.; head of work, Dorothy Emmons, Newton, Mass.

Zeta Alpha Society: President, Marion Mulford, Wayne, Pa.; vice-president, Harriet Blake, Omaha, Neb.; corresponding secretary, Emma Fisk, Newark, N. J.; recording secretary, Marguerite Tafel, El Paso, Tex.; treasurer, Auguste Rahr, Manitowoc, Wis.; head of work, Sylvia Goulston, Brookline, Mass.; editor of Annual, Lucile Woodling, Crawford, N. J.; custodian, Mildred Warrant, Rochester, N. J.

Agora Society: President, Grace Coyle, Phoenixville, Pa.; vice-president, Helen Nixon, Boston, Mass.; recording secretary, Erminie Ayer, Burnsville, W. Va.; corresponding secretary, Margaret Cornegys, Scranton, Pa.; treasurer, Agnes Shand, Lancaster, Pa.; executive committee, Elizabeth Hirsh, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alpha Kappa Chi Society: President, Dorothy Dennis, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, Hazel Cooper, Newark, N. J.; recording secretary, Emma Seifried, Denver, Col.; treasurer, Seba Thomas, South Hanson, Mass.

Phi Sigma Society: President, Carolyn Mann, Troy, N. Y.; vice-president, Sophie Tillinghast, Providence, R. I.; treasurer, Thelma Frost, Meriden, Conn.; head of work, Katherine Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; recording secretary, Katheryn Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Evelyn Denny, Randolph, Vt.

DEMOCRATS AT THE CAPITOL TO PLAN CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON—Plans for effective united work in the congressional contest two years hence, were to be discussed when the executive committee of the Democratic national committee assembled here today.

The committee will confer with President Wilson during the day and later with Representative Lloyd of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, and other officers of that organization regarding increase of the representation of senators on the congressional committee.

The members of the executive committee are: Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Cato Sells of Texas, Fred Lynch, Minnesota; Clark Howell, Georgia and Homer Cummings, Connecticut.

REDLANDS, CAL., SCHOOLS TAKE PART IN CITY'S FLOWER SHOW

First Event of Kind Enlists Hearty Cooperation of Organizations and Individuals, Achieves Notable Display and Promises Similar Occasions Annually

REDLANDS, Cal.—Exhibitions by the schools formed a unique and highly pleasing feature of Redlands' first flower show, held recently, and of which residents still are talking with enthusiasm. It is expected that the Redlands flower show will become a permanent institution, with one and perhaps two exhibitions a year.

The Lincoln school had a large display of roses and some wild flowers. The Lugonia and Kingsbury schools had masses of dainty, feathery wild flowers set off by a background of oats and other green things. The Kingsbury table had a jardiniere of mixed roses and also a child's chair covered with blossoms of various kinds. An array of roses of many kinds and sizes and a fine lot of wild flowers represented the McKinley school. The Lowell school also had an attractive display.

When it came to prize awards for the school exhibits of roses Lincoln and Kingsbury were declared to be tied, so it was decided to give each a prize. McKinley school was given honorable mention. In the exhibit of wild flowers Crafton won first and McKinley second. Kingsbury got honorable mention.

As for individual exhibitors' prizes, the first was for the roses. G. W. Wilder took first prizes in classes 1, 2 and 3; Harry Tibbett took class 4; A. G. Hubbard class 5; G. W. Wilder class 6, and Mrs. O. H. Hicks class 7. W. E. Grigsby won first in class 13.

The gardens were divided into three sections and awards were made on this basis. For the estates the Kimberly place took first prize. Aaron Leipsic first prize for the best garden in the town lots class. The bungalow apartments received the prize in the commercial class.

As might be expected on such an occasion in California there was a sumptuous display of roses. In color they varied all the way from white to deep red, and there were many kinds and tints of yellow roses; also widely differing sizes of roses, climbing species and hothouse varieties; roses in vases, jars, baskets and jardinieres. Conspicuous on one table devoted entirely to roses was a gilt French basket containing a few Golden Gates roses artistically arranged—great beautiful flowers of daintiest shell pink. Another basket filled with Gold of Ophir roses was an exquisite feature.

The whole exhibition was arranged to represent a garden, with a rustic gate invitingly ajar. The stage was bordered with a bank of roses and white candytuft backed by potted plants and large bouquets of roses and bridal wreath. Tall white urns filled with white and pink carnations were flanked by potted spireas of delicate violet, and a background was made up of lilies and greenery.

Space above the two side exits was piled high with bamboo branches and Banksia roses. The walls were almost hidden by the bamboo branches and palms interspersed with Banksia roses and the arch between the upper and lower portions of the balcony was no slight exhibit in itself. The balcony railing had a drapery of white and lavendar wistaria, while the timbers and posts underneath were twined with Banksias and ivy. The small balcony in the hall was a mass of ivy and white flowers and mammoth bouquets of roses appeared in the corners and potted poinsettias filled the niches.

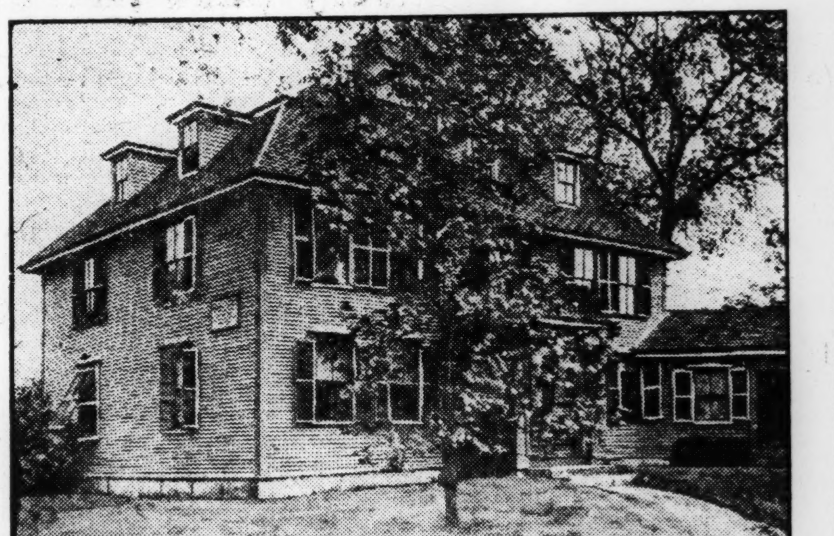
Belle Sumner Angier (Mrs. W. Louis Burns), the speaker of the evening at the exhibition, said that the first show had set a high standard; although more room might be needed next year more beauty could hardly be expected. She said it was a flower show of quality and would always be such; a matter not of prizes but of achievement. She urged that the exhibitions be made educational as well as a success financially and esthetically, and said that the children's interest should be aroused and held. Tree planting also was commended.

The exhibition was a financial success. About 75 attendants became annual members.

Credit for starting the flower show project, which was conducted under the auspices of the Redlands Horticultural and Improvement Society, is given to a few women, foremost among whom were Mrs. J. A. Kimberly and Mrs. O. H. Hicks. The society under whose direction the exhibition was given was formed about two months ago, Mrs. John W. Davis being the president, and it is largely due to her leadership that it was possible to give an exhibition with so little time for preparation.

The society instantly gained the cooperation of the superintendent of schools and of the Chamber of Commerce; in fact, it may be said that the loyal support of every organization in the city was obtained from the first.

MINUTE MEN'S RENDEZVOUS



Buckman tavern opposite Battle Green

HISTORIC HOUSE VOTED PURCHASED BY LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—At the special town meeting Thursday night in town hall, citizens voted unanimously to purchase the Buckman tavern estate, opposite the battle green, comprising the famous Buckman tavern, which was the rendezvous of the Lexington minute men on the morning of April 19, 1775. The property, bounded by Hancock and Bedford streets, Massachusetts avenue and Merriman street, contains 129,700 square feet of land which is more than the battle green.

The place is to be held by the town as a public common or park. The town voted $30,000 bonds for the estate, the remaining sum to be paid by the Lexington Historical Society. About $15,000 will be the society's share, and of this amount $3000 will be used to put the house in repair and properly arrange the grounds about the building.

The purchase of this estate now places within the hands of the town and Lexington Historical Society all the grounds and buildings that were connected in any way with the battle of Lexington.

The house and surrounding land will be placed in the care of the Historical society, which has agreed to properly care for and maintain the old tavern and to relieve the town of all expense and responsibility.

A code of building laws was adopted as by-laws of the town, and the citizens voted to adopt chapter 635 of the acts of 1912, known as the town tenement house act.

FACULTY MEMBERS RECEIVE CUPS

Presentation of cups by the students of Boston University law school Thursday to Prof. J. Merrill Boyd and Prof. John E. Macy marked the retirement of these men from the faculty.

Professor Boyd, who is also secretary of the faculty, leaves the school to take up a position with a commercial house and Professor Macy has retired so that he may devote more of his time to his increasing private practise.

IBSEN PLAY IS TO BE REPEATED

MEDFORD, Mass.—Ibsen's drama "An Enemy of the People" had a performance Thursday night in the Jackson gymnasium by the Three P's Society of Tufts College, as a closing event to the junior day celebration. Tonight the play will be repeated under the patronage and with the cooperation of the graduate committee on dramatics. The cast included about 75 undergraduates. Octavia Chapin '13 was Mrs. Stockmann and Pauline Moyer '15 was Petra Stockmann.

MERCHANTS SEND PROTEST

BALTIMORE—The Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, composed of more than 1000 firms and corporations, has sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting "against that section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, preventing the use of money to prosecute labor organizations for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law."

Berlin and London Governments End Long Dispute by New Persian Gulf Agreement With the Sublime Porte

INTERESTS ARE SECURE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The long and unfortunate dispute which has existed between the governments of Berlin and London over the Baghdad railway has been settled by a new Persian gulf agreement between them and the Sublime Porte.

The section of Baghdad railway from Baghdad itself to Bassorah is to be completed by the Ottoman company with the participation of the governments of Berlin and London.

Bassorah lies some 50 miles below the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where their joint streams are known as the Shatelarab, and some 25 miles above the junction of that river with the Karun. The country through which the Shatelarab runs until it enters the Persian gulf is ruled by the Khan of Koweit, and by arrangement with the Turkish government the government of the United Kingdom will exercise a protectorate over Koweit under the suzerainty of Turkey.

It is understood that the arrangement between Berlin and London is a part of a larger scheme for rendering more harmonious the relationships of the two countries and, by giving Germany a treaty interest in the Persian gulf, it, as has frequently been pointed out in the Monitor, will help to secure the interests of the United Kingdom on the Persian gulf in the event of any rupture of the entente with Russia.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR CUSTOMS CHANGES

Changes in the method of the administration of the United States customs, proposed to be made at the present session of Congress as a part of the tariff bill, will be opposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which believes that a special committee representing the ways and means committee, the treasury department and the customs service should investigate the regulations and report upon the needs before action is taken.

This position is taken in a report of the chamber's committee on foreign trade, whose recommendations have been adopted by the directors.

After recommending that the legislation be deferred until after investigation by a special committee, the report concludes: "If this were done the result would undoubtedly be the creation of regulations for the government of customs matters, which would not only safeguard the interests of the government in the collection of its revenue and in the effective administration of the customs laws, but also would protect the honest importer and not subject him to unnecessary hardships in the efforts to reach his dishonest competitor."

STORE NEWS

The Shepard Norwell Mutual Benefit Association has decided to hold its annual outing at Paragon park on June 28. The decision of the location was the result of the votes cast by the employees, in boxes placed for several days conveniently throughout the store. The vote was large, showing the interest attached to it and the place selected ran way ahead of any others which had been discussed.

Joseph McNulty of the Jordan Marsh Company has been promoted to the position of assistant to John Finn, being in charge of the bundle tube system. He has been with the house for 19 years, most of the time in the glass packing department. A year ago he was made assistant to Frank Coburn, who has charge of the junior help.

Miss Elsie Toohey of the wash goods department of the Gilchrist Company is taking a week's vacation.

Miss Blanche Patterson, formerly buyer of gowns for the Magrane Houston Company, has resigned her position. Her successor has not been decided upon.

BALTIMORE TO HAVE NEW STORE

BALTIMORE—A new store building to be erected at 226 North Howard street has been leased by the M. Phillipsborn Company for 15 years. It will be five stories high, with 28 feet frontage and a depth of 90 feet, with an L extension to Clay street. It is said that the cost will be about $40,000 and that the work will be begun after July 1, when the present occupants, Addison & Dunn, one of the oldest house furnishing firms in the city, will vacate.

STUDENTS SUPPLY HALL OF FAME

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin is to have a hall of fame. Within a short time the portraits of 19 graduates who have won distinction will be hung in the university.

The 19 were selected by a vote of the students and alumni.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers:

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Eliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Frisbee, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.

AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

BROCKTON
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE
Amee Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Beunke, 563 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON
George B. Loud.

CHELSEA
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnisimmet st.
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder.

FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.

GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

HAVERHILL
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

LYNN
B. N. Breed, 33 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st.

MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.
H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. R.)

MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peak, 13½ Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

WEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MELROSE
George L. Lawrence.

NEEDHAM
V. A. Rowe.

NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson.

ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY
Brown & Co.

READING
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 358B Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.

SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

SOMERVILLE
Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Eber.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Roberts Shops, 82 Main, 215 Main, 156 Bridge and 520 Main st.
C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.
W. F. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 State st.
Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.

STONEHAM
A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS
G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st., Newton Center.
C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.
A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 365 Center st., Newton.
T. A. Geist, 821 Washington st., Newtonville.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.
C. H. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls.

WALTHAM
E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.
W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

WAVERLEY
W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WEYMOUTH
C. H. Smith.

WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.

WOBURN
Moore & Parker.

WORCESTER
F. A. Easton Company.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

MAINE

BANGOR—O. C. Bean.
BATH—L. B. Swett & Co.

LEWISTON
N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st.

PORTLAND
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER
L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.
NASHUA—F. P. Trow.

PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

VERMONT

NEWPORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BARBER—In city, $12. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

BLACKSMITH weld axles and tires, in Lawrence, $3.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

BOOKKEEPER, (Protestant) in city, one with knowledge of stenography, $10-$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

BOY WANTED (14-18) for general office work. Apply to Mr. Gifford, CARTER'S INK CO., 239 First st., E. Cambridge, Mass. 21

BOY wanted for errands. Apply G. R. WHEELER CO., 53 Devonshire st., Room 8, Boston. 20

BOY WANTED to start in the wholesale dry goods business; must be willing to start at a nominally low salary, with prospects of advancement as merited; only those who are in earnest need apply. WALKER STETSON COMPANY, Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston. 21

CHEF for all-round work in commercial hotel. M. A. DRUMMEY, Prop., Tilton, N. H. 19

CHEF for summer hotel, coast of Maine; thoroughly experienced; strictly temperate; first-class references required. Address W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass. 19

CUTTER AND CREASER, in Chelsea; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—Man with several years experience for miscellaneous work on layouts and equipments with large manufacturing concern in New Hampshire. Apply W. H. McELWAIN CO., 348 Congress st., Boston. 19

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced on gasoline engine designs, in Camden, Me. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

ELECTRICIAN, A1 on house wiring and repairs; best of pay, steady employment. T. J. DALY, 22 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 21

ENGINEER, third class man, to run gasoline engine, one experienced on spraying machine, in Wellesley. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

ENGINEER, third class, 8 hour shifts, 7 days, 3 boilers, in Leominster. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

ENGINEER WANTED at hotel; prefer man experienced at laundry work; call mornings. GEO. H. PRESCOTT, 15 State st., Boston, or afternoons Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop. 21

EXPERIENCED STRIPPER and doweling machine hand, in Malden, $10.50-$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

FIREMAN WANTED—First class, for day work; steady work and good wages. Apply, giving reference, JAMES & E. H. WILSON, Taconic Mills, Pittsfield, Mass. 21

FISH CUTTER, in city, $12-$14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

GENERAL MAN about hotel wanted; painting, rough carpentering, etc.; call mornings, GEO. H. PRESCOTT, 15 State st., Boston, or afternoons, Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop. 21

IRON WORKER (young man), in city, $12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

MACHINIST, in Lynn, 25-27½c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

MATTRESS FINISHER, in city, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

MILL MAN, experienced in feeding wheels with rubber, in Watertown, $10 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all (8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

PAINTER (carriages), $3-$3.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 16

PAINTERS and paperhangers. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

PRESSMAN, metal, in Chelsea, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

PRESSMAN (moulding), in Charlestown, 20c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

RELIABLE BOY WANTED to run elevator; one who lives at home preferred; call mornings between 9 and 11. DELFT TEA ROOM, 429 Boylston st., Boston. 21

SHEAR HAND, in Everett, 22½c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

SHIPPER, assistant, in Bellows Falls, $12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

SHOE REPAIRER (finishing machine), in Winchendon, $12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

SNAGGERS, in Franklin, 17-17½c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st.; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

SPRING MAKER, experienced gauge spring maker, in city, $2.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

TAILORS and bushelmen. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

TEACHERS — Wanted, 2 experienced teachers for primary and grammar grades; Normal graduates preferred. Address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, Manor school, Stamford, Conn. 17

TEACHERS—Wanted, competent and successful teachers of college preparatory subjects; must be college-bred men and genuinely interested in the development of boy character; best of references required. Address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, Manor School, Stamford, Conn. 17

TINSMITH, in Lynn, 30c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

UPHOLSTERER (repair), in Roxbury, $12-$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

WANTED—Expert watchmaker; one able to do engraving preferred. Apply by mail only to H. I. Magid, mgr., REGAL JEWELRY CO., 64 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass. 17

WANTED—Strong young man about 18, to help on delivery truck; opportunity to advance; must furnish good references. BUTLER FURNITURE CO., 105 Friend st., Boston. 17

WANTED—Man and wife from July 1 to Sept 15 at the Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; must be thoroughly capable of serving buffet lunches and afternoon tea parties. Address J. H. CARPENTER, 350 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 17

WANTED—Man to work around the garden and lawns; must be strictly temperate. Apply to MANAGER SQUANTUM INN, Squantum, Mass. 17

WANTED—Bright, well-educated boy to learn printing trade; must be 16, graduate grammar school, good in spelling and English, willing to work and study; fine prospect for ambitious lad; write fully in own hand. Apply by letter only, A. STEWART, 165 Upland rd., Cambridge, Mass. 17

WANTED—Temperate, honest farmer to drive horses and assist foreman on farm; good home and permanent position to right man; state age and wages expected. W. STUART, Berlin, Mass. 19

WANTED—First-class job compositors; references of previous employers desired; state wages and experience. THE W. B. CROMBIE CO., Worcester, Mass. 19

WANTED—Chauffeur, one who has had experience and thoroughly understands care of car, and is capable of making repairs. Address J. H. CARPENTER, care Besse-Carpenter Co., Springfield, Mass. 20

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced Victrola salesman; salary and commission. HENRY KAHN, 564 Washington st., Boston. 20

WANTED—Family of three adults, two women and one man, to work on large poultry plant; beautiful location, ¼ mile from town; we will not pay high wages to start, but want only people capable of earning high pay when they have learned their work. WHITMAN FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 21

WHEELWRIGHT, in Mattapan, $18-$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

WOODWORKER (carriages), in Quincy, $15-$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

YOUNG MAN wanted for light work on my vegetable farm; no haying or milking; only a man of good habits need apply; no others considered. C. F. STEVENS, 656 Main st., Worcester, Mass. 20

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ALTERATION HELP required on ladies' suits and gowns; must have thorough experience and furnish best of references. Apply 8:30 a. m. at office of superintendent, E. T. SLATTERY CO., 155 Tremont st., Boston. 19

APPRENTICE, with dressmaker in Back Bay, $4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

BOOKKEEPER, in restaurant to be opened June 1; $10 and board; must be A1 appearing; one with experience in hotel or restaurant work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady with experience and best of references. Apply in person to Mr. Marsh, care ANDREWS GARDNER CO., 69 Summer st., Boston. 22

CAPABLE GIRL for general housework in Dorchester; 4 in family. MRS. H. HAYDEN, 21 Elmdale st., Dorchester, Mass. Take Adams st. car to King st. 19

CASHIER, restaurant to be opened June 1, in Boston; $8 and board; must be A1 appearing and have had experience in hotel or restaurant. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

CHAMBERMAIDS, summer hotel at Cape Cod, $12 month, board and room, for season to begin June 20, can see housekeeper here. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

CHAMBERMAID, some table work, private boarding house in Brookline, $4.50, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

CLEANING WOMAN wanted. MISS BLANCHE MAYLON, 205 Pierce bldg., Boston. 20

COMPOSITOR, temporary work, 2-3 wks., $12; in Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

ERRAND GIRL wanted. MISS BLANCHE MAYLON, 205 Pierce bldg., Boston. 20

EXPERIENCED MATTRESS TICK MAKER (furniture store in Boston), piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

COLORED SEWING GIRL wanted; also an errand girl. MISS LAMB, 335 Huntington av., suite 19. 19

COOK for all-round work in commercial hotel, for a month or permanent. TILTON INN, Tilton, N. H. 19

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, new house, all modern improvements; good home and good treatment; Protestants preferred. Apply to MRS. E. O. TEAGUE, 3 Sheffield West, Winchester, Mass. 19

DEMONSTRATORS for stores and house to house; ladies' specialties; salary; references; for interview see F. E. HILL, 36 Bromfield st., Boston. 17

FACTORY GIRLS, for thread factory, short distance out of town, $6 to start, then piece work, making $10-$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

FACTORY GIRLS for Malden, $4.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 16

FACTORY GIRLS for Dorchester (over 21), $6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—To do washing, ironing, sweeping, cleaning; 5 in family; 2 maids; 10 rooms; on trolley line. MRS. R. T. C. JACKSON, Dighton, Mass. 19

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID (Protestant) wanted for family of three, to go to seashore for the summer; references required. MRS. H. T. GERRISH, 318 Vinton st., Melrose Highlands, Mass.; tel. Melrose 611-2. 19

GENERAL MAID—Good trusty girl wanted; four in family. MRS. F. H. MEADY, 46 Kinderhook st., Randolph, Mass. 19

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted, Protestant. MRS. O. M. WADE, JR., 165 Summer av., Reading, Mass. Tel. 534-M. 22

GOOD WOMAN wanted to cook dinner and supper for two children who attend primary school; also be with them from 2:30 to 8:30 p. m., for room and board. MRS. M. C. CLARK, 182 Cabot st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

HAND SEWER (middle-aged woman preferred) on sweaters, in W. Roxbury; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

HOTEL WAITRESSES, experienced, for summer hotel on coast of Maine. Address W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass. 19

IRONERS, cleansing and dyeing house in Dorchester, 10-25c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

MANGLE GIRL (laundry in East Boston), $1.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

MARKER AND SORTER, laundry in Roxbury. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

MANGLE GIRL, laundry in W. Medford. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

MILL HANDS for woolen mill in Hillsboro, N. H., will arrange to give employment to entire adult family, see treasurer of concern in Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

MONOTYPE CORRECTOR on book work, in Norwood, union scale wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

OFFICE GIRL, in South Boston; $4, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

PAPER BOX MAKERS, experienced, in Chelsea, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

PASTRY COOK—Thoroughly experienced; good on pies, cake, sauces, desserts, rolls, etc.; for summer hotel on coast of Maine. Address W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass. 19

POWER MACHINE OPERATOR, experienced, will teach to make mattress ticks; $5 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

PROTESTANT GIRL between 25 and 40 for general housework; small family; nice large room, private bath room; good home and wages. Apply MRS. C. N. QUIMBY, 60 Hillside av., Arlington Heights, Mass. 17

SEAMSTRESS, with tailor in Brookline; $10-$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, wanted immediately. N. F. FRENCH, 83 Gainsboro st., suite 2, Boston. 17

SKIRT AND WAIST FINISHERS, experienced, and woman for cleaning wanted. MISS BLANCHE MAYLON, 205 Pierce bldg., Boston. 20

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TABLE GIRL, smart, reliable, pleasing address; capable of taking full care cafe dining room mornings; call 2 to 4 p. m. DENMARK CAFE, 713 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. 19

TAILORESS, in Roslindale; $9-$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

WAIST DRAPER, experienced, in dressmaking establishment in Back Bay, $12-$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 16

WAITRESS with hotel experience, for commercial house; wages $4, room and board. M. A. DRUMMEY, Prop., Tilton, N. H. 19

WAITRESS and order cook for bakery and lunch counter; good pay. C. H. CRAM, Meredith, N. H. 19

WAITRESS, Cambridge, hours 12-1 (noons) and 5-12 p. m., $6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

WANTED—Experienced Protestant general housework maid. MRS. F. W. ABBOTT, 1138 Commonwealth av., Brookline, Mass. 17

WANTED—Women pressers and ironers, experienced in all kinds of work, silk, wool or cotton; steady work; also young girls for sewing department. L. H. DALOZ CO., 11 Humphreys st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

WANTED—A neat, capable Protestant general housework girl to go to Maine for summer with family of 3; wages $5. Apply after 1 p. m., MRS. C. H. BELLEDEU, 70 Roslin st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

WANTED—Man and wife from July 1 to Sept 15 at the Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; must be thoroughly capable of serving buffet lunches and afternoon tea parties. Address J. H. CARPENTER, 350 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 17

WANTED—Competent general housework girl, willing to go to the country for the summer; permanent situation, good pay, small family; call or telephone. MRS. J. D. LAMOND, 60 Woodbine st., Auburndale, Mass.; tel. Newton West 149-3. 17

WANTED—A girl to help out for 5 weeks in general housework and will then give good position at summer hotel on coast of Maine as waitress or chambermaid. Address MRS. W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading 216-W. 19

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good plain cook; no washing. Address MRS. R. B. LEWIS, 86 Loring rd., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Winthrop 191-W. 19

WANTED—An experienced general housework girl. Apply MRS. HENRY OTTE, 86 Oxford rd., Newton Center, Mass., or Phone Newton South 647-M. 19

WANTED—Reliable colored girl for kitchen work in small restaurant; apply at once. J. E. MARTIN, 751 South st., Roslindale, Mass. 20

WANTED—For general housework in family of three, neat, reliable Protestant woman (35-45); must be good cook, able to take full charge of house, and willing to go to the country for the summer; easy and permanent position for satisfactory person. Apply in person to MR. EDSON, rm. 442 Tremont bldg., Tremont and Beacon sts., Boston, next Monday, 9-10 a. m. 17

WANTED—Family of three adults, two women and one man, to work on large poultry plant; beautiful location, ¼ mile from town; we will not pay high wages to start, but want only people capable of earning high pay when they have learned their work. WHITMAN FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 21

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in a family of 2; no laundry work required; must be a good cook; apply by letter only. MRS. CHARLES B. PERRY, Millbury, Mass. 21

WANTED—Neat young woman for general housework and to help with children; good home; must be thoroughly reliable; $3 to start. MRS. F. H. THOMPSON, 397 Huron av., Cambridge, Mass. 21

WANTED—Protestant woman for general housework, four adults in family, no washing; apply between 1 and 5 o'clock. MRS. H. E. HARVEY, 17 Wellington av., Somerville, Mass. 21

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Please reply to MRS. WALTER G. RUGGLES, 10 Fremont st., Reading, Mass. Tel. 449-M Reading. 21

WANTED—Experienced help at dressmaking. THE MISSES BISHOP, 2 Westland av., suite 45, Boston. 21

WANTED—Woman to do housework and take care of lady. SAM B. TARRANCE, 23 Hanover st., Manchester, N. H. 21

WANTED—Several competent millinery saleswomen between 18 and 35 for trimmed and untrimmed hats, flowers, feathers and ribbon departments; permanent positions for those who will take an active interest in their work. Apply in person or by letter, G. M. WETHERN CO., 21 Temple pl., Boston. 21

WANTED—Experienced general housework girl to go to Rockport, Mass., for the summer. W. P. ADDEN, 180 Summer av., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading, 278-M. 22

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. B. A. UNDERWOOD, 84 School st., Webster, Mass. 22

WANTED—A capable Protestant woman for general housework in family of 3; references required. Apply MRS. J. E. MOODY, 20 Boylston st., Lowell, Mass. 22

WANTED—Girls on coats, waists and skirts. M. E. FARLEY, 41 Fairfield st., Boston. 22

WANTED AT ONCE—Six intelligent girls for bindery and water color work. THE RUST CRAFT SHOP, 60 India st., Boston. 22

WINDOW SHADE STITCHER, 18c-20c hour, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 16

WOMAN wanted to help with housework and children; one preferring good home to high wages. F. E. PEARSE, 59 Teel st., Arlington, Mass. 17

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, wanted in a family of 4 adults (elderly couple) on a farm beautifully located; good home. Address or call until Saturday, MISS IDA N. FARNUM, 820 Shawmut Bank bldg., 82 Devonshire st., Boston. Later, 397 Farnum st., North Andover, Mass. Tel. Lawrence 697-W. 16

YOUNG GIRL or woman to act as helper in general housework; must make herself generally useful. Call MRS. E. M. S. BOWEN, 10 Trull st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

YOUNG LADY with experience in bookkeeping wanted immediately to do evening work or part of day; must be first-class accountant. Address J. H. WORMAN, 61 Falmouth st., Suite 6, Boston. 17

YOUNG PROTESTANT HOUSEWORKER for 2 adults; mountains in summer, Washington for winter; $4; references. MRS. ALBEE, Silver Lake, N. H. 19

YOUNG WOMAN, good plain cooking, neat; assist with washing; good reference required; $6; family of 2. S. L. WARREN, 97 Newbury st., Boston. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING STUDENT (17) wishes position as assistant in adv. agency or manufacturing concern. HAROLD MONTGOMERY, 146 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 19

ADVERTISING young man with selling ideas, ambition, intelligence and energy, wishes to get in touch with a firm who needs better advertising. C. F. SMITH, Box 3108, Boston. 22

AMERICAN MAN desires position in office, or as confidential man; bookkeeper; knowledge of advertising; can run typewriter. FRANK C. BELL, 60 Lambert ave., Boston. 21

AUTO REPAIR MAN and demonstrator, residence Beachmont; 29; married; first-class references and experience; $15-$20. Mention No. 9548. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

BELLBOY—Young man wishes work at summer hotel. EDWARD BORNSTEIN, 44 Phillips st., Boston. 20

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BELLBOY—Young man wishes work at small summer hotel; references given. ERNEST HILL, 345 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 22

BOOKKEEPER, 13 years' experience, desires position with wholesale or manufacturing concern offering opportunity for advancement; full charge of books and office. C. P. HOLT, 621 Tremont st., Boston. 20

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, residence Boston; 24; single; high and normal school graduate; good penman; first-class references and experience; $8. Mention No. 9549. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, residence Chelsea; 29; single; high and commercial school graduate; good penman; A1 references and experience; $11-$12. Mention No. 9555. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

BOOKBINDER, married, wants position where there is good opportunity to learn gold finishing; wages no object. AUG. SCHMIDT, 32 Woodbridge st., Hartford, Conn 21

BOY, 13, smart and willing, would like work for afternoons after school and Saturdays, in Cambridge. WM. OLSON, 26 Bigelow st., Cambridge. 21

BUTLER AND GENERAL HOUSEMAN—Young man (Armenian), good English, wants position in private family or club for the summer; educated; good appearing; references. PAUL G. BAGHDIKIAN, 20 Newcastle rd., Brighton, Mass. 19

BUYER of shoe department wants position; best references; 12 years' experience. J. A. ALLISON, 1 Concord sq., Boston. 19

CARETAKER, married, wants position on gentleman's country estate; all-round man; $45 a month and tenement. FRANK READ, 74 Camden st., Boston. 19

CARETAKING—Refined couple would occupy and care for residence premises during absence of owners. Address MRS. J. S. EAGAN, 378 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 22

CARETAKER—Position wanted by practical Scotch gardener; best references. Address JAMES MENZIES, 71 Cottage st., Everett, Mass. 22

CASHIER, 6 years' experience, desires position; student; temperate, honest, good appearance; bonds if required. C. H. HOLLAND, 379 Columbus av., Boston. 17

CHAUFFEUR—Young colored man desires position in private family or on light truck. JOSEPH WILSON, 12 Dundee st., Boston. 19

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position; will do all-round work, inside and out. JAMES MATTHEWS, 172 Northampton st., Boston. 17

CHAUFFEUR—Colored young man would like position in private family, or on light truck; can furnish good references; experienced on several makes of cars. HARRY GAMBLE, 18 Dartmouth st., Boston. 17

CHAUFFEUR, 3 years' experience, would like position driving light truck, or work in a garage or repair shop; best of references. JOHN P. DALY, 805 Huntington av., Boston. 17

CHAUFFEUR—Young man would like position with private family; best references. JAMES McCAFFERY, 50 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. 19

CHAUFFEUR wants position, married man, strictly temperate, graduate Y. M. C. A. auto school. MARK OSMOND, 16 Everett st., Malden, Mass. 20

CHAUFFEUR—Young man would like position in private family; handy man on gentleman's estate; A1 reference. JOHN J. WALSH, 808 Parker st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, 5 years on high grade cars; gas engine tester; acquainted New England and New York; married; temperate; best references; high school and college education. SHERMAN R. PAINE, 35 Hansborough st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 5583-M. 20

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, experienced, desires position with private family; thoroughly understands the business; Packard and Pierce-Arrow; best of references. JAMES H. LAIRD, 62 Dundee st., Boston. 21

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman wishes position with lady or gentleman; will travel anywhere; experience on foreign and domestic cars; well educated; experienced private secretarial duties; European traveling experience; excellent credentials; highly recommended. H. De BOLLE, 337 Newbury st., Boston. 22

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position with private family; four years' experience; any car; own repairs. H. P. IREDELL, 59 Hopedale st., Allston, Mass. 22

CHEF AND PASTRY COOK, man and wife, A1 on soups, entrees, bread and pastry, would like position together; capable taking full charge small hotel or club. WM. FLYNN, 260 Newbury st., Boston. 16

CHEF wants position as meat cook in country hotel; strictly temperate; best of references. A. R. FRANCIS, Highland av., North Truro, Mass. 22

CHEMIST or assistant superintendent desires position; technical chemical education, Worcester Polytech., 1907. WILLIAM G. ECKERT, 15 Temple, Springfield, Mass. 17

COACHMAN, CHAUFFEUR or general man wants work in private family; 18 years; best city and country reference. PATRICK SULLIVAN, 122 Massachusetts av., Boston. 17

COACHMAN or general man, married, wants work where wife could do cooking, parlor or chamber work; would accommodate; references furnished. S. SHIELDS, 31 Wellington st., Boston. 20

COLLEGE STUDENT desires work afternoons and evenings during June and July, starting June 10. P. J. MUNN, 42 Trinity pl., Boston. 19

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position as companion or attendant; will tutor and travel; youth preferred. WALTER H. BORIEAN, 21 Shirley st., Worcester, Mass. 21

COLORED MAN wants situation as cook or to work on a gentleman's place; handy at almost anything, or would go on a yacht. HARRISON J. SEALS, 316 Middle st., New Bedford, Mass. 22

COLORED YOUNG MAN wants work in garage or repair shop; has had 18 months' experience in factory. Address THOMAS M. DEVLIN, 121 Sycamore st., Roslindale, Mass. 17

COMPOSITOR; ad, job makeup, presswork; can take charge of small daily or weekly shop; now employed. R. E. TAIT, 11 Mt. Pleasant st., Nashua, N. H. 22

Other Advertisements for Help Wanted

but not complying with the rules governing insertion in these columns

May Be Found on the Regular Classified Page

WHICH SHOULD BE CONSULTED

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COOPER, residence Roxbury; 29; married; will go anywhere; first-class references and experience; $16. Mention No. 9543. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

DROP FORGER or hammer man, residence city, age 51, married, 9 years with last employer, can furnish best of references, $3.50-$5 day. Mention 9537. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

DRAUGHTSMAN or machinist, residence Boston, single, first-class reference and experience, $16. Mention 9535. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT of Foxboro state institution wishes to obtain situations for a number of men as laborers; also a few with trades; these men are on the waiting list as approved for positions. W. B. ALLIS, Box 204, Wrentham, Mass. 21

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position; 20 years' experience in mill, factory, power stations, etc.; strictly temperate and reliable. WALTER A. TOWLE, 198 Medford st., Somerville, Mass. 17

ENGINEER (3d class), fireman or watchman, residence North Andover; married; can furnish A1 references; $16-$18. Mention No. 9544. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

FIREMAN-WATCHMAN, U. S. certificates and licenses, also Mass. licenses; temperate; good references. PETER V. FERNANDES, 1045 Tremont st., Boston 21

FIREMAN (first class), watchman or janitor; good references; hotel and apartment house experience. MARTIN J. O'TOOLE, 28 Parlin st., Everett, Mass. 21

GENERAL WORK wanted, working around grounds, stable, etc.; will help around house. WILLIAM RAFFERTY, 194 Harrison av., Boston. 20

GRADUATE STUDENT would like position as tutor or companion; experienced camper and tutor; good rider. CHAS. H. WOODARD, 58 Hammond st., Cambridge, Mass. 19

GYMNASIUM DIRECTOR would like position in school or institution, public or private; 10 years' experience; best of references; go anywhere. Address JOSEPH I. BROWN, 158 Front st., Woonsocket, R. I. 21

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT would like light work during summer months; best references. FRANK HENRY ANDREW, 1713 Washington st., Boston. 19

HOUSE STEWARD wants position in private family; highest references. EBEN MAC PHERSON, 10 Crawford st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

HOUSEMAN, mechanical, very handy with tools; can do upholstering and make mattresses; temperate and reliable man with good references; city or country. E. J. SMITH, 203 St. Botolph st., Boston. 19

JANITOR, married, no children, experienced and reliable, wants work, apartment or office. C. E. BAGLEY, 17 Clay st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

LINOTYPE OPERATOR (24), 4500 ems 7-point per hour with clean proof; can care for machine; day or night work. F. W. POTTER, 25 Hamilton st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERRER desires position; has had 6 years' experience on commercial and music work. Address N. E. SOCHEN, 74 Dover st., Boston. 17

MACHINIST, first class, of good habits and not afraid of work, would like a position; can furnish good references. HARRY C. GLEOCKLER, 25 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury, Mass. 22

MAN (39), past two seasons stock clerk summer park, wants work; strictly temperate and of good habits. FORREST ROBINSON, 13 Vine st., Haverhill, Mass. 22

MARRIED MAN would like to collect rents for estate or to act as collector for firm; any business; or some light work, watchman, salesman; some experience in jewelry line. JOHN J. NAGLE, 21 Porter st., East Boston. 21

MECHANIC, 20, wants position in automobile garage; best reference; will start at $2.50 per day; will go anywhere; a future desired. NEWTON A. PUTNEY, Hotel Canterbury, Boston. 19

MECHANIC, jewelry repairman, designing, or electrical work; residence South Boston; 17, single; can furnish A1 references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

NIGHT WATCHMAN wants situation in Boston; best of references from last employer. F. C. BROSIOUS, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston. Tel. 1561-W Tre. 20

OFFICE CLERK, residence Everett; 29; married; can furnish A1 references; good experience; $14. Mention No. 9550. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

PAINTER or meat cutter, residence E. Boston, age 40, married, will go anywhere, good all-round painter, first-class experience and reference, awaits an offer. Mention 9534. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

PHOTOGRAPHER would like position at summer studio; will go anywhere; good view man and good printer on any kind of paper. WILLIAM P. HARRIS, South Lincoln, Mass. 17

PHOTOGRAPHY—Young man desires position with good class photographer; general assistant or printer. JOHN POWERS, 83 Westland av., Suite 2, Boston. 21

PORTER in garage; young colored man wants situation. PHILLIPS CHILDS, 72 Compton st., city. 19

PORTER AND ALL-ROUND MAN wants work. ARTHUR ALLISON, 3 Dilworth st., Boston. 21

REAL ESTATE AGENT wants position; oversee and let tenements and keep property in repair; experienced and strictly temperate; best references; call or write. M. PARSONS, 77 Phillips st., Roxbury, Mass. 17

REFINED STEADY MAN (45) wishes position in hotel in the mountains or at beach; no experience, but willing to learn; state wages and kind of work; temperate and adaptable. Address GEORGE A. DUDLEY, 121 Merrimack st., Haverhill, Mass. 21

SALESMAN—Five years' experience in printing and photo-engraving business; road or city; if road, prefer territory in either Conn., Mass. or N. Y. L. D. McCARTHY, 293 Columbus av., Boston. 17

SALESMAN, residence Roxbury, age 35, single, first-class reference, experience and education, $10-$15. Mention 9533. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

SALESMAN—Position wanted by young man, married; experience with mill supply house; prefer line of small tools. L. G. WARREN, 58 Bryant st., Springfield, Mass. 22

SHIPPER—Young man desires position as shipper or assistant; 5 years' experience, best of references. HARRY MELROSE, 27 Howard st., Cambridge, Mass. 19

SITUATION as bookkeeper, ledger clerk or general office accountant; good penman; moderate compensation. Address R. C. WHEELWRIGHT, 11 Wyoming st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, residence Jamaica Plain; 21; single; high and business school graduate; A1 references; $8. Mention No. 9552. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

STENOGRAPHER, residence Woburn; 20; first-class references and education; A1 penman; $9-$10. Mention No. 9553. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

STENOGRAPHER — Young man wants position, temporary or permanent, preferably temporary. E. N. TUCKERMAN, Beacon Chambers, Boston. 22

STUDENT, energetic, good habits, willing, wants work in Boston; references. C. H. HOLLAND, 379 Columbus av., Boston. 17

SUMMER POSITION wanted by art student (24); experienced hotel clerk, stenographer, secretary, companion, teacher, etc.; reference. CLINTON PARKER, 12 Lafayette st., Wakefield, Mass. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TRAVELING GUIDE and interpreter—Young man, student, highest credentials, wishes to accompany party going to Egypt or the holy lands; thoroughly conversant with conditions, territory and language. FRED N. MALOOF, 13 Concord st., Boston; tel. Tre. 2151-J. 21

TRAVELING COMPANION - CHAUFFEUR—Well established reputation in Boston; 10 years' experience; capable of assuming entire responsibility of trip to any part of the globe; experienced traveler. H. De BOLLE, 337 Newbury st., Boston. 22

TUTOR—Harvard graduate, with 3 years' experience in preparatory school, wishes position for the summer. WILLIAM ELIOT, 67 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

TUTOR—German student desires work during summer, for elementary work in French, Latin, Greek, mathematics, advanced German. ERICH L. G. REISSNER, 48 Quincy st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

WAITER, porter, etc., position wanted by colored man with references. GEORGE E. SIMMONS, 68 Northfield st., Boston. 22

WANTED—Confidential position where integrity and wide business acquaintance are required; thorough technical knowledge of electrical engineering and storage battery; would accept any fair opportunity. PETER FIGUCCIA, 7 Cazenove st., Boston. 17

WANTED—Position on gentleman's place, care of lawn and garden; general man with A1 references from employers; home nights, or Saturday nights. F. C. BROSIOUS, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston. Tre. 1561-W. 20

WANTED—Opportunity to associate with real estate man doing clean business in Boston or New England. J. H. HUNT, 140 Mountain av., Malden, Mass. 21

WANTED—Light general work in city; handy all kinds tools; 8 years' experience as chauffeur, private and garage; no license in Massachusetts; well acquainted in Boston; age 35, strictly temperate; can furnish first class references. ERNEST V. MAYO, 72 Lawrence st., Charlestown, Mass. 22

WOULD LIKE to place my boy on a farm or in the country; strong and used to all branches of country life. MARY M. HICKS, 75 Jerome st., Medford, Mass. 21

YOUNG COLORED MAN, hard worker, wants position; general work, elevator man, porter, janitor, or door man. W. H. CROSBY, 25 Arnold st., Roxbury, Mass. 19

YOUNG MAN (23), good references, knowledge of bookkeeping, wants position. L. P. SIMONEAU, 124 Appleton st., Lowell, Mass. 17

YOUNG MAN would like situation in private family; understands care of horses and automobile; good driver; references furnished. RICHARD BEALES, 79 W. Canton st., Boston. 19

YOUNG MAN (19), very much interested and handy in electrical wiring, etc., wants position; 3 years in one office doing bookkeeping, typewriting, etc.; will accept a fair offer at anything promising advancement. GEORGE ALLEN DUKE, 357 Elliot st., Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 19

YOUNG MAN (American), four years' general business experience, wants position where possibilities are unlimited; can furnish good references. W. KENNETH WHORF, 9 Mt. Pleasant st., Worcester, Mass. 19

YOUNG MAN, 18, would like opportunity to learn a trade, electrical preferred; good references. HENRY PRESTON, 49 Hosmer st., Everett, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN, speaks German fluently, desires position as general office clerk; salary no object; best references furnished. HUGO WALLER, 12 Derne st., Boston. 21

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes an opportunity to work evenings in Boston during the summer; good habits; reference if desired. C. R. HEAD, East Boston, general delivery. 21

YOUNG MAN (28) would like position on gentleman's place, or hotel work. F. L. PHINNEY, 28 S. Common st., Lynn, Mass. 22

YOUNG MARRIED MAN would like position; willing and honest, hard worker. H. J. MOLDT, 87 Bristol rd., W. Somerville, Mass. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A NEAT YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like position in small family; good laundress; references. Call or write, M. E. PAIGE, 311 Columbus av., Boston. 17

ADDRESSING, or labeling and capping—Competent woman wants employment. MRS. KATE GOULD, 48 Waltham st., Boston. 21

AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN would like position as working housekeeper; capable of taking full charge; can furnish best of references. Address MRS. E. WILLIAMS, 42 Bittern rd., Adams Shore, Quincy, Mass. 17

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, d. e., desires position in or near Boston. CATHERINE F. SMITH, 115 Colburn st., E. Dedham, Mass. 19

ATTENDANT-COMPANION — Experienced; country or travel; conversant in French and German; best references. B. GROSS, 1075 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. 17

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady experienced in double entry bookkeeping desires position; best of references. MISS KATHERINE V. GERHARD, 377 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) and stenographer desires position; 8 years' experience; can take charge of correspondence; references. MISS G. WHITNEY, 18 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass. 17

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) and cashier desires position; best of references; moderate wages to start. ANNIE E. BRADY, 118 Morrison av., Somerville. 20

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, residence Boston; 19; single; can speak English and French; good penman; first-class references; $8-$10. Mention No. 9541. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

BUSINESS WOMAN would like the care of apartment house in Roxbury or Dorchester; no children; excellent references. FANNIE F. JEPSON, 36 Bromfield st., room 31, Boston. 19

CAPABLE COLORED WOMAN would like to assist in kitchen work, or do plain washing and ironing in country for season. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 4 Willow pk., Suite 6, Roxbury, Mass. 17

CAPABLE GIRL (Protestant) wants situation in small adult family; excellent cook, neat and reliable; good references, and good wages wanted. HELEN HARRINGTON, Gen. Del., Uphams Corner, Dorchester, Mass. 19

CARETAKING—Refined couple would occupy and care for residence premises during absence of owners. Address MRS. J. S. EAGAN, 378 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 22

CASHIER, residence city, age 32, single, A1 references and experience, awaits an offer. Mention 7278. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel Ox. 2960. 16

CASHIER and s. e. bookkeeper, residence Dorchester; 25; single; first-class references and experience; $10 with meals. Mention No. 9538. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

CHEF AND PASTRY COOK, man and wife, A1 on soups, entrees, bread and pastry, would like position together; capable taking full charge small hotel or club. WM. FLYNN, 260 Newbury st., Boston. 16

COLORED GIRL, experienced and reliable, wants housework by day or week; home nights and Sundays. C. DANIELS, 393 Northampton st., Boston. 22

COLORED WOMAN wants general housework; good plain cook and laundress; city or out. Call, or address CATHERINE JONES, 38 Buckingham st., Boston. 17

COLORED WOMAN would like cleaning or washing and ironing. MISS EMMA LEE, 60 Kendall st., Boston. 17

COLORED WOMAN, neat, reliable, desires housework in small family in city; good references; home nights. MRS. GERTRUDE PIPER, 89 Camden st., Boston. 19

COMPANION TO LADY—Young woman of refinement would like position; willing to travel; references exchanged. Address R. L. CARLETON, 45 Fowler st., Dorchester, Mass. 21

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION, attendant, governess—Experienced American (28), strong and energetic, used to responsibility, wants position; high wages not an object; exceptional local references. M. H. SMITH, 6 No. Munroe ter., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. 1856-J Dor. 17

COMPANION-ATTENDANT — Middle-aged woman (Protestant) of culture and refinement, would like position as companion attendant; willing to travel or go away for the summer; trustworthy and best of references. MRS. MARY POPE BROWN, 138 South st., West Hingham, Mass. 21

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS — Refined, well educated young woman desires position; agreeable, fond of children, having had 12 years' experience with them. GERTRUDE BURNHAM, 10 Follen st., Boston. 19

COMPETENT WOMAN would like apartment in exchange for services or work by day. MRS. J. P. BROWN, 123 Norfolk st., suite 3, Dorchester, Mass. 19

COMPANION or helper to elderly couple, or middle-aged woman; American, wants situation. MISS A. W. LADD, Box 161, Needham, Mass. 22

COMPANION, visiting or otherwise, wants position. ABBIE C. NICKERSON, 11 Bird st., Boston. 22

COOK, first-class, would accommodate by week or month; also prepare dinners and luncheons. M. MAYNARD, 193 W. Canton st., Boston. Tel. 2081 Tremont. 17

COOK, housework, colored. Call after 7 p. m. L. BARNES, 57 Norway st., Boston. 20

CORRESPONDENT desires position in selling or collection department; capable of correcting proofs and writing form letters; familiar with standard typewriters. MISS A. M. HARWOOD, 76 Huntington av., Boston; tel. B. B. 4357-R. 19

DAY WORK by capable young white woman; best of references given; in town or out. MISS MADDEN, 17 Hanson st., Boston. 19

DAY WORK wanted. MRS. NORA BLAKE, 64 Williams st., Boston. 19

DAY WORK wanted. MISS NELLIE S. BUTTS, 46 W. Canton st., Boston. 19

DAY WORK, also laundry to take home. MRS. A. M. TATCH, 1 Chester pl., Boston. 21

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, residence East Dedham, age 37, single, firstclass penman, will start for $8 if chance for advancement, can furnish A1 references. Mention 9213. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

D. E. BOOKKEEPER and typist, residence Dorchester, age 24, single, high and commercial school graduate, A1 penman, A1 reference and experience, $12. Mention 8150. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 16

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. MINNIE NEWELL, 386 Northampton st., Boston. 17

DRESSMAKER, first class, desires permanent employment by the day at $1.50 and $2. MME. DUPUIS, 535 Massachusetts av., Boston. 17

DRESSMAKER desires employment by day or week, making, draping and finishing. MRS. A. R. TORREY, 160 Huntington av., Boston. 19

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work by the day. Address MRS. JOHNSON, 46 Rutland sq.; telephone Tremont 2146-R. 19

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; price reasonable. Apply MATTIE NEWELL, 386 Northampton st., suite 2, Boston. 22

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER would like position in city hotel. MISS L. M. WHITELY, Dorchester, Mass. 20

GOVERNESS OR NURSERYMAID—Position wanted for the summer. MISS ALICE E. SMITH, 43 Brigham pk., Fitchburg, Mass. 17

GOVERNESS—A young woman with art education would be interested in caring for a child displaying talent for drawing; Protestant. M. GERTRUDE SWEENEY, 34 Oliver st., Watertown, Mass. 21

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman from Maine wants position; best of references; good cook, neat, economical; call or write. L. QUINCY, 40 Lawrence st., bell 3, Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT — Lady wishes position for a competent woman with a little girl; good references and experience. MARY VERNON, 94 Beacon Hill av., Lynn, Mass. Tel. Lynn 4323-M. 17

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, desires place in small family; has good references as manager, neat and excellent cook. MRS. M. A. CASS 163 W. Canton st., Boston. 19

HOUSEKEEPER (middle-aged) wants position with one or two adults where she can have entire charge, or would go as companion. Address or call, MRS. L. J. HOWLAND, 8 Clarendon st., 3d floor, Boston. Tel. Tre. 1489-R. 19

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant—Position wanted; good manager and buyer; experienced cook; best of references. MRS. J. W. THOWSEN, 14 Worcester st., Boston. 19

HOUSEKEEPER'S position desired by educated, refined woman in small family where good management would be appreciated, economy and reliability. CARRIE E. BARR, Pinckney st., Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experienced, excellent cook, would take charge of home for 1 or 2 business persons or small family. Address MRS. J. S. EAGAN, 378 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 22

LADY wishes to find position for her companion, a young woman who has been a teacher and also done some attending, managing, could take responsibility at housekeeping, tuition of children, or details. Tel. Wellesley 242-W. MRS. R. C. CONANT, Wellesley Hills, Mass. 19

LAUNDRESS wants work at home; family washing; large sunny yard. E. PINKERAN, 3411 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 17

LAUNDRESS, Swedish, wants position, institution or club, 15 years' experience, references. MISS A. ANDERSON, 211 Bank st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS wants work by the day. MRS. MORIARITY, 258 Ruggles st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

LEDGER CLERK or assistant bookkeeper position wanted; 15 years' experience; would accept any clerical position; references. MRS. ALICE U. JONES, 23 Marcella st., Roxbury, Mass. 19

LIGHT HOUSEWORK OR ATTENDING wanted by Protestant woman; can sew and is handy; references. MISS ANNIE HOWE, 115 Dudley av., Roslindale, Mass. 19

MANICURIST desires position in hotel or barber shop; would consider summer position. HARRIETTE M. HILL, 53 Hancock st., Boston, Mass. 21

MEAT and pastry cook, first-class, colored, wants work; call from 10-4 p. m. HARRIETT PINCKNEY, 20 Greenwich Park. 20

MIDDLE-AGED, REFINED WOMAN wishes position as managing housekeeper in a Christian home; fond of children and capable of taking full charge where other help is kept; or would go as companion to elderly lady; best references. FRANCES A. WOODLAND, 22 Columbia pk., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 495-M. 22

MOTHER'S HELPER—Protestant woman wishes position to help with light work or care for one or two children; to be treated as one of family. MARIE SEIDENSTICKER, 30 Grosvenor rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 19

MOTHER'S HELPER — Young girl wants position. ELSIE HANLON, 94 Dudley st., Brookline; tel. 3086-M 20

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wants work by the day; good ironer. T. RIDDICK, 18 [illegible] st., Suite 2, Boston. 17

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Refined, conscientious young American woman, capable, kindergarten and grade; would travel; prefer the West. Address by letter only. MISS R. S. HAYES, 36 W. Friendship st., Providence, R. I. 19

NURSERY WORK, chamber or second work wanted by young woman; home nights. LUCY ASBURY, 15 Grenville pl., Boston 21

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

NURSERY WORK wanted by young girl, Protestant; wages $6; good references. WILHELMINA KRAUS, 92 Worcester st., Boston. Tel. 2068-J Tremont. 20

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR ATTENDANT wishes position at once; capable of taking full charge; familiar with all duties of the position; city or country. EDNA E. SCHUMANN, 32 Peterborough st., Boston. 22

PIANIST—Young woman desires position at a summer resort to accompany voice or orchestra, or will play alone; references if desired. M. FLORENCE KNAPP, Lebanon, N. H. 21

REFINED WOMAN of middle age desires position as housekeeper or companion; capable, good cook; can furnish good references. MRS. JENNIE PERKINS, 170 Huntington av., Suite 3, Boston. 17

POSITION AS ATTENDANT to elderly lady by Protestant woman of experience. MISS McLEAN, 583 Cross st., Malden, Mass. 19

PRACTICAL American housekeeper, good cook, desires position in adult family, business people; Greater Boston limits. JULIA STANDISH, 19 Broadway, Somerville. 21

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN wants day work of any kind; first-class references. MRS. HELEN JOHNSON, 11 Dilworth st., Boston. 17

SECOND OR CHAMBER WORK wanted by young woman; home nights. LILLIAN COLES, 3 Dilworth st., Boston. 21

STENOGRAPHER, capable, conscientious, first-class references, desires position with reliable house; change in present firm cause of move. MISS M. R. WYMAN, 85 Devonshire st., Boston. 19

STENOGRAPHER, residence Roxbury; 16; single; can speak English, Jewish and German; good references and experience; $7. Mention No. 9542. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience in law and court work, would like position; can furnish best of reference. ADELINE A. KOPP, 38 Highland av., Roxbury, Mass. 20

STENOGRAPHER — Inexperienced girl (colored) would like position; would be willing to accept small pay. ZILPHA LETCHER, 107 Cedar st., Boston. 21

STUDENT (college) desires position as companion to lady, or some congenial work immediately; would prefer to travel. Write E. M. NEEL, 38 St. Stephens st., Boston. 21

TICKET SELLER, cashier or labeler, residence Roxbury; 25; A1 references and experience; good penman; $7 to start. Mention No. 9539. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 16

TUTOR—Wanted by young lady, college graduate, a position as tutor in English, voice culture, etc., or as visiting companion. Address MISS SARA DOBSON, 155 Mass av., Suite 8, Boston, or tel. (mornings) 1721-R B. B. 21

TWO RELIABLE GIRLS, American Protestant, desire positions as chambermaids in small hotel or boarding house in country. A. PERRIN, Franklin Park, Mass. 19

WAITRESSES—Two colored girls want positions in city or morning work. NETTIE E. EDWARDS, 38 Porter st., Boston. 19

WANTED—Position as stenographer by young lady with 5 years' practical business experience; rapid and accurate; A1 references. MISS F. M. HOWLAND, Haverhill, N. H. 17

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, or any position of trust for refined young woman with little girl (4); references exchanged. MRS. L. S. WALLIS, 783 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brook. 21. 17

WANTED—Employment during the day, caring for apartment, or waiting on a lady, or other work, not heavy; American woman, middle-aged, reliable, desires position. MRS. BILLINGHAM, 26 Scotia st., Boston. 21

WANTED—Position as correspondent in mail order department. MISS JENNIE F. SHERMAN, 14 Peabody st., Newton, Mass. 21

WANTED—By an American woman, situation as housekeeper, or work in a family by the day or hour. MRS. MABEL HARRISON, 22 Rutland st., Boston. 21

WANTED—Office work, mailing, addressing, filing; reading aloud; answer telephone; good references. MISS JOSEPHINE DONOVAN, 49 Hemenway st., Boston. 22

WANTED—Charge of summer kindergarten or class; assistant furnished if desired. MRS. ANNA M. WARNER, 4 Reed st., Milford, Conn. 22

WHITE WOMAN would like to get work by day cleaning, washing or ironing. MRS. KATE BREEN, 9 Hull st., Suite 3, Waverley, Mass. 22

WOMAN wants work by the day. MRS SOPHIA SIFTON, 27 Medford st., Arlington, Mass. 17

YOUNG LADY (Protestant), married, desires position as housekeeper for family of not more than two, where husband may board; New York or Brooklyn. MRS. CLARENCE GUY HORTON, 146 Crest av., Beachmont, Mass. 20

YOUNG WOMAN would like any kind of housework by the day or hour. MRS. MACAULY, 421 Main st., Charlestown, Mass. 19

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERKS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require young men for their shipping department, to act as assistant shipping clerks; must have retail store experience and be quick markers with the brush. Apply to superintendent of delivery, driveway, 34th st. entrance. 19

BUSHELMEN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced, competent bushelmen on men's clothing. Apply at office of General Manager. 17

BOYS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have several vacancies for boys over 16 years of age to make themselves generally useful. Apply at office of General Manager. 17

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of a number of experienced shade hangers for their upholstery department. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 22

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO. require the services of a number of furniture packers. Apply at warehouse, 251 W. 17th st., New York city. 22

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of a number of experienced shade hangers. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 22

SCOTCHMAN (40), married, just landed, wants position; city or country accepted; first-class New York reference. ALEX. ARMSTRONG, 3 Pine st., Cranford, N. J. 22

WANTED—Four good men, willing to work at digging and mixing concrete, and carrying the hod; $1.75 for 9 hours' work; also want a good smart boy to learn the complete building trade. E. O. MILLER, Maybrook, N. J. 17

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CROCHETERS, experienced on sacques and bootees; steady home work; bring or mail samples; also finishers to crochet feet on machine top bootees. HENRY SCHANZER CO., 594 Broadway, New York. 17

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have vacancies for bright, well recommended girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities for beginners to secure permanent positions with advancement. Apply at office of general manager. 20

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of a number of experienced saleswomen for their Grocery Dept. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 22

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of a number of young ladies over 18 years of age (school graduates) to act as cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 22

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of a number of young ladies to act as addressers in their mail order department. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 22

MAID WANTED for general housework; white Protestant preferred; 3 in family. Phone 9-10 a. m., Chestnut Hill 1517-A. MRS. J. W. JOHNSON, 7310 Bryan st., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. 21

MOTHER'S HELPER (domestic) to make herself generally helpful in care of children and to assist in housework; pleasant, harmonious surroundings, in a beautiful suburb of New York city. MRS. R. C. SHOUP, 355 Marion av., Flushing, N. Y. 17

OPERATORS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced operators on women's neckwear; power machines. Apply at office of general manager. 20

OPERATORS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require experienced operators on fine custom and stock shirts; power machines. Apply at office of general manager. 20

SCRUBWOMEN required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 22

STENOGRAPHER—Author desires experienced, educated young woman; story dictation; summer at seashore; $14. Address only S. C. SPALDING, 2124 Vyse av., New York. 19

WAITRESSES required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York; steady positions. Apply at Lunch Room, 3d floor, main bldg. 22

WANTED—Good cook for the country (farm) near Huntington, L. I.; must be neat; Protestant; references. MRS. STANLEY TODD, Great Northern hotel, 118 W. 57th st., New York. 17

WANTED—German girl for general housework; experienced; good references. MRS. F. S. WHEELER, 260 Convent av., Apt. 83, New York. 20

YOUNG GIRL wanted to assist lady with light housework; good home; $10 per mo. MRS. WARD, 610 W. 150th st., New York. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT desires employment to open, close, balance and keep books part time; highest references; compensation moderate; New York or vicinity. CHAS. L. JACQUELM, 522 W. 158th st., New York. 19

BOOKKEEPER (24), well experienced, willing, active, quick accurate calculations, can adapt himself to any business. G. DE FRANCEAUX, 140 No. Farson st., W. Philadelphia. 17

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, CASHIER and general office man (24) desires position of any kind. WM. L. ERTHAL, 2128 Sharswood st., Philadelphia. 22

BOY (15) attending high school wants position on farm during vacation; good references; some experience; New York, New England, preferred. DONALD PRATT, 152 Greenwood pl., Syracuse, N. Y. 22

CARETAKERS for summer, city, country; family wishes position; no small children; no pay expected; highest references. P. P. FITZPATRICK, 119 E. 127th st., New York. 20

CHAUFFEUR—Situation wanted by experienced man (20) in Greater New York. ELWOOD BONMELL, 1700 Topping av., New York city. 19

CHAUFFEUR (35), single, 5 years' experience and 10 years of A1 references; private family driving on Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Alco and others. JOHN RILEY, 39 W. 60th st., New York. 19

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, thoroughly proficient and competent, with good character, wishes position, private or delivery; best references. EDWARD WEISS, 801-3 E. Fifth st., New York. 20

CHAUFFEUR (24) desires position private or commercial; can do repairs; reference; apply by letter. ALBERT WARD, 218 N. Clarion st., Philadelphia. 21

CHAUFFEUR (26), colored, desires position with private family; willing to work on Long Island or in New Jersey. Address F. L. WHITE, 66 W. 140th st., New York city. 22

COLORED MAN desires position as porter in factory or store; city references. SAMUEL MACKIE, 63 West 135th st., care Mrs. Farnum, New York. 21

COOK (family or hotel)—Young colored man wishes position; willing to do work of any kind; married and will go any place in the U. S. but place must be a good home; references. Address by letter, stating all particulars. F. G. LIGGINS, P. O. Box 553, Englewood, N. J. 22

ELECTRICAL GRADUATE, studied in Germany and Scotland, 2 years' practical experience, speaks English, Dutch, French and German, wishes position; research work preferred. A. SERTON, 5 Glenwood blvd., Schenectady, N. Y. 20

OFFICE BOY (16), P. S. graduate, desires position immediately; neat and ambitious. HERBERT HOWE, 80 Hutton st., Jersey City, N. J. 17

REPORTER AND EDITOR, 20 years' experience, now with one of the largest news associations in New York, to which can refer, wants work out of city. GEO. S. ROBERTS, 102 W. 77th st., New York. 22

SCOTCHMAN, married, 31, would like situation on gentleman's est.; can care for poultry, cows and horses, lawns; handy around house. Address ALEXANDER SWIFT, care Mrs. Spence, 101 W. 143d st., New York.

SPECIALIST of rose growing, grafting, firing and miscellaneous work wishes position; first-class references. FRANK PIROZZO, Morton, Pa. 17

TRAVELING SALESMAN—One familiar with shoe and clothing line, with a knowledge of southern trade, wishes position; can give references. I. C. INGRAM, 64 West 109th st., New York. 21

WANTED—Position as superintendent or business manager; 18 years' experience handling men and finances; bank references. Address W. W. SWEET, Chatham, N. Y. 20

WANTED—Position as salesman; have had 10 years' high grade newspaper experience and want to change; best of references. E. B. CRESSWELL, 207 Layafette st., Jamestown, N. Y. 20

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman by young man (26); reliable and neat in appearance; can furnish A1 references. Address G. A. BILLMEYER, General Delivery, Philadelphia, Pa. 20

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position, New York or vicinity; outdoor work preferred; like to work with florist; references. OLIVER W. LEAVITT, 412 W. 115th st., New York. 17

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position as timekeeper or any outside work; general knowledge of clerical work. W. E. MAISON, 403 Clermont av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17

YOUNG MAN desires position anywhere; several years' business experience and with some executive ability; willing, industrious and conscientious; references. A. F. ROBERTSON, 223 W. 14th st., New York. 17

YOUNG MAN (20), college student, desires summer occupation; private secretary, companion, clerk in hotel, or summer resort; best of references. IRVING S. FUSFELD, 106 Gerry st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17

YOUNG MAN (25), salesmanship, traveling, clerical ability of the best, seeks position of any kind; references. PHILIP H. GREENFIELD, 2348 N. 27th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 17

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes steady position in city or on a farm; can give best of references; will do anything reasonable. WILLIAM FRIEBE, 339 E. 9th st., New York city. 20

YOUNG MAN (25), German-American, mechanically inclined, handy with tools, wishes position. F. WEIGERT, 14 John st., New York. 21

YOUNG MAN wishes position in office where there is opportunity for advancement; 1½ years in high school; good references. SAMUEL COHEN, 256 West 68th st., New York. 21

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER wishes position, preferably in or near New York; willing, obliging, fresh from studies; highest degree from governmental college, Italy; will accept low salary to start at once. JOSEPH BONTEMPI, Villa Florentia, Hudson ter., Coytesville, P. O. Box 246, Bergen Co., N. J. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A WOMAN of refinement desires position as traveling companion; has had long experience in caring for others; references exchanged. MISS E. GRACE THACKSTON, 214 West 110th st., apt. 71, New York city. 21

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, double entry, 4 years' experience, desires permanent position; salary $12 to $14. MISS R. H. GOLDSMITH, 351 E. 3d st., New York. 21

CHILD'S ATTENDANT or companion to elderly person; Protestant; reliable and experienced, willing to go to shore; good references. MISS MARGARET LOWE, 1430 Dauphin st., Philadelphia. 17

COLORED WOMAN wants washing to take home; open-air drying. MRS. H. E. SPENCER, 126 W. 139th st., New York. 20

COMPANION—Position wanted by educated, cheerful woman; could act as tutor, chaperone or secretary; refined home more than salary; would travel. Address MRS. I. M. BLOOD, 14 W. End av., Ridgewood, Katherwood Park, N. J. 17

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT desires position with lady; best references. Address MISS A. J. McMULLEN, 145 E. 57th st., New York. 20

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS, high school student, would like position as attendant to lady or to care for small children. MARY MARTIN, R. F. D. No. 3, Plainfield, N. J. 22

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER with executive ability and knowledge of office detail, desires position; good refs. Write MRS. H. N. SMITH, 105 S. Oxford st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 22

CASHIER—Clerk, 29, good writer, general office experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; state business and salary; references furnished. MRS. N. G. KING, 129 Chambers st., New York. 20

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city references. MRS. E. GARDNER, 339 East 32d st., New York. 17

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. CARRIE SMITH, 225 W. 63d st., apt. 31, New York 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Position desired in small family; small salary acceptable if evenings can be free; references. MISS M. THOMPSON, 49 East 20th st., New York. 20

GENTLEWOMAN who has held responsible positions seeks employment, not in business; representative and good manager; successful with children; A1 references; West preferred. MRS. S. HELFMAN, Junior League Hotel, 78th St., East End av., New York. 21

GOVERNESS, Geneva, Switzerland; perfect French lessons, German fluently, music; love children; references; would go anywhere in the U. S.; write to MLLE. J. C. GUNDINA, 134 E. 24th st., care Miss D. Paulsen, New York. 21

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady of good standing desires position where there are no children. MRS. S. SIMPSON, 24 cor. Baker av and Seneca st., Hornell, N. Y. 21

HOUSEKEEPER, exceptional ability, desires position, hotel or family, or as stewardess in club; 15 years' experience; distance no object. MRS. I. A. SMITH, 3345 Park View ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 21

HOUSEWORK or office work wanted by lightcolored girl; good plain cook; prefer to go home nights. MISS L. ALEXANDER, 32 West 135th st., New York. 21

LADIES' MAID OR CHAMBERMAID—Neat colored girl wants position in private home; first-class references. HATTIE L. BROWNE, Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 22

LADY with experience desires management of small hotel or summer resort; can furnish good references. MRS. A. DE JARDINS, 142 E. 60th st., New York. 20

LADY wishes position with real estate firm in New York city; would start with small salary and commission. MRS. A. De JARDINS, 142 E. 60th st., New York. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored), reliable and experienced; work by day or at home. VISOLA A. CARTER, 53 W. 139th st., New York. 22

LINEN ROOM WOMAN, with the best of reference, 12 years' experience in big hotels, would like position outside of New York. Address MISS M. COLEMAN, foot E. 23d st., New York, care Arbuckle. 22

MOTHER'S HELPER or companion to elderly person; position wanted in Germantown or Chestnut Hill preferred; reference from present employer. MISS CATHERINE M. DIMLER, 16 Park av., Elkins Park, Pa. 17

NURSERYMAID—Willing to go seashore after June 10; reference. MRS. WALTER BLACKBURNE, College av., Haverford, Pa. Phone Ardmore 881-D. 19

POSITION wanted to do light housework for adults; please address by letter only. S. C. NELSON, 300 Quincy st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

PROOFREADER desires position on high-grade book or magazine work; holds union card; best of references furnished by former employer. MISS JENNIE HUSTON, 767 S. 7th st., Coshocton, O. 19

REFINED, DOMESTICATED YOUNG WOMAN desires position as companion-help or housekeeper; country preferred. MISS HIGGS, 283 Amity st., Flushing, L. I. 17

REFINED WOMAN (middle-aged), seeks position as mother's helper, or to care for elderly lady; no objection to going to country for the summer; good seamstress, general worker; intelligent and adaptable; references MRS. R. DORCHIMONT, 122 E. 128th st., New York. 17

REFINED, CAPABLE, EDUCATED YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN WOMAN desires position; companion-housekeeper, mother's helper; excellent European and personal references. HULDA HEYN, 74 W. 91st st., New York city. 20

REFINED LADY, Protestant, speaking English and correct German, seeks position as governess or companion; 3 years in last place; best references. MISS M. POMMERENING, 21 Montgomery pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 22

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as housekeper, companion, attendant or any position of trust; experienced. ELIZABETH SAULPANGLE, Madalin, Dutchess county, N. Y. 22

REFINED YOUNG LADY wishes position as companion to child or elderly lady; willing and capable. MISS C. PURVIS, 146 E. 36th st., New York. 22

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID—Competent young woman (27) wants position; would travel; well recommended, cheerful and eager to please. C. ARNOLD, 608 W. 148th st., New York city. 17

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, seeks permanent position downtown; 7 years' experience; $22; removal cause of change. MISS M. P. BOSWORTH, 1860 84th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

SINGER—Refined young woman desires position in a hotel at a summer resort. I. SEYMOUR, 450 Franklin av., Ridgewood, N. J. 20

SITUATION WANTED—General housework in rural family by young Jamaican colored girl; has had good training and is good cook KATHERINE JOHNSON, 436 W. 163d st., care Mrs. Williams, New York. 20

STENOGRAPHER — Amiable, conscientious, fluent correspondent and secretary, law, mercantile, technical experience, highest credentials, German scholar, returning to New York, seeks position. MRS. FRIDA REMONT, rm. 304, Hotel Atlan, 236 East 2d st., Los Angeles, Cal. 17

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, neat, willing, good penman, speller and grammarian; 2 years in high school; 1 year's experience; salary $8; best references. ANNA HARRISON, 4 Stone st., room 88, New York. 19

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER would like employment for summer caring for children. I. P. SCOTT, 47 E. 4th st., Dunkirk, N. Y. 22

WAITRESSES—Two neat young American girls want position; country boarding house, restaurant or small hotel; best references. Write MISS A. O'SHEA, 260 Main st., New Rochelle, N. Y. 20

WANTED—By woman of refinement and education, position as visiting companion, attendant or helper; references. MRS. BERTHA BUTTERFIELD, 202 West 102d st., New York city, N. Y. 21

WOMAN of refinement and practical ability wishes position for light housework in small family of adults; companion or mother's helper. MRS. C. S. BELL, 2256 Midland av., Syracuse, N. Y. 22

YOUNG LADY (American) seeks position as mother's helper to one or two children; good seamstress; will go out of town for summer months; reliable, trustworthy. MRS. ANNA KAUFMAN, 131 East 128th st., New York. 17

YOUNG LADY (Protestant), married, desires position as housekeeper for family of not more than two, where husband may board; New York or Brooklyn. MRS. CLARENCE GUY HORTON, 146 Crest av., Beachmont, Mass. 20

YOUNG LADY, refined, well educated, desires position as secretary or office assistant; capable social or business correspondent; excellent references. CECILE MURRAY, 1539 Grand Concourse, New York. 20

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; 3 years' experience filing, tracing, checking, attending complaints. BELLE GOTTLIEB, 100 West 118th st., New York. 21

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY wanted in office; must have neat appearance, live in Chicago (16); good advancements to right party. H. E. RYERSON, 332 Michigan av., care Marsh & Truman Lumber Co., Chicago. Tel. Harrison 8227. 17

MOLDERS WANTED — Correspondence desired with A1 stove plate molders; married men preferred who will locate here; strictly union shop. Address Foundry Foreman, COOPERATIVE STOVE CO., Empire st. and I. C. R. R., Bloomington, Ill. 17

WANTED — A good, first-class rip-sawyer; also a good upholsterer. Apply to the E. H. Stafford Mfg. Co., Paxton, Ill. 17

WANTED—First-class man in flour store; must be good salesman and designer. Apply with references to ARTHUR NEWELL, 933 Grand av., Kansas City, Mo. 17

WANTED—First class machinists, motor and chassis assemblers, blacksmiths, J. & L. operators, drill hands and tinners. Apply by letter to employment department, KELLY-SPRINGFIELD MOTOR TRUCK CO., Springfield, O. 21

WANTED—A watchmaker, one with practical experience, at once. Correspond with HERMAN T SCHNEIDER, 2368 E. Jefferson ave., Detroit, Mich. 22

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CLERK—Competent young lady wanted at the BRADLEY UNIVERSITY STORE, 705 South Wright st., Champaign, Ill. 17

COMPETENT PERSON for general work, family of 5 adults; will pay $7. MRS. WARE, 4537 Woodlawn av., Chicago; apply by tel., Oak. 161. 15

COMPETENT SETTLED WOMAN for general housework; one who will spend summers in Indianapolis and winters in Florida; $5 per week and a good home. MRS. GEORGE Q. BRUCE, 2351 Park av., Indianapolis, Ind. 17

COOK AND HOUSEMAID (colored) wanted, experienced and competent; wages $7 and $6; two in family; no washing; references required. MRS. ALEXANDER S. JOSLIN, 5122 Lexington av., Chicago. 19

DRESSMAKER wanted; one who is experienced in cutting and fitting; references. THE DRESS SHOP, 2935-27 Evanston av., Chicago. 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, for couple; no children; in Edgewater. G. P. HANDY, 917 Margate ter., 3rd., Chicago. Phone Ravenswood 1721.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for adult and 3 children; good home. U. S. BRAINERD, Champaign, Ill., General Delivery. 22

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER with good experience; good salary. Apply at once to ABRAHAMSON BROS., 333 So. Market st., Chicago. 17

WANTED—A young girl to help with housework, for short time only; prefer one that can go home evenings. MRS. V. W. FREEWALD, 7211 Vincennes av., Chicago. 17

WANTED—Protestant girl for general housework; no washing; 3 in family. J. W. MANN, 5730 Drexel av., Chicago. 17

WANTED—Experienced head waitress. Apply to MRS. MAHLER, Foster's Restaurant, 221 So. Wabash av., Chicago. 17

WANTED—A girl or middle-aged woman for general housework; none but competent help need apply; no washing or ironing and no children. MRS. NETTIE FESA, 105 E. Elm st., Urbana, Ill. Tel. Bell 2039. 19

WANTED—Woman or girl for general housework. MRS. C. J. BOEHM, 2933 Sullivan av., St. Louis, Mo. 19

WANTED—An experienced saleslady in flower store; one who can keep books and use typewriter. Apply with references to ARTHUR NEWELL, 933 Grand av., Kansas City, Mo. 19

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework, except washing; call mornings or phone East 2291-W. MRS. S. J. LAMBERT, 1893 66th st., Cleveland, O. 20

WANTED—Experienced housekeeper for house in country quarter mile from P. O.; 97 miles from Chicago; 2 adults; all modern conveniences; good home for capable party. MRS. W. S. MATTESON, Van Orin, Ill. 21

WANTED—Power sewing machine operators to work on shirts; no experience necessary. LONGFELLOW SHIRT CO., 307 Hydraulic av., South Bend, Ind. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR (26), 2½ years' magazine and newspaper experience. ALLEN MANTAGUE, 5136 Prairie av., Chicago. 17

ADVERTISING and sales manager, thoroughly experienced in all lines of manufacturing, wholesale or retail business, desires position, whole or part time. CHAS. M. NORCROSS, Edison Park, Chicago. 21

ATTENDANT—Young man (22) desires position in central states; neat, refined and reliable; references. GEO. D. GRAHAM, 14 Dudley st., Cambridge, Mass. 19

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (23) wants position; strictly temperate; careful driver; do most repairing; best of references. B. D. WILSON, 505 Schrage av., Whiting, Ind. 17

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT desires position to open, close, balance or systematize books, render financial statements or keep small sets of books. R. A. HAMILTON, 901 Diversey Parkway, Chicago. Phone Lincoln 4625. 17

LAWYER (30), business education, experienced, desires position in some commercial line; good references; solicits correspondence with employers. F. W. SCHNARE, 512 Ripley st., Davenport, Ia. 21

PORTER-HOUSEMAN — Young man wishes position; honest, temperate, reliable; good habits; good worker. MICHAEL SHEEHAN, 110 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 19

SALESMAN or credit man wants position with house where possibilities are unlimited; 7 years' experience; best references; married; any reasonable offer. RALPH L. TRUESDELL, 1124 E. 54th pl., Chicago. 17

SUPERINTENDENT construction or inspector—Middle-aged man wants work; 20 years' building experience, concrete, stone, marble specialties; references. CHARLES J. F. KRAFT, 6615 Greenwood av., Chicago. 20

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TRAINED INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC MANAGER wants permanent position; thoroughly experienced and graduate of commerce laws and rulings; will go anywhere. FLOYD A. METZGER, 415 Niagara av., Sheboygan, Wis. 17

WANTED—Position as jeweler by man with 10 years' experience in all branches of the business; can furnish best of references. L. J. FORSELL, 460 N. Union st., Chicago. 22

YOUNG GERMAN, 3 years in America, desires position with wholesale clothing house as assistant traveling salesman; tailor by profession. GUSTAVE WEHOFER, 734 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo. 22

YOUNG MAN desires position as chauffeur with private family in Chicago or vicinity; experienced and best references. AXEL KNEETSON, 1410 Clark st., Flat 9, Chicago. 17

YOUNG MAN (25) wants situation as electric elevator operator in apartment building; five years' in last position. GEO. C. DREIER, 4932 Lake av., Chicago. 20

YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires position in an office in Minneapolis; good at penmanship and figures; salary no object; best of references. HARRY E. KERN, 2737 4th av. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLLEGE WOMAN desires position as tutor for summer or governess to small children; three year's teaching experience; willing to travel. MARGUERITE G. KIRBY, 479 Eldorado st., Appleton, Wis. 21

COMPANION-SECRETARY, by refined, efficient woman; university graduate; business and professional training; will travel; compensation reasonable; best references. MISS ERLE CHAMBERS, 5610 Madison av., Chicago. 19

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS—By experienced North German, a position; teaching knowledge of German and French; would travel; excellent references. G. WEGNER, 6104 Madison ave., Chicago. 22

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wishes responsible position as private secretary; capable of taking full charge of office; neat, accurate work; will go anywhere. Address MISS EVA AISTON, 3651 Indiana av., Chicago. 17

EXPERIENCED GIRL wants position as upstairs maid or lady's maid. Address LOUISE RATH, 4928 Washington av., St. Louis, Mo. 17

EXPERIENCED NEEDLEWORKER, living near St. Louis, wishes position; can do all kinds of fine embroidery and crocheting, initialing and monograming. MRS. G. A. JOHNSTON, Greenville, Ill. 21

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wants work by day in families. MRS. N. N. GUTHRIE, 207 E. 42d st., Chicago. Phone 6653 Drexel. 17

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, on first-class work, desires employment. MISS MAE HARMS, 1824 Prairie av., Chicago. 22

GOVERNESS—Experienced teacher desires position during July and August; capable of teaching piano; will go any place. Address FLORENCE BOOKWALTER, 122 N. Sunset av., Dayton, O. 21

HOSTESS in summer hotel; well qualified; best of references; extensive traveler; have wide acquaintance. MRS. JESSIE E. WELLMAN, La Grange, Mo. 19

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, with young child, wants position; can furnish references. MRS. S. B. MAPLES, 2131 Ridge av., Evanston, Ill. 17

KINDERGARTNER desires position to care for children in family or to conduct kindergarten during summer. MARION SPINNEY, Sebewaing, Mich. 17

NEAT GIRL, Christian (colored) would like morning's or general work. MRS. MAYME WOOD, 4956 Wentworth av., Chicago. 17

PROOFREADER desires position on high-grade book or magazine work; holds union card; best of references furnished by former employer. MISS JENNIE HUSTON, 767 S. 7th st., Coshocton, O. 19

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day. MRS. M. E. SMITH, 6651 Jackson av., Chicago. 17

SITUATION wanted in Chicago for summer by voice teacher; foreign training, business experience, stenography and typewriting; speaks and translates German. MISS E. GEHRING, Christian College, Columbia, Mo. 19

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience touch system, rapid worker, desires position in an office; will start at $7. MISS CHRISTINE HUBER, 5127 S. Artesian av., Chicago. 17

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable of taking rapid dictation; moderate salary to begin, for position offering a good future. BERTHA M. HEMBLING, 1322 E. 47th st., Chicago. 20

STENOGRAPHER — Refined, educated young woman; expert and capable; A1 references; $20. MISS C. O. NORMAN, 1547 Farwell av., Chicago. Phone R. P. 6394. 22

WANTED—Position by refined Swiss girl during summer as useful companion; country, watering place preferred; speaks German and English quite well. MISS BETTY SCHWEIZER, 87 S. Monroe av., Columbus, O. 19

WANTED—Situation as companion or governess by school teacher; college training; also experienced attendant. ALBERTA HUTCHINGS, 745 W. 9th av., Cincinnati, Ohio. 22

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes responsible position with reputable business firm as general office clerk; no stenography or bookkeeping. Address MISS MAUDE HAYES, 56 7th av., La Grange, Ill. 21

YOUNG LADY graduate of kindergarten normal school desires kindergarten or primary position in private school; experienced in teaching, tutoring and playground directing. Address ALBERTINE JACOBS, 2967 Princeton pl., Indianapolis, Ind. 17

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

LADIES' TAILOR and cutter; must be able to cut and fit coat and skirt, also make coats; answer by mail. JOHN C. WINEMAN & CO., 914 F st. N. W., Washington, D. C. 17

WANTED—Middle-aged man; $20 per month and board. Apply JOHN DURHAM & SONS., after 6 o'clock, North av., Mt. Washington, Md. 17

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEMAID and cook for work in suburbs during summer; few miles outside of Baltimore. Address F. G. MAULSBY, 208 Mosher st., Baltimore, Md. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, timekeeper; 22, single, temperate habits, commercial education; good references and experience; $50-$60; will go anywhere. ERNEST E. ECHOLS, Newport, Va. 17

REFINED, educated young man wants position as valet and companion; travel; references. P. BROOKS, general delivery, Atlanta, Ga. 21

WANTED — Position as traveling salesman in southwestern Virginia; take any line; know the territory; can make good; best references. Address R. H. WILSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Honaker, Va. 17

WANTED—Position as planing mill superintendent; can give best of references. Address L. T. BUNCH, 115 Gordon st., Kinston, N. C. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHILDREN'S GOVERNESS wishes position for summer months; will go anywhere; experienced; references exchanged. MISS H. M. SCHOPILD, Box 41, Montpelier Station, Va. 19

POSITION TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK or plain sewing; board and room. Apply MISS LYDA EARLE, Floyd, Va. 17

WOMAN of refinement and culture, experienced housekeeper, desires a position either as housekeeper or companion; best references given. MRS. T. H. SHELBY, Box 44, Lexington, Ky. 21

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY STUDENTS desire summer employment, 2 as waitresses, 2 as musicians (experienced pianist and violinist); July and August; northern states preferred. MISS M. NORRIS, General Delivery, Baltimore, Md. 17

POSITION wanted for July, August and September by English lady; will tutor children (experienced) or act as companion to a lady; musical and well-educated. MISS H. M. SCHOFIELD, Montpelier station, Va. 22

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Capable man for foreman of repair shop in first-class garage. Address IDEAL AUTO CO., Devils Lake, N. D. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HOUSE CARPENTER, furniture repairer and finisher desires position of trust in Colorado, New Mexico or Southern California; A1 references. A. D. MONK, 1337 Lafayette st., Denver, Col. 21

WANTED—Position as blacksmith or inside electric wireman. W. A. PETERS, Keota, Col. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes to do tutoring for the summer; inquire at office. MISS S. C. NELSON, 3507 Woolworth av., Omaha, Neb. 21

WOMAN—Middle-aged, refined, desires position as housekeeper or to care for children. MRS. MARY VAUGHN, Ogden, Utah. 22

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER wants work, day or permanent. F. L. LOVELAND, 2809 Vallejo st., San Francisco, Cal. Tel. West 5419. 21

CHAUFFEUR or general man about house; position wanted by colored man of good reputation. LUTHER RUMFORD, 1635 Arapahoe st., Los Angeles, Cal. 20

CHAUFFEUR—Position wanted by experienced, temperate, courteous, conscientious, careful driver; good references. J. R. EDWARDS, 340 East Colorado st., Pasadena, Cal. 21

EXPERIENCED FOREST ENGINEER AND TIMBERMAN, capable of handling and developing timber lands, may be communicated with until June 7 at the Chesterbury, 20th and Kearney sts., Portland, Ore. DOUGLAS RODMAN. 19

HOUSE CARPENTER, furniture repairer and finisher desires position of trust in Colorado, New Mexico or Southern California; A1 references. A. D. MONK, 1337 Lafayette st., Denver, Colo. 21

MANAGER (working)—Position wanted on ranch by married man; good references furnished. Address F. E. CRANE, 132 Elmer ave., Whittier, California. 21

POSITION wanted as foreman or manager of box factory; 35, strictly temperate; 10 years' experience; can furnish references. W. H. MULVEY, 130 North 18th st., Salem, Ore. 17

POSITION wanted as all-around man on ranch or private estate. JOSEPH A. BALLMANN, JR., 1514 W. 29th st., Los Angeles Cal. 17

POSITION wanted as clerk, special agent and watchman; have best experience, references, integrity. I. KENNEDY, 1947 Larkin st., San Francisco, Cal. 17

WANTED—By a middle-aged single man, Hollander, position as gardener; 9 years' experience. Address JOHN D. PORTER, 1210 Maple st., Glendale, Cal. 21

YOUNG MAN (23), acquainted with English, French, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Bulgarian, some German and Italian, wishes position any kind. ALBERT SARFATTY, care Weinhard Hotel, Astoria, Ore. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLLEGE SENIOR desires vacation work as tutor or companion to children; high school work preferable; good references. MOLLIE M. HOWE, 527 Emerson st., Palo Alto, Cal. 19

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. MRS. FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1523 Third av., N., Seattle, Wash. 17

PRACTICAL ATTENDANT would accompany lady or children to New England for expenses; can furnish the best of references. ANNE J. MYRE, E. Citrus av., Redlands, Cal. 19

PRACTICAL GOVERNESS—No infants; housework or beaches; city or vicinity; references; can take full charge. MISS EVELYN PIGGOTT, 624 S. Grand av., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Broadway 5358. 17

REFINED SWISS LADY, teaching French and German, wants suitable position; highest references. MISS PAULA SPIESS, 452 W. Arlington av., Riverside, Cal. 21

STENOGRAPHER—Amiable, conscientious, fluent correspondent and secretary, law, mercantile, technical experience, highest credentials, German scholar, returning to New York, seeks position. MRS. FRIDA REMONT, rm. 304, Hotel Alan, 236 East 2d st., Las Angeles, Cal. 17

TRAVELING COMPANION, private secretary, governess (23); kind, considerate, capable; speaks French and fine English; desires good position. Address FLORENCE E. NICHOLS, 505 Jefferson st., Portland, Ore. 21

WANTED—By an eastern lady of refinement and education, position as companion in quiet home; good reader and musician; references exchanged. Apply by letter. MRS. EDNA MONER, Gen. Delivery, Pasadena, Cal. 21

WANTED—Situations as nursery governess or mother's helper by two Englishwomen; wages $35 month. Address MISS EDITH IVES, care Mr. Hawks, Glendora, Cal. 21

WANTED—Sewing by the day by an experienced dressmaker. Address MISS MILDRED ROBERTS, 223 North Marengo av., Pasadena, Cal. 21

WOMAN, thoroughly reliable, would care for home during family's absence; no objection to elderly person or children in connection. MRS. BERTA HEALD, 1745 12th av., So., Seattle, Wash. 21

CANADA — FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED — Cooking and housework for business person; city flat. B. PEDERSEN, 25 Cecil st., Hillhead, Glasgow, Scotland. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR (25), 10 years' experience, desires position in Winnipeg; leaving England end of May. WM. F. ANDREWS, 28 Shaftesbury rd., Brighton, England. 17

BOOKKEEPER, SECRETARY AND AUDITOR—Position wanted by American; familiar with the far east; thoroughly experienced. Address A. O'D. GOURDIN, Esq., 61 Robinson rd., Hongkong, China. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AS USEFUL, SEWING or children's maid, situation required; good plain dressmaker and needlewoman; 32; London preferred. MISS EMILY GOODSELL, 50 Prince of Wales rd., Battersea pk., London, England. 17

YOUNG LADY, refined, musical, desires situation in family as companion-help or children's attendant; willing to teach music. Apply MISS F. DICKINSON, 176 High st., Wibsey, Bradford, Yorks, Eng. 17

YOUNG WOMAN (28) seeks situation (resident) as sewing maid; sews very neatly; respectable, trustworthy, industrious. MABEL SANDILANDS, 66 Scott rd., Sheffield, Eng. 19

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.

How would you like to take a course in saving money?

The course is interesting, educational and will result in much good to all who desire to undertake it.

The entrance fee is merely your desire to save. This you must have.

While getting instruction you will receive 4% interest from this company on all sums placed with it.

Call or send for the yellow card.

Capital and Surplus Five Million Dollars

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BONDS—CLEVELAND

Gulf, Florida & Alabama Ry. Co.
1st 5s, 1961
$1,000—5% 1st mtge. Bond / For $900 and
400—par value Common) accrued int.
W. S. SNYDER & CO.
HIPPODROME BUILDING
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1390 R—Crest. 884 L

Edw. G. Hatch
ARCHITECT
269 Rozelle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PATENTS—CLEVELAND

PATENTS PROCURED and ideas developed. Can we help you? For information address C. B. SMITH, 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at
728 OSBORN BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, O.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MELROSE

Candidates for state representative from this city are starting the campaign this month, which is three months in advance of the usual opening. Senator Claude L. Allen, Republican, will have as opponent Charles M. Cox, also of this city, Progressive, and a Democratic candidate will probably be selected from Malden or Everett. For representative Alderman Harry C. Woodill, Alderman William A. Carrie and former Alderman Clarence T. Fernald are being considered for the Republican nomination with Frank E. Newell and former Alderman William J. Bowser, Progressives. Alderman Angier L. Goodwin is being talked of for the Democratic candidate.

NEEDHAM

The Board of Trade will hold its monthly meting in Masonic hall next Monday evening and will be addressed by Alfred L. Cutting of Weston. President Stanwood has made the following committee appointments for the year: Mercantile affairs, F. L. Greely, T. J. Crossman, Alfred Parker; town affairs, H. A. Crossman, H. A. Carter, J. W. Schirmer; transportation, David Murdock, Moses Williams, Jr., W. K. Queen; legislation, W. G. Moseley, B. J. Rothwell, E. W. Pinkham; manufactures, W. H. Carter, Henry Thomas, C. E. Poor; entertainment, E. A. Crossman, A. L. Perkins and F. W. Stockbridge.

LEXINGTON

There are 15 candidates for the office of postermastership in this town, which was recently made vacant, and all but two are Democratic nominees. Ezra F. Breed is a candidate from the Progressive party and Herbert G. Locke from the Republican party.

The annual neighbor's night of the Lexington grange, will be observed in Historic hall, May 28.

QUINCY

The senior class of the high school will hold a dramatic entertainment in the assembly hall of the school this evening.

The retail dealers of this city have agreed to close their places of business Wednesdays at 1 p. m., during the year, beginning next week.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A supper and entertainment will be given in the vestry of the Park Avenue Congregational church this evening by the Friday Social Club and the Men's Club of this place. Mrs. William Illsley is in charge of the supper, and George Lloyd has arranged the entertainment.

MALDEN

The Young Men's Progressive Club was formed last evening and officers elected are: President, Frank E. Hulsman; secretary, Charles W. Woodbury; treasurer, Clarence E. Philbrook; executive committee, Eugene H. Cox, E. O. Whitman, Charles R. Elder and Alvin T. Fuller.

HANOVER

The members of the Drinkwater Firemen's Association will hold an entertainment this evening at Library hall at West Hanover

WHITMAN

The Brown University Glee Club will give an entertainment this evening in the town hall.

Among the estates in town being considered for the proposed women's home are those of Miss Clara Corthell and Edward F. Keene of North Washington street. Both are large houses and have extensive grounds.

MARLBORO

These officers have been elected by the Marlboro Choral Society: President, Joseph E. Warren; vice-president, Francis W. Riley; secretary, Mrs. Ethel Brigham; treasurer, Miss Mary Charlton.

General Ebenezar Larned chapter, D. A. R., has elected Miss Mary E. Lamprey, Oxford, as regent.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Walter R. Coots appointed postmaster at Westdale has tendered his resignation to the postoffice department.

Harmony grange of Easton is to observe neighbors night this evening and an invitation has been extended to West Bridgewater grange.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The boy scouts will give an entertainment in West Bridgewater this evening at the Unitarian church, under the direction of Fred Hoyt.

The Arts and Crafts Club will be entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Carle Poole.

ROCKLAND

The high school freshman class is to issue a class paper, to be named Vox Omnium, with the following staff: Editor-in-chief, Miriam Howland; assistant editor-in-chief, Ethel Lewis; local editor, Magnus Walls; art editor, Lois Ames; cartoonist, Lawrence Osborne.

DEDHAM

Franklin C. Pillsbury, division engineer of the Massachusetts highway commission, will speak on "Modern Methods of Road Construction" before the meeting of the Dedham Business Men's Association and Board of Trade in Greenleaf hall Monday evening.

BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society will be held at the court house in Brockton tomorrow. The speakers will be George A. Smith, secretary of the American Society of Colonial Families.

CONCORD

"The Mikado" is to be staged this evening in the town hall by the pupils of the Concord high school. Another performance is to be given Saturday evening in the same hall.

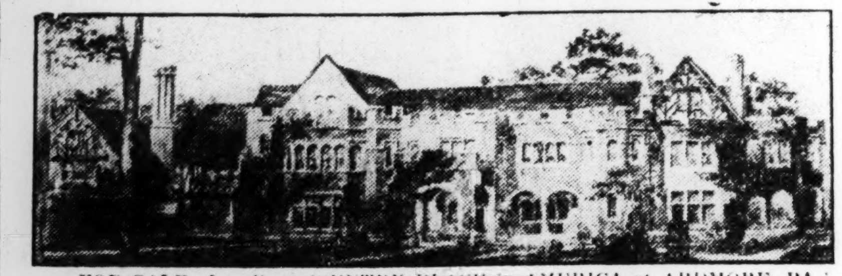
RANDOLPH

The gymnastic classes of the high school in this town and Avon will give an exhibition of their work under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Gove, in Stetson hall, this evening.

WEBSTER

Visitors' day at the Bartlett high school building will be May 23.

REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA



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A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st, 1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus. GEORGE A. DIXON, Manager.

REAL ESTATE

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Bargains in bungalows and houses; one rare bargain in a beautiful 7-room house in perfect condition inside and out; all modern conveniences, large lot; the lawns, roses and shrubbery are unusually fine; near bathing beach, yacht clubs, and cars. Apply to A. J. WEST, agt., 34 Berlin st., Wollaston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C, BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

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SAN FRANCISCO
Suburban Home For Sale—6-room cottage, lot 40x125 ft., fruit trees and berries; $3950, part cash, balance like rent. Address F. MOULIN, 508 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.

TIMBER LAND

10,000 ACRES hardwood and pine timber; water and rail transportation; easy logging; will cut 8000 feet to acre. H. N. NICHOLS, 650 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A small single house by a family of 3; must be modern, in good repair, on direct car line from Park st., and in good neighborhood and with pleasant surroundings. T. CALVIN TYSON, 6 Beacon st., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER desires to let office mornings; nicely furnished and centrally located. Address D 84, Monitor Office.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN and Cottages. Open June 18
Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
Open May 29th. Lake George, N. Y.
N. Y. Booking Office, 389 Fifth Ave.

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W. PHILADELPHIA
FOR SALE OR RENT
Handsome 3-story house, all modern improvements and appliances, electric lights, steam heat, also Rudd heater; beautiful location, convenient to train and street car service.
Sell at reasonable figure to settle up estate. Apply
4709 Chester Ave., W. Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER PROPERTY

Maine, For Sale At South Freeport, on Casco Bay, one of the most beautiful seashore villages in Maine; a house of 8 rooms and fine stable, all in excellent condition, and about 1½ acres good land with fruit trees; furnace and best of water in house; 1 minute to electrics, 2 minutes to steamboat wharf; convenient to store, school, etc.; a perfect summer home or fine year around residence; necessary to sell soon; a good trade. Address Box 526, Freeport, Maine.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Best located summer homes; two hours from Chicago; surrounded by Edgewater Estates on East Shore Lake Michigan; adjoining beautiful EDGEWATER CLUB, OPEN MAY 29TH TO SEPT. 2D. High class at reasonable cost. EDGEWATER CO., 1538 First National Bank bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 1426.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, Lake Shore drive, 2½ miles south of St. Joseph, Mich.; modern house, garage, 10 acres fruit. L. C. BONNEY, 1540 First National Bank bldg., Chicago.

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WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retrimmed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retrimmed. Hats banded and bound while you wait. Best Work. Street Floor.

PERSONNEL OF BORUP PARTY IS MADE PUBLIC

NEW YORK—Ready to stay four or five seasons in the Arctic and having wireless telegraphy for sledge and ship, the Borup expedition, under command of Dr. Donald B. McMillan, will leave here on July 3 aboard the Diana to try to reach Crocker land, discovered by Robert E. Peary on a previous expedition North. The principal members of Dr. McMillan's party, it was disclosed Thursday night at the Museum of Natural History, will be Maurice C. Tanquary, zoologist of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans.; W. Elmer Ekblow, botanist and zoologist; Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., physicist and engineer, and a surgeon to be chosen.

Carrying a crew of 28, in addition to the official members of the expedition, the Diana will stop at Boston to take on supplies and then go to Sydney, Nova Scotia, where timber for the construction of the winter houses will be secured. The vessel will go direct to Greenland, where she will get Eskimo dog teams and drivers either at Disco or Etah and lay in a supply of walrus meat for winter.

Flagler bay, on the west side of Kane basin, will be winter quarters.

NEW DISSOLUTION PLAN FOR PACIFICS

SAN FRANCISCO—That the attorneys for the Union Pacific Railway Company have framed a new plan for the dissolution of its merger with the Southern Pacific for presentation to United States Attorney General McReynolds, the San Francisco Chronicle announced on Thursday.

It is said the Union Pacific is willing to withdraw its demand for exclusive privileges over the Southern Pacific property.

WASHINGTON—Attorney General McReynolds has reached a tentative decision that the Central Pacific railroad should be separated from the Southern Pacific in the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

MAYNARD

The reception of the Maynard high school juniors to the members of the graduating class will be held in Cooperative hall June 6.

ARLINGTON

The annual concert of the musical clubs of the Arlington high school takes place this evening in the school hall.

MIDDLEBORO

The Y. M. C. A. will hold a track meet in this town Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR FIRST DAY AT GETTYSBURG

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Plans for the first-day celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg in July were decided upon Thursday afternoon by the Pennsylvania commission and representatives of the states.

The opening ceremony is to take place on July 1 with prayer by the chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic. Addresses of welcome will be made by men of the Grand Army and the United Confederate Veterans. Governor Tener of Pennsylvania will deliver the oration of the day, and the closing prayer will be made by the chaplain of the United Confederate Veterans.

The principal exercises will be held in a tent to be erected near the scene of Pickett's charge.

The camp is to be laid out in streets and the veterans of each state will be assigned to a particular section. Each state will float its own flag with that of the nation.

LOEB CHARGES ARE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON—Charges by Thomas O'Hara, a customs guard at New York, that Collector Loeb made promotions in the customs service for political reasons, are being investigated by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department.

In a letter to Senator Overman of North Carolina, read on the floor of the Senate, Mr. O'Hara alleged that the collector brought men into the customs service as laborers and then, contrary to the civil service rules, promoted them over others because of their political faith.

POWER PLANT TO COST $500,000

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Half a million dollars is to be spent for a power plant project to supply electric light and power to Las Vegas and adjoining valleys.

The water for developing the power is to come from the Charlestown mountain range above Indian Springs, its source being 11 small springs.

The enterprise is backed by Ira McFarland and eastern associates, and it is planned to start work on the power plant at once.

NEW TENDERS TO BE ASKED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Offers which were received recently by the government for the new customs house in Ottawa, to cost upward of $1,000,000, have proved unsatisfactory, and the cabinet has decided to call for new tenders, to be received on May 21

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The fragrance of a bouquet of rare flowers is rivaled in sweetness by

Dorothy Vernon Perfume

No other scent is exactly like it—it adds to the charm and seems to fit the personality of every woman.

Its delicate odor seems to follow rather than cling to the user. It is indicative of refinement and good taste. The lure of it is almost irresistible. On the 'kerchief, hair or fan it enchants all that come within its reach.

Most good dealers sell Dorothy Vernon perfume. If your dealer does not—send us his name and ten cents, and receive in return a Bijou bottle and other samples.

THE JENNINGS COMPANY
PERFUMERS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 50c; 1 lb., $1.00
"WHOLESOMELY INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; all outside rooms; near Fenway; good janitor service. 46 Westland ave., Suite 6.

WILL FURNISH SUITE or one or two rooms, kitchenette and bath for responsible party. 64 Hemenway st., suite 14.

$21—$40 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Sunny apartment, 5 outside rooms and bath; all improvements; back piazza.

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A.—Single and double rooms to rent for men; shower baths, etc. 820 Mass. ave. (6 minutes from Park st.).

GAINSBORO ST., 92, Suite 3—Side front room in modern apartment; near the Fenway park. Tel. B. B. 1967-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PITTSBURGH

ROOM AND BOARD—With comforts of liberal home. 5525 Ellsworth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa

SUMMER BOARD

COME AND SEE US at Marlborough, Mass., where we have all conveniences and comforts, with beautiful lake, fishing, with trees, piazzas, hammocks, croquet, etc. For particulars address G. E. BICKNELL, West Main st. and Lakeside ave., Marlborough, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN ESTABLISHED legitimate building contracting business, in New York city, needs additional capital of $50,000 to $100,000, together with new partner who will aid in conducting same on right lines. Full particulars given. Add. CONKLIN & REID, attorneys, 31 Nassau st., New York city.

AUTO SERVICE

CADILLAC 5-pass. car; minimum rates, 25 cents per mile, $3 per hour, $20 per day. Tel. Brookline 4740. J. S. ODOM.

TRAVEL

Small Private Party

Sailing June 28, Naples to Liverpool. Four ports of call. Coaching, motoring, chateau, mountain passes, etc. References required. Two vacancies in outside staterooms. K. S. UMSTED, 509 W. 122d st., New York.

LADY WOULD LIKE 3 ladies fill party going abroad in July, taking 7 countries; privately conducted; reasonable. Address for information L. C. HAUSENSTEIN, 228 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counsellor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 180th St.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

LEW C. CHURCH
Attorney and Counsellor
506 N. W. Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg. Cleveland, O.

JOB P. LYON
211 Walker Bk. bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

Advertisements

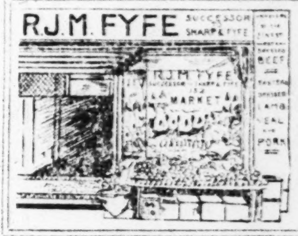
Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach the Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification



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Although a short crop this season, we have our usual FINE QUALITY SUGAR AND SYRUP AND MAPLE CREAM
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High Grade Meats
Poultry, Provisions
Cleanliness, Quality and Value
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Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

TAILORS

CORRECT DRESS indicates good taste and often prosperity. If you are looking for a moderate price, correct style, perfect fit, custom-made suit, I cordially invite you to call and look over my styles in both foreign and domestic woolens of exclusive designs. My experience of 20 years should be worth something to you. Prices range from $35.00 to $45.00 and a guarantee of perfect satisfaction goes with each suit.

S. JACOBS
LEADING BACK BAY TAILOR
138 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave.—Spring styles now ready; first-class work; also pressing and repairing.

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Car load after car load of glossy hard Lehigh is coming into our yards where it is re-screened, re-picked and re-loaded, then hurried into the bins of the spring buyer at the lowest cash prices for 1913.

E. J. CUMMINGS
13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington
25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannicas, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 349 Washington st., Boston.

STAMP COLLECTORS

Stamps Wanted

CASH OR EXCHANGE with collector any part of the world; old collections or early issues required on approval; references if desired. Write WILLIAM HOWARD, HOWARD'S STORES, BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

WANTED—Lady to share for summer attractive 5-room apartment, with single lady. SCHULTZ, 10 W. 98th st., New York.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

56TH St., 205 West—Newly furnished room, light, all improvements; apartment; reasonable; references; telephone Columbus 6835. FINK.

110 E. 39TH ST., near Grand Central—Suite of 3 rooms, suitable for parties visiting N. Y., housekeeping conveniences, in nice home.

ATTRACTIVE, well kept, furnished rooms in small, refined home; breakfast if desired. 32 W. 48th st.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

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HOLDEN'S RELIABLE SHOES
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FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Established over 45 years.
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Shoes from $3.00 to $10.00.

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Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635.
1230 Clybourn ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Furnished apartment to rent, 7 rooms; mod. conven.; private porch; from June 1st for summer months. MRS. LITTLE, 1354 E. 48th st., Chicago.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Pleasant fur. front room for two, in private family; home comforts, Cor. Kenmore and Foster aves. Edgewater 1225.

TO RENT—Nicely furn. outside rm., parlor priv.; no other roomers. Call morn. or eve. Drex. 2716, 448 E. 44th st., Chicago.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, who is also a good Oliver typist. J-7, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ATTENDANT or companion would go to Coast; care of elderly person or infant; could make satis. terms. A-6, 750 Gas bldg., Chicago.

Chicago Advertising
FOR THE MONITOR
for classification with the advertising of other Chicago firms may be left at the local office of the Monitor.
750 People's Gas Building

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now making summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

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Address
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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Real Estate Market News ✺ T Wharf Activities ✺ Sailings

One of the most attractive and successful real estate enterprises that has been offered the public within the past year, was promoted by Joseph H. Allen and Otto M. Frank, under the title of University Park Land Company on vacant land near Fresh pond, Cambridge. This beautiful tract, lying dormant for years while the city was improved on all sides, has practically been pressed into the market through numerous inquiries, until the owners yielded to public demand, and now many houses adorn the dozen or more streets in the plan. It has been remarkably successful from its inception, on account of natural advantages and the quick transportation facilities always to be appreciated by practical people interested in home building.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

Eben D. Jordan has added to his holdings on Beacon street by taking title to the premises 47 Beacon street, conveyed by Moses Williams and Henry D. Tudor. There is a large brick and stone residence assessed for $60,000, including the value of 3640 square feet of land. The transfer includes another parcel of land in the rear containing 2460 square feet taxed on $7800. Papers have just gone to record.

Another little transaction was the sale of a three-story brick dwelling owned by Francis Peabody at 62 St. Germain street, near Dalton street, together with 1479 square feet of land, all taxed for $8000, the land value being $3500. Axel F. Julin is the buyer.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Jacob Tarplin is in the market again, this time taking title to premises 127 to 131 Pleasant street on lot of ground extending through to 85 to 89 Carver street and containing 3793 square feet, on which are erected three four-story brick buildings. The property carries a total assessment of $32,600 of which amount $19,800 is land value. Michael M. Cunniff was the former owner.

Jacob Kanter is another buyer of South End realty, having purchased the brick building situated 362-368 Harrison avenue, corner of Tracy street, taxed in the name of Alexander Shapiro for $13,800. There are 2400 square feet of land included, valued at $12,000.

Among properties sold by William B. Stearns et al yesterday was one placed on record today by Harris Wolfe, buyer of the three-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling located 145 West Newton street, between Columbus avenue and Tremont street. There is a ground area of 1700 square feet taxed for $3000 and included in the $8200 assessment.

Cornelius Keefe et al have placed deeds on record from Andrew C. Anderson, owner of those two three-story brick houses with basements and a total land area of 1810 square feet, situated 5 and 6 Burbank street near Buckingham street. The improvements carry a tax of $5000 and the lot $3100 additional.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Henderson & Ross report the sale for Rose A. McArdle of the three-apartment frame house and 3924 square feet of land at 75 Adams street, Dorchester, all assessed for $7300, the land being assessed at 25 cents per foot. Mary J. Doherty buys for investment.

Silas E. Parsons has sold for Eva F. Emery the frame single house and 3120 square feet of land, located 19 Teascott street, near Pleasant street, Dorchester, having a total assessment of $5700, of which the land carries $1200. M. E. and A. E. McKee buy for a home.

Nellie Roche is the buyer of the improved estate situated 22 West Cottage street, between Dudley street and Brook avenue, assessed in the name of Frederick T. Manson for a total of $3500. There are 2000 square feet of land valued at $800.

Conrad H. Schultz et. al. are the new owners of a frame building situated 78 Houghton street, near Tileston street, together with 6182 square feet of land all valued by the assessors for $1200. Title was made by the Dennis Callahan estate.

Joseph Clench bought from Annie Nisbet, title to the parcel of vacant land corner of Rowena and Bushnell streets, containing 6801 square feet, and assessed for $1700.

The only transfer in Roxbury was from Charles S. McGonagle et. al. to Delavan C. Delano, who resold to A. J. Houghton Company of New York, the brick and frame house situated 11 and 13 Mindora street, near Prentiss street, together with 1621 square feet of land. The total valuation is $2000 equally divided between the improvements and the lot.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND BRIGHTON

Through the office of R. S. Barrows the estate 8 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, owned by L. Edward Bedell, has been sold to Flora B. Kidder. The property consists of an attractive single house of 10 rooms, together with 6414 feet of land, all assessed at the present time for $6000. The price was in excess of the taxed value. Mrs. Kidder and her sister, Dr. Virginia T. Smith, both of Brookline, will occupy the estate soon.

The same broker has sold to L. Edward Bedell a lot of land of 6030 feet on Robinwood av., belonging to Virginia T. Smith. The land is taxed for $1400.

One of the properties to change owners today in the Brighton district is located 131 Kilsyth road where it intersects Selkirk road, being the large frame residence of Susan C. Nicolls, bought by Alice P. Brockway. There is a large area of land measuring 21,140 square feet valued at $9100 and part of the assessment of $17,600.

Final papers have just gone to record in the transfer from Margaret G. Lane to Robert G. Jones, of that property situated 61 Summit avenue, corner of Corey road, Brighton, consisting of a single frame dwelling and 14,700 square feet of land. The total value is $3400; land value $2900.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Train st., 135, ward 24; Ward R. Leavitt, Geo. L. Cook; frame dwelling.
Oakland st., 229, ward 24 Benjamin Visnick; frame dwelling.
Edgemere rd., 81, ward 23; Samuel Bastienelly; frame dwelling.
Creek sq., 1, ward 6; T. G. Washburn; alter offices.
Salem st., 152, ward 6; G. Bevilacqua, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter stores and tenements.
O st., 167, ward 14; Samuel Gross; alter store and dwelling.
Roland st., 66-74, ward 4; Eastern Metal & Refining Co.; alter storage.
Geneva av., 420, ward 20; Frank Ryder; alter store.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

George Butters to William E. Barrows, Commercial and Mercantile sts.; q.; $1.
William B. Stearns to same, same; q.; $1.
James P. Stearns to same, same; q.; $1.
William T. Bramhall est. to same, same; d.; $1.
Elizabeth S. Merrill et al. to same, same; q.; $1.
William C. Bramhall, gdn., to same, same; d.; $1.
Dwight P. Robinson to same, same; q.; $1.
Same, gdn., to same, same; d.; $1.
George Butters to Edward W. Fuller, Pearl st. and Hartford pl.; q.; $1.
William B. Stearns et al. to same, same; q.; $1.
James P. Stearns to same same; q.; $1.
Dwight P. Robinson to same, same; q.; $1.
Same, gdn., to same, same; d.; $1.
Elizabeth S. Merriell et al. to same, same; q.; $1.
William C. Bramhall, gdn., to same, same; q.; $1.
George Butters to Harris Wolfe, W. Newton st.; q.; $1.
William B. Stearns et al. to same, same; q.; $1.
James P. Stearns to same, same; q.; $1.
Dwight P. Robinson to same, same; q.; $1.
Same, gdn., to same, same; d.; $1.
Elizabeth S. Merrill et al., to Harris Wolf, W. Newton st.; q.; $1.
William C. Bramhall, gdn., to Harris Wolf, W. Newton st.; d.; $1.
Henry D. Tudor et al. gdn., to William J. Stober, Beacon st. and piece in rear; d.; $1.
William J. Stober to Eben D. Jordan, same; q.; $1.
Andreas Blume, mtgee., to Bertha Ruther, Dartmouth st.; d.; $12,900.
Andrew C. Anderson to Cornelius Keefe et al., Burbank st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Michael M. Cunniff to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver st.—Carver st.; q.; $1.
Mary F. O'Brien et al. to Robert M. Goode, Beacon st.; q.; $1.
Francis L. Willard to Helen V. Donoghue, Shawmut av.; q.; $1.
Francis Peabody to Axel T. Julin, St. Germain st.; q.; $1.
Alexander Shapiro to Jacob Kanter, Harrison av. and Troy st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Aaron Hoffman et al. to Samuel Lieb et al., Auburn st.; q.; $1.
Samuel Lieb et al. to Aaron Hoffman et al., Chambers st.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Hannah Holland et al. to Bridget Gavin, Third st.; w.; $1.
Ellen J. Duffy to John L. Duffy, Third st.; w.; $1.
Ellen Slattery to Amelia Swetts, Atlantic st.; q.; $1.
Wilhelmine Kautz to Mathew Mockapatris et ux., Bolton st.; w.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Mary Carr to Antonio Greco et ux., Pope st.; w.; $1.
Charlotte Wyzanski to Esther S. Nickerson, Princeton st.; w.; $1.
Helen I. Haggerty to Joseph Goldinger, Neptune rd. and Cottage and Lubec sts., 7 lots; q.; $1.
Joseph Goldinger to Francisco I. da Rosa et ux., Neptune rd.; q.; $1.
Joseph Goldinger to Mary R. Machado, Neptune road; w.; $1.
Joseph Goldinger to Fred A. Rizzo et ux., Neptune rd. and Cottage st.; w.; $1.
Joseph Goldinger to Ada L. Coulp, Neptune road; w.; $1.
Joseph Goldinger to Raffaele Pipolo Neptune road; w.; $1.
Joseph Goldinger to Donate Caprio et ux., Neptune rd.; w.; $1.

ROXBURY

Charles C. McGonagle et al. to Delavan C. Delano, Mindora st.; q.; $1.
Delavan C. Delano to A. J. Houghton Co. of N. J., Mindora st.; q.; $1.
Mary T. Cantwell to Mary M. Wood, Parker Hill av.; q.; $1.
Mary M. Wood to Jennie L. Conroy, Parker Hill av.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Wallace H. Pratt, mtgee., to Wallace H. Pratt, Talbot and Southern avs.; d.; $20,000.
Mary C. Duff to James McLaughlin et ux., Sudan st.; q.; $1.
Annie Nisbet to Joseph Clench, Rowena and Bushnell sts.; w.; $1.
Frederick T. Manson to Nellie Roche, W. Cottage st.; q.; $1.
Crescenzo De Simone to Giuseppe Mattaliano, Radcliffe st.; q.; $1.
Eva F. Emery to Mary E. McKee et al., Trescott st.; w.; $1.
George Dorr et al. to Sophia L. Dorr, Norfolk st. and Oakwood av and Dyer ct.; q.; $1.
George Dorr to Annie L. Mason, same; q.; $1.
Sophia L. Dorr, et al., to George Dorr, Norfolk st. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; q.; $1.
Sophia L. Dorr et al., to Mary F. Spring, Evans st.-Morton st.; q.; $1.
Mary J. Welsh to Andrew Bessi et al., Burgess st.; w.; $1.
Rosa A. McArdle to Mary J. Doherty, Adams st.; q.; $1.
Dennis Callahan Est. to Conrad H. Schultz et al., Houghton st.; d.; $980.
Frederick J. Rockwell to Gustav Hauk, Bowdoin st. and proposed st.; w.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

George M. Dodge to Elizabeth M. Wing, Meredith st.; w.; $1.
Wildey Savs. Bk. to Harry Anderson et al., Glade av. and Franklin pk., 2 lots; q.; $1.
George O. Thurston to Ellen Wikstrom, Poplar st.; q.; $1.
Mary V. Conway et al. to Charles F. Bruce, Center st.; q.; $1.
Flora B. Kidder et al. to Mabel W. Bedell, Robinwood av.; w.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Susan C. Nicolls to Alice B. Brockway, Kilsyth and Selkirk rds.; q.; $1.
James F. Crowley to John R. Nichols, Bigelow st.; w.; $1.
Margaret G. Lane to Robert G. Jones, Summit av. and Corey rd.; q.; $1.
Christina Thompson, mtgee., to Christina Thompson, Sutherland and Lanark rd.; d.; $100.

CHELSEA

Josiah Bow, mtgee., to Josiah Bow, Marlboro st.; Marlboro st.; d.; $1600.

WINTHROP

Samuel C. Hutchinson to Marian J. Quinlan, Quincy av.; w.; $1.
Abraham Wingersky to Carroll D. Farrar, Washington av.; q.; $1.
Frederick T. Strachan to Agnes M. Driscoll, Lewis av.; q.; $1.

TULIPS TO BE EXHIBIT FEATURE

May exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to be held Saturday and Sunday, will be featured by a display of the Darwin tulip, entirely new to this part of the world.

SHIPPING NEWS

Only three vessels reached T wharf today. Prices were about the same. Arrivals: Str. Ripple, 65,000 pounds; Str. Foam, 21,600, and Arbitrator, 28,500. In addition to their groundfish, the Ripple had 3000 soles, 2000 scrod; Foam, 6000 soles, 2500 scrod, and Arbitrator, 500 halibut. Dealers quoted: Steak cod, $6.25 per hundredweight; market cod, $3; haddock, $4.75; pollock, $2.50; and cusk, $2.25.

Lying in the port of New Bedford today are two Cape Verde packets, the old whaling schooner William A. Grozier and the schooner Diana, formerly the Gloucester fishing schooner Talisman. The two vessels came from Fogo and landed 137 immigrants. The Grozier sprang a leak off Bermuda and was taking in much water on her arrival at New Bedford yesterday.

On her way home from the southern seining grounds, the schooner Saladin captured 500 large fresh mackerel off Chatham. The schooner arrived at Gloucester today and sold her fish to Lufkin & Tarr at 30 cents a piece. She is the first seiner to reach Gloucester this year with fresh mackeral.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Ingomar 20,000 pounds fresh halibut, 20,000 pounds salt cod and 50,000 fresh cod, and the Gill Nathan, hailing for 25,000 pounds fresh fish.

Mackerel arrivals at New York today total 15 vessels with 18,125 large fresh fish. Dealers quoted 23 cents apiece for them. Seven vessels reached there late Thursday afternoon with 9500 fish, according to telegram advices received here here today.

During the seven days ending Thursday night 39 vessels reached T wharf with a total of 1,291,500 pounds of fresh groundfish, according to statistics issued today. For the corresponding week of last year there were 67 arrivals with 2,447,100 pounds.

Up to the present time the catch of fresh mackerel by the southern fleet has been nearly three times as good as during the past two years. Statistics issued today show 3647 barrels caught this season, compared to only 1224 last year and 1801 in 1911.

Vessels which have ordinarily fitted out for southern mackerel seining, but which remained in the groundfish industry this season because of the poor returns of last year, are now fitting out for Cape Shore mackerel seining. Many Boston and Gloucester vessels are being prepared for the northern grounds. Fresh mackerel is expected to begin reaching here from the north in about two weeks.

After being hauled up all winter, the fishing excursion steamer King Philip arrived at Commercial wharf today. She is expected to make daily trips to the fishing grounds again this season, as she has done for years, carrying parties of excursionists out for a holiday.

With about 50 cabin passengers and a fair cargo, the Leyland liner Devonian, Captain Trant, is to sail from Boston tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock for Liverpool. The passengers will embark tonight owing to the early departure. The freight includes 230,000 bushels of wheat and 300 tons of provisions. Miss Bertha Hoover and Miss Frances Gage, missionaries returning to India; Mrs. R. Thomas and Miss A. Jenkinson of Brookline, Mrs. J. E. Wilson and Miss M. M. Wilson of Newtonville, Miss L. C. Hunter, a New York artist, and Ralph D. Paine of Durham, N. H., will be among the passengers.

Bound for Mediterranean ports, the White Star liner Cretic in command of Captain Howarth sails from port tomorrow with a large passenger list.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Tg Tacony, Wallace, Sargentville, twg bg Potomac, for New York.
Str William Chisholm, from Newport News.
Bg Nay Aug.
Bg Hopatcong.
Tg H A Mathis, Ross, Lynn, tdg lighter Margery.
Str H F Dimock, O'Donnell, New York.
Str Median (Br), Thomas, Manchester.
Str Cambrian (Br), Thomas, London.
Str Bulgarian Prince (Br), Davies, Calcutta.
Str Halifax (Br.) Hawes, Charlottetown, P. E. I., via Hawkesbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S.
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Nantucket, Hudgins, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Dennison, Portland, Me.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Blair, Bangor, Me.
Str Edda (Nor), Meidell, Manzanillo, Cuba.
Tg Orion, Doane, Portland, Me.
Tgs Taurus, Foote, and Vesta, Kemp, Lynn, twg bg Cadosia.
Tg Taurus, Foote, Lynn, twg bgs 786 and Oxford.
Tug Teaser, Law, Ft Point, via Portland, twg bgs Harrisburg, Portland and Hampshire, Beverly.
Tg E L Pillsbury, Swimm, Lynn, Mass.
Tg Germantown, Camp, Salem.

Cleared

Str Devonian (Br.) Trant, Liverpool.
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.
Str Juniata, James, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Ranson B. Fuller, Denison, Portland.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Blair, Bath.

Sailed

Strs Esparta (Br.) Port Limon; Bowden, (Nor.) Porto Plata; Governor Cobb, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; tgs Underwriter, New York; Germantown, Philadelphia, twg bgs Neshaminy Lincoln, and Silver Brook; Leader, Gloucester, twg bg A. R. Co., No. 78; Neponset, New Bedford; W. H. Yerkes, Jr., twg bg Pocono, Saugus; E. L. Pillsbury, twg bg Robesonia, Lynn; strs Boston, (Br.) Yarmouth, N. S.; Juniata, Baltimore via Newport News; Everett, Sewells point; tug Nemasket, twg bg Allentown, New York.

ALL PLANS ARE COMPLETED FOR DORCHESTER DAY

Different Sections to Take Part in Parade on June 7—Fund of $4000 Expected for Events

In the final announcement of the plans for Dorchester day, June 7, it is said that $4,000 is to be appropriated, and that the committee has decided to have a parade. At the meeting held Wednesday evening in Dorchester Club, Talbot avenue, three representatives from improvement societies in each of the following places were present: Mattapan, Ashmont, Neponset, Fields Corner, Savin Hill, North Dorchester and Meeting House Hill, also from the Harvard Improvement Association, the various Dorchester yacht clubs, the Dorchester Driving Club, the Tonawanda Tennis Club and the Bowling on the Green Club, of North Dorchester.

It was decided on petition of a committee from Milton, lower section, to have the parade go through that section. Out of the $4000 that was appropriated each committee will have an equal share.

Invitations have been extended by the Dorchester Yachting Club to clubs in this section to take part in the yacht races. Baseball games are also scheduled, and the annual 10-mile cross-country run, in which a number of well-known athletes will take part.

In the afternoon special committees will take charge of the children in the district, who will be taken free to picture shows and see ball games and matches of different sorts.

The celebration will close with band concerts and fireworks in Franklin field John F. Dever has charge of the arrangements for the celebration.

IDLER CLUB IS READY TO HOLD LAST MEETING

The last meeting of the Idler club of Radcliffe for this year will be held this afternoon. According to a time-honored custom, the freshmen will serenade their seniors at this last meeting.

The play for the day is "The Tyranny of Tears," a four-act work by C. Haddon Chambers. It is in charge of the following committees: Chairman, Marie Francke '13, Dorothy Tewksbury '14, Elizabeth Almy '16.

The cast is as follows: Parbury, Dorothy Williams '15; Colonel Armitage, Eunice Allen '16; Mrs. Parbury, Jessie McDonald '15; Miss Hyacinth Woodward, Marie Johnston '14; Evans, Parbury's Butler, Eleanor Mason, '13; Caroline, Mrs. Parbury's maid, Solita Healey '13; George Gunning, Frederica Gilbert '14

DIVISION OF FLORIDA TALKED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The real issue at the capital is the division of the state, creating the new state of West Florida. Little has been said about the matter until former State Senator W. W. Flournoy of DeFuniak Springs started the movement. It is reported that he quoted W. A. Blount as saying that an act of the Legislature only is necessary to make the division.

WOMEN POLICE FOR KANSAS CITY

TOPEKA, Kan.—The city commission, acting on proposals from the woman's advisory board, decided to appoint two women policemen for this city. The idea was started by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon. Applications will be considered by the civil service commission.

NAMING PRIVILEGE CLAIMED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—To Miss Julia Godwin, who says she is the only woman lineal descendant of the father of John Ericsson, the inventor, may fall the honor of naming the new torpedo boat Ericsson. Miss Godwin has sent to the navy department credentials showing her relationship to the man who built monitors at the time of the civil war. Miss Godwin formerly lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN CATECHISM MAY BE SHORTENED

So-Called "Shorter" One of 107 Questions and Answers Now in Use May Be Reduced to 71 if Board's Report Is Adopted

MODERATOR CHOSEN

ATLANTA, Ga.—One of the most important issues to be decided at the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States now in session here is whether or not it will adopt a new catechism. A special committee has been working on this for several years and it will make its final report in a few days.

The committee has prepared an "intermediate" catechism to take the place of the historic catechism of the Westminster assembly, commonly known as "the shorter catechism," which embodies the theology of John Calvin and John Knox. This is called the "shorter catechism" because there is a much longer one which is not in common use among the laiety. However, the "shorter catechism" has 107 questions and answers. The new catechism has only 71.

This has been prepared on instructions of the general assembly because there was overwhelming complaint that the Westminster catechism was, in words, far beyond the understanding of any child.

Sunday school after Sunday school reports that the "shorter catechism" is not taught. Hence the new catechism, expressed in Anglo-Saxon words, few of them of more than two syllables.

The "new" catechism will not be adopted, it is prophesied, without considerable debate, as there are many conservatives who still want the long Calvin-Knox definitions.

The liberals are anxious for the new catechism, as it is more fitted, they think for the times. In addition to answers to questions on theology, the "intermediate" catechism has simple definitions of the church, elders, deacons, trustees and how these officers are chosen. It passes by much of the heavy matter of the old catechism.

An organic union of all branches of the Presbyterian church in America was proposed here Thursday by the retiring moderator, Dr. Mark A. Matthews, at the opening session of the one hundred and twenty-fifth Presbyterian general assembly. The declaration was greeted with cheers.

Protests against any definite action now looking to a union with any other Presbyterian organization were read at the session of the United Presbyterian assembly and referred to the committee on union.

Dr. Matthews declared that organic union of all the Presbyterian churches in America would be the product of conviction if the proper faith were exercised.

The election of moderators by the commissioners of the northern and southern Presbyterian churches, brought an unexpected choice of Dr. John Timothy Stone of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Chicago, as moderator of the northern body and Dr. J. Sprole Lyons of the First Presbyterian church, Louisville, Ky., for the southern assembly.

A report declaring against the union of publication and church extension boards was adopted by the United Presbyterian assembly.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT SOUGHT

There has been reported in the Senate by the committee on harbors and public lands, a resolve that there is urgent need for the immediate improvement of the Connecticut river within the commonwealth by an adequate channel for the passage of vessels from the sound to and into New Hampshire and Vermont.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Roma, for Naples ... May 16
Caledonia, for Glasgow ... May 17
*Oceanic, for Southampton ... May 17
Russia, for Rotterdam-Libau ... May 17
*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp ... May 17
*George Washington, for Bremen ... May 17
Minneapolis, for London ... May 17
Re d'Italia, for Naples-Genoa ... May 19
*Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa ... May 20
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam ... May 20
*Kaiser Wilh'm der Grosse, Bremen ... May 20

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports ... May 17
Devonian, for Liverpool ... May 17
Cymric, for Liverpool ... May 20
*Laconia, for Liverpool ... May 27
Michigan, for Liverpool ... May 28
Parisian, for Glasgow ... May 30
Canadian, for Liverpool ... May 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Dominion, for Liverpool ... May 17
Manitou, for Antwerp ... May 23
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg ... May 29
America, for Mediterranean ports ... May 30
*Haverford, for Liverpool ... May 31

Sailings from Montreal

Canada, for Liverpool ... May 17
Scandinavian, for Glasgow ... May 17
Corsican, for Liverpool ... May 18
Scotian, for London ... May 18
Ascania, for Plymouth ... May 24
Hesperian, for Glasgow ... May 24
Megantic, for Liverpool ... May 24
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool ... May 26
Royal George, for Bristol ... May 28
Teutonic, for Liverpool ... May 31
Pretorian, for Glasgow ... May 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Empress of Ireland, for Quebec ... May 16
Teutonic, for Montreal ... May 17
Arabic, for Boston ... May 20
Bohemian, for Boston ... May 22
Cedric, for New York ... May 22
Laurentic, for Montreal ... May 24
Sachem, for Boston ... May 24
Franconia, for Boston ... May 27
Merion, for Philadelphia ... May 28
Baltic, for New York ... May 29
Winifredian, for Boston ... May 29
Empress of Britain, for Quebec ... May 30
Canada, for Montreal ... May 31
Mauretania, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from London

Minnewaska, for New York ... May 17
Minnetonka, for New York ... May 24
Minneapolis, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from Southampton

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, N. Y. ... May 16
St. Louis, for New York ... May 17
President Grant, for New York ... May 18
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York ... May 21
Majestic, for New York ... May 21
Cincinnati for Boston ... May 22
Ultonia, for Montreal ... May 22
Philadelphia, for New York ... May 24
President Lincoln, for New York ... May 25
Victoria Luise, for New York ... May 26
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. ... May 28
Oceanic, for New York ... May 28
Ausonia, for Montreal ... May 29
Imperator, for New York ... May 29
St. Paul, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York ... May 17
Numidian, for Boston ... May 23
Caledonia, for New York ... May 31
California, for New York ... May 24

Sailings from Hamburg

President Grant, for New York ... May 17
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia ... May 20
Cincinnati, for Boston ... May 21
President Lincoln, for New York ... May 24
Victoria Luise, for New York ... May 25
Imperator, for New York ... May 28
Pennsylvania, for New York ... May 29

Sailings from Bremen

Friedrich der Grosse, New York ... May 17
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York ... May 20
Barbarossa, for New York ... May 24
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. ... May 27
George Washington, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from Havre

La Lorraine, for New York ... May 17
Rochambeau, for New York ... May 17
Floride, for New York ... May 24
France, for New York ... May 24
La Savoie, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from Antwerp

Lapland, for New York ... May 17
Kroonland, for New York ... May 24
Menominee, for Boston ... May 29
Zeeland, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York ... May 17
New Amsterdam, for New York ... May 24
Noordam, for New York ... May 31

Sailings from Genoa

Koenig Albert, for New York ... May 17
Europa, for New York ... May 20
Canopic, for Boston ... May 21
Ancona, for New York ... May 26
Berlin, for New York ... May 29

Sailings from Trieste

Oceania, for New York ... May 17
Pannonia, for New York ... May 23
Martha Washington, for New York ... May 24
Carpathia, for New York ... May 30
Kaiser Franz Joseph I., for N. Y. ... May 31

Sailings from Fiume

Saxonia, for New York ... May 17
Pannonia, for New York ... May 27

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York ... May 29

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Tenyo Maru, for Hangkong ... May 17
*Sierra, for Honolulu ... May 20
*Persia, for Hongkong ... May 24
*Lurline, for Honolulu ... May 27
*Tahiti, for Sydney ... May 23
*Korea, for Hongkong ... May 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Sado Maru, for Hongkong ... May 26

Sailings from Tacoma

*Seattle Maru, for Hongkong ... May 27

Sailings from Vancouver

Protesilaus, Liverpool, via Manila ... May 24

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Chicago Maru, for Tacoma ... May 17
Monteagle, for Vancouver ... May 17
Manchuria, for San Francisco ... May 20
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle ... May 20
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver ... May 21
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco ... May 27
Canada Maru, for Tacoma ... May 28

Sailings from Yokohama

Siberia, for San Francisco ... May 17
Inaba Maru, for Seattle ... May 21
Teucer, for Tacoma ... May 24
China, for San Francisco ... May 24
Monteagle, for Vancouver ... May 25
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver ... May 29
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma ... May 30
Manchuria, for San Francisco ... May 31

Sailings from Honolulu

Sonoma, for San Francisco ... May 16
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco ... May 20
Niagara, for Vancouver ... May 20
Siberia, for San Francisco ... May 27
Sierra, for San Francisco ... May 31

Sailings from Sydney

Manuka, for San Francisco ... May 17
Ventura, for San Francisco ... May 31

*Carries United States mail.

Incoming Steamships at Boston

DUE TODAY

Bulgar. Prince ... Calcutta ... May 1[illegible]
Edda ... Manzanillo ... May 7
Cambrian ... London ... May 3
Arkansas ... Copenhagen
Suestad ... Santa Cruz ... May 7

DUE SUNDAY

Cymric ... Liverpool via Portland, Me. ... May 7

DUE MONDAY

Limon ... Port Limon ... May 11
Joseph J. Cuneo. Baracoa ... May 14

DUE TUESDAY

Parisian ... Glasgow ... May 9
Michigan ... Liverpool ... May 10
Verona ... Sosua ... May 14

DUE WEDNESDAY

Toronto ... Hull ... May 7
Laconia ... Liverpool ... May 13

DUE THURSDAY

Memphian ... Manchester ... May 9

WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship lanes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 940; Cape Race, N F, 830; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lighship: To Sable island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Cymric (Br), Liverpool for Portland and Boston, was 446 miles east of Portland at 11 a m Thursday.

SS Grampian Range (Br), Fowey for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket at 8:40 p m Wednesday.

SS August (Nor), Wabana for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket night of Thursday.

SS Letitia (Br), Glasgow for Quebec, was 150 miles southeast of Cape Race at 8:30 p m Thursday.

SS Mauretania (Br), Liverpool, etc, for New York, passed Nantucket at 10:02 p m Thursday.

SS Ivernia (Br), Trieste, etc, for New York, passed Nantucket at 9:20 p m Thursday.

(SS Providence (Fr), Havre for New York, was 668 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Adriatic (Br), Liverpool, etc, for New York, was 670 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 8 a m Thursday.

SS Laura (Aus), New York for Trieste, was 580 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Thursday.

SS City of Macon, Boston for Savannah, was 27 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Proteus, New York for New Orleans, was 95 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Parthian, Jacksonville for Baltimore, was 11 miles northeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 a m Thursday.

SS Ligonier, Port Arthur for Philadelphia, was 590 miles southeast of Port Arthur at noon Thursday.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah for New York, was 150 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS City of Everett, Sabine for New York, was 315 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Creole, New Orleans for New York, was 250 miles southeast of New Orleans at noon Thursday.

SS El Sol, Galveston for New York, was 580 miles southeast of Galveston at noon Thursday.

SS Morro Castle, Havana for New York, was 430 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS El Sud, Galveston for New York, was 144 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Nelson, Port Arthur for Marcus Hook, was 325 miles south of Cape Hatteras at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Sabine, Galveston for New York, was 448 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston for New York, was 132 miles east of Galveston bar at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Obidense (Nor), New York for Port Antonio, was 12 miles south of Cape Hatteras at noon Thursday.

SS Currier, New York for Havana, was 28 miles southeast of Key West at noon Thursday.

SS Monterey, New York for Veracruz, 80 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Thursday.

SS Itasca, Providence for Philadelphia, was 30 miles northeast of Mrigantine shoals at 5 p m Thursday.

SS Dorchester, Boston for Baltimore, passed Montauk point at 7:25 a m Thursday.

SS Grecian, Philadelphia for Boston, was 15 miles east of Fire island at noon Thursday.

SS Merrimack, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 4 miles north of Charleston lightship at 8 a m Thursday.

SS El Norte, New York for Galveston, was 200 miles north of Juiter at 6 p m Thursday.

SS Advance, New York for Cristobal, was 286 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS J M Guffey, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 226 miles east of Sabine bar at noon Thursday.

SS El Mundo, New York for Galveston, was 250 miles southeast of Galveston bar at noon Thursday.

SS Gulfoil, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 135 miles east of Sabine bar at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Rayo, towing barge 92, Baton Rouge for Sabine, passed New Orleans at 7:30 p m Thursday.

SS Quantico, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 60 miles north of Tybee at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Frieda, Sabine for Portland, was 149 miles southeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Winifred, Beverly for Tuxpan, was 275 miles north of Jupiter at 7 p m Thursday.

SS San Marcos, New York for Galveston, was 310 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Thursday.

SS Santa Marta (Br), New York for Kingston, etc, was 366 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Thursday.

SS Vesta, New York for Baton Rouge, was 48 miles southwest of Diamond shoal lightship at 7 a m Thursday.

SS City of Montgomery, New York for Savannah, was 145 miles south of Diamond shoal lightship at 8 a m Thursday.

SS Admiral Dewey, Philadelphia for Port Antonia, passed Diamond shoal lightship at 9:45 a m Thursday.

SS Suwanee, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 20 miles north of Diamond shoal lightship at 5 p m Thursday.

Tug Pan-American, Tampico for Galveston, was 82 miles south of Galveston at 4 a m Thursday.

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 17

Mails close at Boston P. O.

Mails for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Letters	Other articles (Except parcel post)
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Esparta	Fri., 16, 8 a.m.	8 a.m.
Germany, letter mail only, paid at two cents per ounce rate, via Bremen	Geo Washington	Fri., 16, 8 p.m.	7 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores and Madeira, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Oceanic	Fri., 16, 8 p.m.	7 p.m.
Azores islands and Madeira, specially addressed for Italy, via Ponta Delgada, Funchal and Naples	Cretic	Sat., 17, 5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	Halifax	Sat., 17, 11 a.m.	11 a.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:15 p. m., Tuesday at 10:40 a. m.; for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m. May 11 and 25, 7 a. m. May 12 and 26.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers for New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia for St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Tuesday at 10:30 a m and Friday at 5 p m; Germany, Monday and Friday at 5 p m; Italy, Tuesday at 5 p. m. and Saturday at 3:30 a. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p m; Newfoundland Monday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Persia	San Fran.,	May 19, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Seattle Maru	Tacoma,	May 22, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Lurline	San Fran.,	May 22, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands and New Zealand, specially addressed for Australia	Tahiti	San Fran.,	May 23, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, (except parcels post) and Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe	Sonoma	San Fran.,	May 29, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.	Empr's of Japan.	Vancouver,	May 30, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Stock Market Irregular and Quiet as Usual

PRICES WAVER AND BUSINESS LIGHT AS EVER

Fluctuations in New York Market Very Erratic—New Haven and Chesapeake & Ohio Attracting Some Attention

BOSTON REMAINS DULL

Stocks were inclined to waver to an unusual extent this morning. Price movements were very erratic although trading was light. There was nothing in the news to cause any disturbance or excite much selling or buying.

New Haven was inclined to advance following yesterday's reduction of the dividend from an eight to a six per cent basis but it quickly lost its gain, indicating that the advance was induced by the covering of shorts. Chesapeake & Ohio was up fractionally on the action of the directors yesterday in declaring the regular dividend.

There was much vacillating in some of the active securities and during the early transactions it was impossible to tell which way the market was going.

Local trading was inactive and prices were irregular.

New Haven opened up ⅞ at 105¾ in the New York market, improved to 106, declined to 104½, and then recovered fractionally. Chesapeake opened up ½ at 64½, and improved fractionally. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up ½ at 90⅜, and sold above 91. Canadian Pacific opened up ½ at 237¼, receded to 236⅞, and then advanced well above 238. There was a better demand for St. Paul 4½s in the bond department, advancing to par.

On the local exchange Boston Elevated fluctuated between 87¼ and 88, selling at the latter price around midday. American Woolen preferred was up ¼ at the opening at 77¼. It receded to 77 and then sold above the opening price. Quincy opened off ½ at 63 and dropped a point further.

GROSS PASSENGER EARNINGS LARGER

The unusually favorable weather thus far this month has been reflected in a 7 per cent increase in the gross passenger earnings of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co., which compares with 6 per cent increase for the month of April.

The freight business of the company, inaugurated in January, has developed faster than the officials had anticipated and is now at the rate of $75,000 gross per annum and should reach the $100,000 figure in the next 30 days.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £69 5s., futures £69 1s. Market firm. Sales Spot 600, futures 1100 tons. Spot up 11s. 3d. Futures up 11s. 3d. Best selected copper £75 5s., up 5s. Pig tin finished firm. Spot £224, up £3 10s. Spanish pig lead £18 10s., unchanged. Cleveland warrants 70s., unchanged. Spelter £24 17s. 6 d., down 2s. 6d.

ATCHISON

NEW YORK—Edward R. Chambers will become vice-president in charge of traffic of Atchison June 1, succeeding the late George T. Nicholson. Mr. Chambers has been with Santa Fe 35 years, and since 1905 has been assistant freight traffic manager.

SMALL LOT TRANSACTIONS

NEW YORK—Stock exchange announced that after May 19 quotations for ten shares will be printed on noonday lists and on tape at closing hour when bid and asked quotation is closer than for 100 share lots.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged; London beets steady and unchanged. May 9s 3¾d. June 9s 4½d. Aug. 9s 6¾d.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Showers tonight; Saturday generally fair; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers tonight; Saturday unsettled; moderate variable winds.

Pressure is near the normal in the south Atlantic and the gulf sections and the Pacific slope and below the average over the rest of the country. There is much cloudiness in nearly all districts with showers in parts of the middle states, in New England and the lower Mississippi valley. It is cool for the season in northwestern districts, but otherwise the temperatures are near the season average. In New England the range is from 36 degrees at Greenville, Me., to 56 degrees at Block Island.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ......50 12 noon 46

Average temperature yesterday, 54 17-24.

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington	76	Portland, Me.	52
New York	60	Pittsburgh	72
Nantucket	54	Des Moines	60
Buffalo	58	Albany	58
Philadelphia	70	Chicago	78
Kansas City	68	Denver	66
Jacksonville	86	St. Louis	80
San Francisco	60		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises....... 4:22 High water,
Sun sets......... 6:39 7:43 a.m., 8:10 p.m.
Length of day.. 14:37

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:28 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	73⅝	74½	73⅝	74⅜
Am Beet Sugar	31¼	31¼	30¼	30¼
Am Can	32	32⅝	32	32⅝
Am Can pf	92¾	93	92¾	93
Am Car Fy	48	48	48	48
Am Cotton Oil	41	41½	41	41½
Am Linseed Oil pf	27	27	27	27
Am Loco	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
Am Smelting	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾
Am T & T	127¾	128⅛	127⅝	128⅛
Am Woolen pf	77	77	77	77
Anaconda	37½	37½	37½	37½
Assets Realiz Co	103	103	103	103
Atchison	99½	99½	99½	99½
Baldwin Loco pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Balt & Ohio	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Brooklyn R T	90⅜	91⅛	90¼	91
Cal Petrol	41	41	41	41
Can Pacific	237¼	238¾	236⅞	238¼
Ches & Ohio	64½	65	64¼	64⅜
Chi M & St P	106½	106½	106¼	106¼
Chi M & St P pf	134	134	134	134
Chino	38¾	39	38¾	38⅞
Con Gas	129⅝	130	129⅝	130
Corn Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Del & Hudson	154	154	154	154
Erie	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
Erie 1st pf	43½	43½	43½	43½
Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35
Gen Electric	138	138	138	138
Goldfield Con	2	2	2	2
Goodrich	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Gt Nor pf	125½	126	125½	126
Harvester of N J	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Inspiration	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
Inter-Met	14	14⅜	14	14¼
Inter-Met pf	49¾	49¾	48¾	49½
Int Paper	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
Kan City So pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
K C Ft S & M pf	69½	69½	69½	69½
Louis & Nash	131	131⅛	131	131⅛
Mex Petrol	64	64¼	64	64¼
Miami	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
M S M & S Ste M	131	131	130½	130½
Missouri Pacific	35	35⅛	35	35
Nevada Con	16½	16½	16½	16½
N Y Central	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½
NY NH & H	105¾	106	104½	105¼
Norf & West	105¼	105½	105¼	105½
Northern Pac	114	114	114	114
Pac Mail	22	22	22	22
Pittsburg Steel p	94½	94½	94½	94½
Pennsylvania	110⅛	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝
Pressed St Car	24¼	24¼	*24¼	24¼
Pullman	156	156	156	156
Quicksilver pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Ray Con	18	18	17¾	17¾
Reading	159⅛	159⅞	159	159¾
Rock Island	19¼	19½	19⅛	19½
Ry S S pf	91	91	91	91
Rumley pf	55	55	55	55
Seaboard A L	17	17	17	17
Seaboard A L pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Sears-Roebuck	165	165⅛	165	165⅛
Southern Pac	96	96	95⅝	95⅝
Southern Ry	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Southern Ry pf	76	76	76	76
St L & S F	12	12	12	12
St L & S F 2d pf	19¾	20	19	19
Studebaker	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜
Studebaker pf	90	90	90	90
Tenn Copper	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	34⅛
Third Ave	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
Texas Pac	16½	16½	16½	16½
Union Pac	147¾	149	147¾	148⅝
U S Rubber	62⅞	62⅞	*62¾	62¾
U S Rubber pf	104½	105	104½	105
U S Steel	59⅛	59¾	59⅛	59½
U S Steel pf	105¾	106	105¾	106
Utah Copper	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51¼
Va-Car Chem	25⅜	26½	25⅜	26½
Va-Caro Chem pf	97	97	97	97
Wabash	2½	2½	2½	2½
Wabash pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
W Maryland	38	38	38	38

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	.89¼	.89⅝	.89	.89⅝
July	.88	.88¾	.88	.88⅝b
Sept	.88⅛	.88½	.88⅛	.88⅜
Corn				
May	.55⅞	.56	.55⅝	.56
July	.55⅞	.56⅛	.55⅝	.56b
Sept	.56¼	.56⅞	.56¼	.56⅝b
Oats				
May	.38	.38¾	.38	.38½
July	.36	.36⅝	.35⅝	.36⅝b
Sept	.35½	.35¾	.35⅜	.35⅝
Pork				
May	....	....	....	19.70
July	19.27	19.55	19.42	19.42
Lard				
May	11.10	11.10	11.02	11.02
July	10.90	10.90	10.82	10.85

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—A firmer market was witnessed during the morning. Heavy foreign markets and generally favorable weather at home and abroad were subordinate to an improved cash inquiry at the West. The May delivery showed relative strength. From a small discount a few days ago the option has advanced to about 1 cent premium. Bug reports from the Southwest were at hand. Receipts are very fair but without pressure.

The present level seems to make bears conservative, but pending a change in the crop outlook many are favoring sales on the bulges. It is thought that with a settlement of the controversy between American and foreign interests there would be more export business. Sentiment is mixed.

Corn—The market was firm. Although the news from the producing belt is rather bearish, farmers have not commenced to sell freely yet. Many believe that the market contains a good sized short interest. The strength in oats was a factor today. Further beneficial showers are expected over night.

Oats—There was stronger market during the early part of the session. The May delivery at Chicago advanced about 1½. Distant months were up on the claims of insufficient moisture in Illinois and Indiana. Further rains are expected tonight.

MANUFACTURED RUBBER COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA—The Manufactured Rubber Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, net earnings of $7937, a decrease of $7053; retiring directors were reelected.

LONDON RULES QUIET WITHOUT MUCH FEATURE

Gilt-Edge Investments Somewhat Heavy on Account of Monetary Conditions and American Railways Are Steady

SOME PROFIT TAKING

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets opened and closed firm. Americans and home rails were stronger.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Although the volume of business in the late session was dull the final tone held steady.

Gilt-edged investments dulled on the preparations for the £1,400,000 Montreal 4½ per cent loan. Home rails left off firmer.

American railway shares went better on professional operations.

There were repurchases of Harriman issues and Canadian Pacific rebounded.

Foreigners had a mixed appearance. Guatemalas spurted 2½ further on the debt settlement.

Mines rallied. De Beers net unchanged at 22⅛. Rio Tintos off ⅛ net at 78¾.

(By Boston Financial News)

PARIS—Bourse closed steady.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Advance
Consols money	75¼	..
do account	75⅜	..
Amalgamated	74⅜	⅞
Atchison	99¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio	98¼	*⅛
Canadian Pacific	238⅝	1⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅝	⅝
Chicago-Great Western	14⅝	..
St. Paul	106½	⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	19⅝	..
Erie	28½	¼
do 1st pf	43½	¾
Illinois Central	114¾	¼
Louisville & Nashville	130¾	*⅛
Kansas & Texas	23⅞	..
New York Central	99¾	¾
Norfolk & Western	105	*¼
Ontario & Western	28¾	..
Pensylvania	110½	⅜
Southern Railway	24⅝	*⅛
Southern Pacific	95¼	¼
Union Pacific	149	1⅜
United States Steel	59¾	¾
Wabash	2⅝	⅛
Exchange	4.8625	..

*Decline.

DIVIDENDS

Chesapeake & Ohio dividend is payable June 28 to stock of record June 6.

Tonopah Extension declared a dividend of 2½ per cent and 2½ per cent extra, payable July 1. Previous dividend was 2½ per cent.

The Butte Alex Scott Mining Company of Pittsburgh has declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable June 30 to holders of record June 10.

Directors of Exchange Trust Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 2.

The Chesbrough Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent and an extra dividend of 4 per cent, payable June 18.

General Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

The directors of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 2 to stock of record May 22.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on common stock and regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock, payable June 16 to stock of record June 5.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company declared a stock dividend to common stockholders of record May 14 of 50 per cent, or $5,000,000, payable out of surplus, the stock certificates to be distributed July 1. The stock dividend is half the recent increase of $10,000,000 in common stock. Remaining $5,000,000 is held for future extensions and improvements. Regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ on preferred and 2 per cent on common stock, payable July 1, were also declared.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 38, Cambria Steel 47, Electric Stor Bat 47¼, Gen Asphalt pfd trc 76, Lehigh Nav tru 85¼, Lehigh Valley 76½, Pennsylvania Steel pfd 64, Philadelphia Co 43¾, Philadelphia Co pfd 40½, Philadelphia Elec 22¾, Philadelphia Rap Tr 23, Philadelphia Tract 82¾, United Tract 49⅞, United Gar Imp 84¾.

NEW YORK CITY BOND SALE

NEW YORK—Sentiment among bond houses regarding the New York city issue has undergone a change, with expectations quite general that only 100 to 100½ will be realized on the $45,000,000 city bond offering next Tuesday. It is generally expected that the entire issue will be taken.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60⅞c off ⅛c; Mexican dollars 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 28 1-16, unchanged; gold premium at Madrid 8.45; at Lisbon 16.00.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	1½	1½	1½	1½
Ahmeek	300	300	300	300
Alaska Gold	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
Amalgamated	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
Am Ag Chem	48	48½	48	48½
Am Ag Chem pf	93¾	93⅞	93½	93½
Am Sugar	109	109	109	109
Am Sugar pf	112	112	112	112
American Tel	128⅛	128⅛	127⅞	128
Amoskeag pf	96	96	96	96
Am Woolen pf	77¼	77½	77	77⅛
Am Zinc	23	23	22¾	23
Atchison	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Atl Gulf & W I	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Boston & Corbin	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜
Boston Elevated	87¾	88	87¼	87¾
Boston & Lowell	186	186	186	186
Boston & Maine	56	56½	56	56½
Butte & Sup	27½	27½	27	27½
Calumet & Ariz	63	63½	63	63½
Centennial	12½	12½	12½	12½
Chino	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
Copper Range	42½	42½	42½	42½
Cum Power pf	97	97	97	97
Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
East Boston	10	10	10	10
East Butte	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
Edison Elec	267	267	267	267
Fitchburg pf	101	101	101	101
Ga Ry & Elec pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
General Elec	138	138	138	138
Giroux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Granby	63	63	62½	62½
Greene-Cananea	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
Hancock	18½	19	18¼	19
Indiana	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Isl Creek Coal pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
Lake Copper	12	12	12	12
Mason Valley	6	6	6	6
Mass Gas	90	90	90	90
Mayflower	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Miami	22½	22½	22½	22½
Nevada Cons	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
New Arcadian	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
New England Tel	141	141	141	141
Nipissing	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
North Butte	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28¼
North Lake	1	1	1	1
N Y N H & H	105½	105⅞	104⅝	105½
Old Colony Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½
Old Dominion	47½	47½	47½	47½
Osceola	83	83	82	82
Penna rts	47c	51c	47c	50c
Pond Creek Coal	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
Pond Creek rts	51c	51c	51c	51c
Pullman	155	156	155	156
Quincy	63	63	61½	61½
Rutland pf	31	31	31	31
Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Shannon	8	8	7¾	8
Shattuck & Ariz	*24	24	24	24
Superior	26½	26½	26½	26½
Sup & Boston	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Swift & Co	105	105	104¾	104¾
Torrington	27½	27½	27½	27½
Trinity	3	3	3	3
Union Copper Land	1	1	1	1
United Fruit	155½	155½	154½	155½
Uni Shoe Mac	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Uni Shoe Mac pf	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
U S Smelting	39	39¼	38⅞	39
U S Smelting pf	47	47	46¾	46¾
U S Steel	59⅜	59¾	59⅜	59⅝
Utah Cons	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
West End pf	90	90	90	90
Wolverine	50	51	50	51
Wyandot	75c	75c	75c	75c

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	88	87¾	88
C B & Q jt 4s	94½	94½	94½
Chicago Junction 5s	99	99	99
N E Tel 5s 1932	101½	101⅜	101⅜
Western Tel 5s	99	99	99

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Butte Central	2	2	2
Cactus	7c	7c	7c
Calaveras	2¾	2 11/16	2¾
Davis Daly	2 1/16	2¼	2 1/16
Ely Consolidated	6c	6c	6c
First National Copper	2 1/16	2	2
Iron Cap pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
Kruger	8c	8c	8c
Laramie	1c	1c	1c
La Rose	2½	2 7/16	2½
Majestic	37c	32c	37c
Mexican Metals	88c	86c	88c
Ohio	82c	82c	82c
Old Dominion Trust Rcts	5¾	5¾	5¾
Raven	10c	10c	10c
South Lake	5⅛	5	5⅛

RAILWAY EARNINGS

		Increase
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO		
First week May	$713,599	*$306,161
From July 1	51,155,999	*1,921,502
INTEROCEANIC RY. OF MEXICO		
First week May	$156,351	*$23,582
From July 1	7,593,180	356,543
AMERICAN RAILWAYS		
Month of April	$274,489	$218
From July 1	4,227,759	194,554
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY		
First week May	$197,703	$24,299
From July 1	8,801,323	600,134
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN R. R.		
First week May	$88,058	$6,507
From July 1	4,411,217	344,654
SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.		
First week May	$523,544	$16,374
From July 1	21,664,681	1,292,161

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL WILL DECLARE BIG DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—Standard Oil of New York has called a special meeting for June 5 to increase the capital stock to $75,000,000. The proposal of the directors is to declare a stock dividend of 400 per cent to holders of record June 13, providing stockholders ratify the increase. The company has declared a cash dividend of 6 per cent, payable June 15 to holders of record May 23.

TELEPHONE COMPANY SOLD

WASHINGTON, Penn.—E. T. Norton, broker, of Wheeling, W. Va., bought visible assets of National Telephone Company of Pennsylvania at auction. Sale was made on court order to satisfy a mortgage to secure $200,000 bonds. The sale includes plant in Washington county, exchanges and long-distance connections with Pittsburgh and Wheeling independent telephone systems.

MAINE POTATO YIELD LARGEST OF ANY STATE

One Year's Output Valued at More Than Ten Millions—Farmers Obtain Better Returns Per Acre Than Anywhere Else

TO BUILD WAREHOUSES

Maine is not a big state, but it produces more potatoes to the acre than any other state. Average yield for the United States is 106.1 bushels; for Maine 210.3 bushels. Only the Rocky mountain states have come anywhere near rivaling Maine as the potato country. Idaho comes nearest with 200 bushels to the acre. New York, the third potato state, yields 120 and Michigan 105 bushels. Probably 75 per cent of Maine potatoes are raised within Aroostook county.

The value of the Maine potato crop in one year amounted to $10,225,000; of the entire potato crop of country, $166,000,000.

A little over a year ago the industrial bureau of the New England lines started an experimental farm covering 36,000 acres of land in Washington county. A part of this was virgin land. Twenty acres were planted in potatoes. The yield was 250 bushels to the acre and the potatoes were pronounced by a government inspector from Washington to be the best which had come under his observation in the entire state. The potato here matured earlier, and there was the advantage of a somewhat longer season than farther north and a nearer market.

The value of the potato crop to the acre for the United States, according to the last census, was $45.36. The average value of the potato crop in Maine is $75.29. The average value of land in Maine where the potato grows is $13.75 an acre. The average for farm land in the United States is $32.40.

If present plans are carried out the business of raising the Maine potato is to be further systematized and facilitated by the erection of potato warehouses in farming sections. There is a possibility that the railroads may undertake this themselves, following the same plan by which creameries have been established. The railroads could lease such warehouses to buyers. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly be of great help in increasing the potato crop, now the most valuable in the state.

SOUTHERN IRON MARKET WEAKER

BIRMINGHAM—Southern iron is weak at $12, and even furnace operators believe others have made sales as low as $11.25. Volume of business is small.

On the other hand, production continues at a maximum. April Alabama iron output was 185,256 tons, compared with 186,700 in March, and an increase of 33,766 tons over April, 1912. Output for first four months of the year was 717,783 tons, against 585,939 in 1912. Monthly average this year has been over 180,000 tons and production the first four months has been at rate of 2,153,349 tons per annum, against maximum prior output of 1,939,000 tons. There is no present indication of curtailment of output.

The new furnace of Woodward Iron Co. is to go in blast in July. This concern, owing to its auxiliary by-product coke plant, makes iron at less cost than any manufacturer in the district. One of its officials says: "We have never made money by shutting down plants. We can take care of ourselves irrespective of the tariff."

Stocks accumulated during April, and there are 150,000 tons on the yards, the larger portion being that of furnace companies.

Coal is moving from the mines as rapidly as cars can be secured to haul it. Where it is not needed for immediate consumption, it is being stored for future uses.

NORTH DAKOTA GRAIN OUTLOOK

MINNEAPOLIS—President Elliott of Northern Pacific, says: "North Dakota wheat acreage looks a little smaller than last year. Total grain acreage is about the same. Good agriculture is being practised more extensively. North Dakota farmers are becoming good scientific farmers.

"The most significant thing I saw in North Dakota was the corn sheller, and next to that the cream separator. These were to be seen at stations everywhere. Greater farming diversity, the turning from one crop to diversified crops, the putting of more livestock on the farms and the growing of corn, were the things reflected in the presence of these machines. North Dakota is steadily turning to corn. While it figures only in small degree against the big corn states, it is raising an increasing quantity every year.

"On the whole I am satisfied with North Dakota as it stands, and it has a good crop in sight so far as the season has gone."

EUREKA PIPE LINE COMPANY

NEW YORK—The Eureka Pipe Line Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last:

Net earnings	$1,118,399
Surplus	4,869,126

ARMATURE INSULATION
DISFICO TRADE MARK REGISTERED
HORN FIBRE
In Sheets or Rolls. Samples and Test Report on Request
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO., Ellsmere, Del., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Am H & L 6s	99½	99½	99½
Am S & R 6s	103⅜	103¼	103¼
Am T & T clts	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Am T&T 4½ rcts f pd	101⅛	101	101
Am W Paper 5s	87½	87½	87½
Armour 4½s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Atch 4s	94	94	94
Atch cv 4s	99½	99⅜	99⅜
Atch cv 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝
Atch cv 4s 1960	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
At C L clt	88	88	88
Atl C L 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
Baldwin Loco 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
B & O 4s	92	92	92
B & O cv rcts f pd	92½	92½	92½
B & O So 3½s	87¾	87¾	87¾
Beth Steel fd	83	83	83
Brooklyn 4s	89½	88⅞	89½
Canada So 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
Cent Leather 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
Central Pac 1sts	91½	91½	91½
Ches & Ohio cv	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Ches & Ohio fdg	101	101	101
C B & Q 4s	94⅝	94½	94½
C B & Q Ill 3½s	83¼	83¼	83¼
C R I & P c 4s	58¼	58	58⅛
D & H 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
Dupont Powder 4½s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Gen Elec 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Inspiration rcts 3 pd	100½	100½	100½
Inter Met 4½s	75½	75½	75½
Int Marine 4½s	63	63	63
K C F S & M 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼
Laclede Gas 5s	101	101	101
L E & W 1st 5s	102	102	102
Lake Shore 4s 1931	89¾	89¾	89¾
L & N 4s	94⅞	93⅝	93⅝
Manhattan sta 4s	88½	88½	88½
M K & T fdg	72	72	72
Missouri Pac 6s	105	105	105
Nat Tube 5s	96	96	96
N Y C 3½s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
N Y City 4¼s	97¼	97¼	97¼
N Y City 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾
N Y City N 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
N Y City 3½ 1954	82½	82⅜	82⅜
N Y City 4s 1959	93¼	93¼	93¼
N Y Ry 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾
N Y Ry 5s	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
NH NH & H 6s	119¾	119½	119½
Norf & West cv 4s	104¾	104½	104¾
Nor Pac 3s	66¼	66¼	66¼
Ore Short Line 4s	89⅝	89½	89½
Pac Coast 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½
Pac T & T 5s	98½	98½	98½
Penn 4s 1948	99¾	99¾	99¾
Penn RR cv	97	97	97
Penn RR 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Pub Serv of NJ 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
Ray Con 6s	107	107	107
Seaboard A L aj	72	72	72
So Bell Tel 5s	99	99	99
Southern Pac 4s	91½	91½	91½
Southern Pac cv 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Southern Ry 5s	103½	103½	103½
Southern Ry 4s	76¼	76⅛	76¼
St L Iron Mt 5s	103½	102	102
St L & S F gl	77	77	77
St L & S F fdg	72¼	72	72⅛
St Paul 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
St Paul gm 4½ ctf	100	99⅝	99⅞
St Paul cv rcts f pd	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
St Paul cv 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾
Third Av N 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Toledo 4s	53	53	53
Union Pac cv	91	90⅞	91
Union Pac fdg	91½	91½	91½
U S Rubber 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
U S Steel 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
U S Steel S F 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Wabash 4s	56¾	55½	56¾
Wabash 1sts	103	103	103
West Maryland 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼
West Maryland 5s	101	101	101

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	100¼	101½	100¼	100½
coupon	100¼	......	100¼	......
Registered 3s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
coupon	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
Registered 4s	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
coupon	114	114¾	114	114¾
Panama 2s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Panama 2s '38	100¼	101	100¼	101
Panama 3s '61	102⅞	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜
coupon	102⅞	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜

NEW HAVEN CALLED VIOLATOR OF LAW

MADISON, Wis.—In a signed article headed "Prosecute the New Haven Merger," Senator Robert M. La Follette in his magazine today urges thorough governmental investigation of the affairs of the New Haven by the department of justice, and commenting upon the announcement that Attorney-General McReynolds will appoint special counsel to conduct the investigation says:

"It is gratifying to have some assurance at last that these impudent violators of the law are to be brought to the bar of justice and their grip upon the transportation of New England finally broken."

MORE CINCINNATI CARS RUN

CINCINNATI, O.—Operation of street cars was resumed today on two more street lines tied up by the strike of 2,000 conductors and motormen. Four policemen accompanied each car and hundreds of police patrolled the streets.

BIG TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT

CHICAGO—Announcement is made by officials of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company that the new freight terminal on the west side would be completed Jan. 1 next. The improvement will cost $6,000,000.

MR. HULL WOULD PROTECT MOOSE

Representative Hull of Great Barrington presented in the House today a petition and bill making it unlawful to hunt moose in the commonwealth. It was referred to the committee on rules.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str City of Memphis, from Savannah, with 60 bxs grape fruit, 21 bxs oranges, 54 bbls potatoes, 29 cts tomatoes.

Str Nantucket, from Norfolk, with 375 cts cabbage, 77 cts berries, 21 cts radish, 25 bskts peas, 238 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 516 bbls, strawberries 10,932 cts, Florida oranges 843 bxs, California oranges 780 bxs, pineapples 584 cts, peanuts 238 bags, potatoes 10,418 bush, onions 2252 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 624 pkgs, last year 484 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents $4.85@5.25, winter patents $5.15@5.50, Kansas $4.25@4.75, winter straights $5@5.25, winter clears $4.50@5, spring clears $3.80@4.25.

Millfeed—Spring bran $21.25@21.75, winter bran $21.75@22.25, red dog $28, middlings $22.25@26.50, cottonseed meal $33, mixed feed $22.50@26.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 67c, No. 3 yellow 66c, ship lake and rail No. 2 yellow 66@66½c, No. 3 yellow 65@65½c.

Hay—No. 1 $22@23, No. 2 $19.50@20.50, No. 3 $15@16, stock $13@14.

Straw—Oat $13@13.50, rye $25@25.50.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 45½c, No. 2 clipped white 44½c, No. 3 clipped white 44c, ship fancy 40 lbs 45@45½c, fancy 38 lbs 44½@45c, reg 38 lbs 44@44½c, reg 36 lbs 43½@44c.

Beans—Pea choice per bu $2.40@2.45, California small white $3.65@3.75, yellow eyes $2.40@2.50, red kidneys, $2.40@2.50.

Cornmeal—Bag $1.25@1.27, granulated $3.25@3.35, bolted $3.25@3.30.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 24@25c, eastern extra 22@23c, western prime firsts 21½@22c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra 29½@30c, western best 29½@30c.

Lard—Pure 12½c, rendered 13¼c, raw leaf 13¾c.

Cornmeal—Bag meal $1.25@1.27, granulated $3.25@3.35, bolted $3.25@3.30.

Onions—Connecticut valley, per 100-lb. bag $2@2.25, Texas, per crate, $1.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, $1.40@1.45; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, $1.25; new potatoes, per bbl, $4.50@6.00.

Apples—Per bbl, $1.50@3.50.

Fruit—Strawberries, qt bx, 9@18c; pineapples, $2.00@2.50 per crate.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominoes, 7.25@7.75; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags 4.50c; 25-lb bags and under 4.55@4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; extra C's, 3.95; yellow C's, 3.75.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.60c.

MAY INCREASE MASSACHUSETTS GAS DIVIDEND

The recent strength in Massachusetts Gas common in a generally weak market reflects the belief that the dividend rate will shortly be increased to a 5 per cent basis.

Prominent interests in the company state that while an increase in the present 4 per cent rate has been informally discussed by the trustees, no definite action in the matter will be taken until the June meeting of the board, when provision will be made for the dividends for the ensuing fiscal year.

At present earnings are at the rate of $6 per share on Massachusetts Gas common against 4.79 per cent last year, and as it requires only $250,000 additional to pay 5 per cent the prospects are favorable for an early increase in the present 4 per cent rate.

Thursday's action by the New England Gas & Coke Company in advancing its annual dividend from 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent, thus giving the Massachusetts Gas Companies $175,000 additional revenue as the owner of all its shares, is a straw pointing to a larger disbursement on the common shares of the holding company.

In the past 10 months the earnings of the Massachusetts Gas Companies exceed the earnings for the entire fiscal year ended June 30 last by about $175,000, and May and June earnings should swell this increase to over $500,000.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Local market dull. Copper unchanged. Tin up ⅜c in the bid and ¾c in the asking prices. Quotations: Copper—Spot and May ofd 15½, June ofd at 15.45, July ofd at 15⅝, lead 4.30B, spelter 7, zinc 5.40@5.45.

Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share on par has been declared on the stock of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., payable June 2, 1913, to stockholders of record May 22, 1913.

JOHN T. BURNETT, Treas.

MARK SUMMERS & COMPANY
Public Accountants and Auditors
9 So. LaSalle St. Tel. Ran. 3740, CHICAGO

Late Financial Developments — Situation in New England

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS MEN PURSUE CONSERVATIVE COURSE

Tariff and Labor Questions and Money Stringency Serve to Check Expansion and Buying Is on Hand-to-Mouth Basis—No Speculation to Speak Of

In its New England letter for May the First National Bank says concerning financial and industrial conditions:

In New England there is satisfactory activity in the manufacture of underwear, hosiery, and special lines of coarse cottons. Furthermore, many of the leading shoe manufacturers have just entered upon the fall run of business, with orders materially in excess of last year. This excess, in some instances, runs as high as 30 per cent. On the other hand, taking New England as a whole, the slowing-down in business continues markedly. In some lines, business is running below not only that of a year ago, but of 1911 as well. In certain textile lines there has been a perceptible change for the worse during the last 30 days. In such lines a month ago mills were able to dispose of their production with ease at slight concessions in price. Greater concessions and greater effort are now required to achieve the same result. Practically all wholesale business continues to be done on a retail basis. This increasing dullness finds expression in increasing curtailment and dwindling mill share prices.

In New England, as elsewhere, the news of the improvement in the European situation, and the favorable crop reports—especially that of May first—are most welcome. These favorable but uncompleted factors, however, are overshadowed by the existing money situation and tariff uncertainty, in the midst of which New England business men are attempting to steer a wise course. There is practically no speculation in either stocks or commodities. The continued absence of speculation in real estate throughout New England is a marked element of strength in the situation, and contributes in no small degree to the stability of the situation.

Tariff considerations have to a great extent extinguished forward business in textiles. Here and there, however, commitments not only for the Fall of this year, but the spring of 1914, are reported. In general, spot as well as far-off business awaits definite knowledge of the final outcome of the tariff bill just passed by the House of Representatives.

As a result of the slowing-down already experienced in New England, there has been a slight liquidation in labor, which, in the opinion of many thinking men hereabouts, must be continued before New England can go ahead on a sound basis.

While the labor and tariff problems are matters of great concern, attention is focused for the moment on the money situation. An analysis of the comptroller's statements for Feb. 4, and April 4, 1913, shows an increase in loans for the United States of $53,000,000, accompanied by a decrease in cash reserves of $45,000,000. New England, however, in this particular, is in a relatively strong position.

The character of the business of the New England railroad lines typifies the conditions prevailing generally in this section. Although gross and net earnings of the Boston & Maine and New Haven for the first nine months, as a whole, of the fiscal year to end June 30, 1913, ran substantially ahead of the corresponding period of 1912, late months show a marked falling off. In detail, the monthly gross and net results of the New England lines for the first nine months of the current fiscal year appear as below and show increase over same month in previous year:

	Boston & Maine Gross rev.	Boston & Maine Net op. income	New Haven Gross rev.	New Haven Net op. income
1913—				
March	4.7	*51.2	..	*35.6
February	14.4	*42.4	2.1	*27.0
January	14.4	*21.0	11.4	*17.3
1912—				
December	2.6	*26.1	2.9	*27.2
November	3.8	*19.8	8.7	...
October	9.7	4.7	10.0	15.6
September	2.9	51.6	5.9	10.6
August	9.6	14.4	14.4	31.1
July	10.2	33.1	10.6	17.0

(% Increase)

*Decrease.

Gross earnings for both Boston & Maine and New Haven registered no percentage increase in March for the first time this fiscal year. As compared with January, the decrease in March is very marked. Preliminary figures for April indicate that the downward trend continues in effect, and final gross results for April seem likely to show a decrease of a fraction of 1 per cent.

Accompanying the decline noted in gross, there has been a rapid decrease in net operating income. The drop in gross, combined with increased cost of labor and commodities, is mainly responsible for vanishing net. New England roads have been especially hard hit in the matter of expenses, as shown by the fact that the railroads of the country as a whole continue to report increases in net operating income.

Nevertheless the decrease in railroad gross has spread to the territory adjacent to New England. For the first two months of the calendar year 1913, the total operating revenues per mile of the railroads of the United States, taken as a whole, showed an increase over corresponding period of 1911 of 11.1 per cent. For February, however, the total operating revenues of these roads per mile showed an increase over February, 1912, of only 5.3 per cent. The granger roads, owing to continued crop stimulus, maintain good gross results. These figures are significant:

	% inc. gross rev. February	March
Pennsylvania	4.1	2.2
Philadelphia & Reading	8.2	*12.6
Central of New Jersey	.6	*15.2

*Decrease.

It is plain, therefore, that railroad gross has not only receded in the territory adjacent to New England from month to month this year, but that in March, in the case of two representative systems, the recession has carried gross considerably under the results of the comparatively lean period of a year ago.

Purchases in practically all lines are being confined to spot deliveries to cover nearby requirements. Buying for the future has come to an absolute standstill. Even spot business shows a distinct weakening tendency. Goods are produced only as ordered. Business is especially satisfactory in ducks, tickings, denims, sheets, towelings, pillow cases and blankets. Manufacturers in these lines are well entrenched with business for the remainder of the year.

The fine goods industry continues to be the hardest hit, although some of the coarse goods manufacturers engaged on staples are preparing to further curtail in expectation of a falling off in demand. Mills are now inserting curtailment clauses in contracts.

The hide and leather market is as quiet as it has ever been. The dulness is not, however, misunderstood by those within the trade. Offerings are inferior in quality, and tanners simply refuse to buy except where a profit shows in advance.

Wool sales in the local market continue negligible. The new wool trickling into the Boston market is on consignment chiefly, as was predicted. Interest in raw wool has been transferred to the West, where the shearing is said to be largely consigned. Dealers are ultracautious as to what the prices of the new clip wool should be, and initial sales reflect this caution. Undoubtedly less wool has been contracted for this shearing time than ever before.

Copper metal appears to be firmly established on a 15⅞ cents basis. At this price the metal continues strong under the impetus of a good demand. The demand, both domestic and foreign, appears excellent. At the rate of consumption and production of copper now in force, it is within the bounds of possibility to see a shortage of copper metal in the not distant future, comparable to the shortage of wool and hides. Producers are sold well ahead, and the outlook for the metal is excellent. Operations are being conducted close to capacity. The copper share market has for the moment ignored the metal market and has acted sympathetically with the general market for railroad and industrial securities.

Money on call during the past month has been in plentiful supply, and rates during that period have declined from 4½ to 3 and 3½ per cent. Even at the latter figures, no considerable amount of money can be placed, as apparently brokers' offices are carrying a minimum amount of securities for customers, and there is very little investment buying.

Time money, on the contrary, is exceedingly hard to obtain. Banks are scanning credits with extreme care, and discouraging any and every attempt at industrial expansion, even where circumstances of capital and business outlook might ordinarily permit. The result has been the maintaining of a minimum rate of 5 per cent for four and six months maturities on the very best loans, with 5¼ and 5½ per cent more often quoted.

There is no doubt, with the figures which are being set before us every day bearing on the subject, that the banks are well "loaned up." $1,600,000,000 in national bank loan expansion since 1907, with the probability of this figure being doubled if the loans of the state banks and trust companies were included, is something to make the banker—and we think the merchant as well—"sit up and take notice."

Some proportion of this increase is, of course, perfectly natural, when one thinks of the tremendous growth of the country's resources and volume of business, but evidences of large capital investment in bricks and mortar and equipment are on all sides, and owing to conditions existing during the past four or five years, this investment has to a considerable extent thus far proved unproductive.

If there is a slackening of business, there should be some perceptible easing of the money market. Changes in the tariff cannot help but bring about more or less industrial readjustment, and in the interim there should be a falling-off in the volume of business and consequent releasing of capital. On the other hand, the situation abroad is still very much unsettled. Europe has not at yet fully decided that there will be peace, and hoarding among individuals, particularly in France, is still going on, while some of the continental countries are said to be withdrawing gold from the markets of the world in preparation for possible further complications.

WIRE MANUFACTURERS BUSY

PITTSBURGH—Nearly all large manufacturers report much heavier specifications so far in May and not a marked increase in the demand for barbed wire for export. The mills are not getting much new business, but are showing a firm price attitude.

MARCH RAILROAD OPERATING RATIO MUCH LARGER

NEW YORK—Returns for March of 50 representative roads, operating in all sections, with mileage of approximately 160,000, show increase in gross of 3.63 per cent, while net decreased 10.74 per cent. This compares with an increase in gross of 6.44 per cent, and of 3.45 per cent in net, for February. Operating ratio, exclusive of taxes, but including outside operation, was 73.78 per cent, against 70.30 per cent in March, 1912. Operating ratio for February, 1913, was 73.85 per cent.

When all adverse factors are considered, the results are not nearly so bad as a decrease of over 10 per cent in net would ordinarily indicate. The most important deterrent influence was the floods. Roads operating in flood territory show a decrease of over $1,000,000 in gross and over $3,200,000 in net. Omitting these decreases, gross would show an increase of 4.2 per cent and net a decrease of only 3.8 per cent.

Another circumstance that tended to make comparison unfavorable was the unusually heavy coal traffic in March, 1912, when in anticipation of the strike, railroads and all other heavy consumers made strenuous efforts to bring supplies up. Coalers and trunk lines are the two groups that make the poorest showing for March this year, the former showing a decrease of $1,265,717 in gross and $1,923,043 in net, and the latter decreases of $141,114 and $4,394,332, respectively.

Northwestern, southwestern, middle western and southern groups all show substantial gains in gross and net, with northwestern and southwestern leading. Western grain movement was much heavier than in previous year, especially in wheat, deliveries of that commodity being nearly 100 per cent larger than March, 1912. Southern cotton movement, however, was smaller than a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Standard Oil Company has advanced quotations for refined petroleum for export in bulk 20 points to 8.70 cents.

New York stock exchange membership has been sold for $42,000 to E. Mortimer Barnes. This is the same price as recorded at the last previous sale.

Canadian Pacific has placed orders in Glasgow, Scotland, for two 12,000-ton steamers for Atlantic service. Two ships of similar type are nearing completion for Pacific trade.

Paris cable states that French market has resumed its forward movement after slight hesitation caused by tighter money in Berlin. Money is easy at 4 per cent and half-monthly settlement passed without disturbance. New Chinese loan will be offered in Paris at 91 and already carries a 3 per cent premium.

Lever Bros., Ltd., great soap concern with principal works at Port Sunlight, Lancashire, England, will issue £1,000,000 5 per cent cumulative preference "C" shares. Authorized capital is £20,000,000. New capital is required in connection with extension of company's business generally and especially in development of plantations on Pacific islands, on west coast of Africa, and in Belgian Congo.

KANSAS' GOOD WHEAT OUTLOOK

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas state free employment bureau has calls for 25,000 men to help harvest a wheat crop that will total more than 100,000,000 bushels. It is expected that requests for 10,000 more will be received before the harvest begins in southern Kansas.

This state has 6,665,000 acres of wheat to be harvested this season, and it is the consensus of opinion among grain growers and the best wheat experts who have visited every section of the wheat belt, that the average yield will be around 17½ bushels per acre.

Since May 1, when the government crop report indicated a Kansas yield of 110,000,000 bushels, there have been perfect weather conditions for the growing crop. The critical period for wheat in Kansas is between April 25 and May 15. At this later date no season in the past has presented such perfect conditions.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Denver, Col.—L. M. Purcell; 135 Lincoln st.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

New York—B. L. Epstein of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.; Essex.

Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Youngstown—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool, Eng.—A. L. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; 27 South st.

Kornwestheim, Germany—S. Sigle of S. Sigle & Co.; Tour.

Montreal—Walter Smardon of Smardon Shoe Co.; Adams.

Quebec—Stuart Ritchie of John Ritchie Co.; Bellevue.

Quebec, Can.—Mr. Mavois of Courizny & Marois; Essex.

Quebec, Can.—F. W. McKeen of C. E. McKeen & Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DURUM WHEAT IS BECOMING MORE POPULAR

This Cereal Is in Greater Demand as Its Merits Are Established—Price Higher Abroad Than Ordinary Variety

MILLERS' OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON—The market value of durum wheat, according to experts of the department of agriculture, is much greater than the market value of ordinary wheat, in all countries where it is widely grown, except the United States, and the opinion is expressed that as the merits of this new variety come to be better understood, and the opposition of the millers can be allayed, it will command higher prices in the United States.

In the United States durum wheat sells for less than the ordinary wheat, whether of the winter or the spring variety, and this trend of prices gives point to what is said by Cecil Salmon, plant physiologist of the department of agriculture. "It has been shown," says Mr. Salmon, "that at least 80 per cent of the best bread consumed in Russia is made from Kubanka durum flour, and that that wheat commands a higher price than the common hard wheats of that country, whether for local consumption or for export. It is of interest to note that durum wheat in Russia is still at a premium over all the common wheat, the price frequently being as much higher as it has been lower in this country. This is not due to a difference in the quality of wheat from the two countries, since Russia raises common wheat fully equal to that of the United States, and durum wheat that is no better than ours."

According to the 1910 census figures, 87.5 per cent of the durum wheat produced by the United States is raised in North Dakota and South Dakota, and it is estimated that about the same proportion has held good for the crops of succeeding years. Minnesota ranks third in production, with about 7 per cent of the total crop. Practically all of the remaining 5 or 6 per cent is grown in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

The area of greatest production is in southeastern North Dakota and northeastern South Dakota, extending slightly into Minnesota. It was in this locality that durum wheat was first extensively tested. The farmers of this section became acquainted with its value and continued growing it when others refused because of the lower price offered.

The beginning of the durum wheat industry in the United States was in 1898, when the cerealist of the department of agriculture, M. A. Carleton, went to Russia in search of drought-resisting cereals for the dry lands of the western states. That search was resumed in 1900. Many varieties of durum wheat were obtained, among them the Kubanka, which has proved so well adapted to the northern Great Plains area.

This new wheat, Mr. Salmon says, quickly became popular with the farmers of that section, but the milling trade strongly opposed it on account of the difficulty of milling and the belief that durum wheat was of value only for the making of macaroni and similar products. Production increased so rapidly, however, jumping from 60,000 or 70,000 bushels in 1901 to about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 bushels in 1903, and probably to about 50,000,000 bushels in 1906, that the development of the market did not keep pace with the increased production. For that reason the price, which had always been below that of common wheat, dropped to even lower levels, the difference at times amounting to 20 to 25 cents a bushel. This low price so discouraged the growers that the production in 1909 was slightly less than 40,000,000 bushels. Severe drought reduced the quantity to 24,000,000 in 1910 and 16,000,000 in 1911, but in 1912 the production was again normal at about 40,000,000.

Mr. Salmon notes that the market value of durum wheat, as of other classes, depends on supply and demand, and then he adds: "In this country until very recently durum wheat has sold for less than equal grades of common wheat. When introduced, it was thought the principal demand would come from American and foreign mills engaged in the manufacture of macaroni, and little or no attention was given to the possibility of utilizing the flour for breadmaking. Soon after its introduction, attention was called to the suitability of durum flour for this purpose, and its use was strongly encouraged. The development of a market has been slow, due mainly to the opposition of the millers. However, the use of durum flour has constantly increased, especially for blending with flour from softer wheats. American grown durum wheat is now being utilized to a large extent for this purpose, both here and in Europe. The present demand is due mainly to this fuller appreciation of the value of durum wheat."

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS—Weekly statement Bank of France follows: Gold on hand increased f9,131,000, silver on hand decreased f2,636,000, notes in circulation decreased f51,825,000, treasury bills increased f24,225,000, general deposits increased f2,450,000, bills discounted increased f150,000, advances decreased f14,775.

STANDARD OIL OF KANSAS IS FORGING AHEAD

NEW YORK—"Undivided profits" and dividend payments of Standard Oil Company of Kansas in 1912 were equivalent to 110 per cent on the $1,000,000 outstanding stock. This statement is sufficient to make clear progress of Kansas company since segregation of Standard Oil. The company's undivided profits, or surplus, increased from $32,289 at the close of 1911 to $1,088,479 at the end of last year, a gain of $1,056,190. Dividends of 5 per cent, or $50,000 were paid. These two items would indicate that earnings totaled at least $1,106,190.

Accounts payable were reduced from $585,225 to $233,442, a decrease of $351,783, while accounts receivable increased from $21,922 to $793,592, an increase of $771,669. Inventories at close of 1912 were carried at $843,795, which was $123,176 less than a year previous.

Prospects for 1913 appear bright. The company operates a refinery at Neodosha, Kan., with a present capacity of 4,000,000 barrels annually, and it is said capacity of the refinery may be increased to meet growing demand. In this case there would be an expansion in earnings. Last year the company did not get the benefit of present high prices of petroleum and it is more than likely that profits in 1913 will exceed those of preceding 12 months.

The company did not inaugurate dividend payments until last December when 3 per cent and 2 per cent extra was distributed, but since then a dividend of 3 per cent and 4 per cent extra was paid last February.

The company proposes to increase capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 and if last year's results are only maintained, 55 per cent will be earned on the new capitalization.

If the management wished to do so it could easily repeat the 7 per cent payment each quarter on the new capital, but it is a question whether this will be done.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In anticipation of more liberal arrivals of new crop spirits from the primary centers before the end of this week, New York turpentine operators have lowered their prices a half cent further, and are now offering spot stocks at 42½c per gallon ex-yard. Only moderate jobbing quantities have so far been sold at this figure, however, as lower prices are generally looked for as soon as the present meager spot supplies have been replenished.

Rosin—Only a fair demand is now noted for the common and good strained, general sample E and B, D, E, F and G grades, while the remainder of the medium and all the pale grades remain dull and almost neglected. Less price cutting than hitherto is being indulged in as the incentive for sharp competition, arising from heavy unloading of the "naval stores combine's" holding, has been eliminated from the situation. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common $4.85, general sample E $4.90 @4.95, graded B $4.90@4.95, D $4.95, E $5, F $5.05, G $5.10, H $5.20, I $5.20, K $5.80, M $6.40, N $6.80, WG $7, WW $7.20.

Tar and pitch—Unabated absorption of kiln-burned and retort tar continues to be reported at $5.75 and $5.50, respectively, and an improving inquiry is likewise noted for pitch, which is still being offered at $4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady. Good, $4.35; spirits, quiet; machine, 36c. Tar firm at $2.20. Turpentine, steady; hard, $2.50; soft, $3.50; virgin, $3.75.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29s. 3d. Rosin, common, quiet at 12s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. 10½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 11s. 9d. Rosin, American, fine, quiet at 19s.

SAVANNAH—Turpentine firm at 36¾ @37c. Sales 1223, receipts 1320, exports 2387, stock 15,729. Rosin firm; no sales. Receipts 3552, exports 2527, stock 59,630. Prices: WW, $6.60; WG, $6.35; N, $6.10; M, $5.50; K, $5.05; I, $4.85; H, $4.75; G, $4.75; F, $4.65; E, $4.65; D, $4.55; B, $4.55.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follow:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	$27,560,302	$32,722,135
Balances	1,878,700	2,271,446

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $12,212.

COAL PRICES IN CANADA

WASHINGTON — Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coal is being sold this year per short ton for the same price that a long ton sold for last year, making an advance of about 12 per cent. During the last five years prior to this year, Nova Scotia coal has advanced 30 per cent in price. Anthracite has also been put up 50 cents per ton by Canadian sellers this year.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

NEW YORK—St. Joseph Lead Company reports for year ended April 30: Net income after charges, expenses and depreciation $637,910, an increase of $49,928; dividends of 6 per cent amounting to $597,300 were paid, leaving a surplus of $40,610. Production of lead from the smelter during the year, 66,847 tons.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION'S NET EARNINGS FOR LAST QUARTER

Nearly Double Those of the First Three Months of Last Year and Well Above the Average of Corresponding Periods Since Company Was Formed

The net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the first quarter of 1913 were nearly double those of the first quarter of 1912 and far above the average for the quarter since the company was formed. Beginning with the first of February, wages were increased to the extent of $1,000,000 which would otherwise have made net earnings for the quarter $2,000,000 larger, or about $36,500,000. There have only been three March quarters on record which have made a better showing than 1913. Making allowance for the increase in wages, the net earnings of the March quarter were actually $1,500,000 larger than for the December quarter of 1912.

The balance for the common stock in the March quarter was $13,723,381 against $13,764,761 for the preceding quarter, making 2.7 per cent on the common stock in each quarter, or 5.4 per cent for the six months against the present dividend rate of 5 per cent a year. Over one-half of the common dividend for 1913 has been earned and the company will only have to show an average of $3,900,000 per quarter for common dividends for the remaining three quarters of the year to earn 5 per cent and there have been only three quarters since 1904 when the company has not earned more than this amount on the common stock.

The net earnings for the March quarter, surplus for the common stock and unfilled orders in tons on March 31, since the preferred stock was reduced to its present amount, have been as follows:

March quar:	Net earnings.	Bal. for common	Earned on com.	Unfilled tonnage
1904	$13,445,232	*$1,698,325	.....	4,136,961
1905	23,025,896	5,873,407	1.15%	5,597,560
1906	36,634,490	16,067,000	3.75%	7,018,712
1907	39,122,492	20,726,089	4.08%	8,043,858
1908	18,229,005	2,549,378	.50%	3,765,343
1909	22,921,268	5,568,187	1.10%	3,542,595
1910	37,616,876	17,886,312	3.52%	5,402,514
1911	23,519,203	6,384,936	1.25%	3,447,301
1912	17,826,973	61,647	.01%	5,304,841
1913	34,426,801	13,723,381	2.70%	7,468,956

*Deficit.

The charges for depreciation in the quarter just closed were $3,000,000 larger than for the same quarter of 1912 and if depreciation charges had been on the basis of last year, there would have been 3.3 per cent for the common stock instead of 2.7 per cent. The appropriations for depreciation were larger than any other March quarter on record although those of the first quarter of 1906 were nearly as large. Probably the output except for the floods at the end of the quarter has never been larger.

Nothing was paid on the common stock in the March quarters of 1904, 1905 and 1906. During the next three years one half of 1 per cent was paid and since that time 1¼ per cent.

Average net earnings for the last 10 March quarters have been $26,700,000, and average balance for the common about $8,900,000, or 1.75 per cent on the common stock against present dividend of 1¼ per cent. The average net earnings for the June quarter have been about $31,000,000, for the September quarter $33,000,000 and for the December quarter $29,750,000, making a total average for the year of $120,500,000.

The average surplus for the common stock for the June quarter has been $11,600,000, for the September quarter $12,500,000 and for the December quarter $10,500,000, making a total for the year of $43,500,000, or 8.6 per cent on the common stock against 5 per cent now being paid.

All of the monthly net earnings for the quarter were far above the average as is shown in the comparison which follows:

1902	$8,901,016	$7,678,583	$10,135,858
1903	7,425,775	7,730,361	9,912,571
1904	2,868,213	4,540,673	6,036,746
1905	6,810,847	6,629,463	9,585,586
1906	11,856,375	10,958,275	13,819,840
1907	12,838,703	12,145,815	14,137,974
1908	5,052,743	5,709,428	7,406,834
1909	7,262,606	7,669,336	7,989,327
1910	11,316,014	11,616,862	17,684,091
1911	5,869,416	7,180,928	10,468,859
1912	5,243,406	5,427,320	7,156,247
1913	11,342,533	10,830,051	12,254,217

The average net earnings for the months of January have been $8,065,638, for February $8,176,425 and for March $10,553,972 but owing to the difference in the length of February the daily earnings for January have averaged $260,000, for February $292,000 and for March $340,000, figured on a seven-day week basis as that has been in force over most of the time.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S MAY GROSS INCREASED

For the first 12 days of May Brooklyn Rapid Transit gross increased at an average of $5200 per day. This promise of large earnings this month is welcome, following as it does a somewhat poor month in April. April gross averaged to gain about $2100 daily, or $65,000 for the month, comparing with $105,000 added gross in March.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit is ending a year of admittedly moderate expansion in gross income. It is difficult to see how the new gross this year can exceed $1,000,000, making total income $24,200,000. It is obvious that Brooklyn Rapid Transit must wait until 1914 before reaching the $25,000,000 mark of gross income. In 1912 gross expansion was $1,200,000.

While gross expansion has not been especially noteworthy this fiscal period, the company has done splendidly in net earnings. Nearly 70 per cent of added gross has gone into net and there will be an addition to the dividend balance for the year to June 30 of at least 1¼ per cent, making the share balance run between 9¼ and 9½ per cent.

Directors meet for declaration on the quarterly dividend on May 25. It is said to be extremely doubtful if an increase in the rate to 6 per cent will be voted at this time.

Earnings show as wide a margin of safety above 6 per cent as they did when the stock was paying 4 per cent. But there is no point in wasting good ammunition in a discouraging situation and when money for financing purposes commands such excessive prices. And Brooklyn Rapid Transit must continue to spend largely for development, even though its part in the subway program has been independently financed.

MERGER PLAN FOR CENTRAL LINES

It is understood that the New York Central interests figure that with consolidation of Lake Shore into the Central there will be added sufficient earnings to permit a showing of 9 per cent for New York Central stock if desired. In its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last New York Central showed a dividend balance of 6.2 per cent.

The trouble with the present financial structure is that New York Central cannot well take larger dividends from Lake Shore than it is now receiving without putting the price of the minority stock to a level which would make further purchases prohibitive.

Bankers close to the New York Central estimate that the new issue of New York Central mortgage 4s should regularly command a market price of 90, or six points above the present quotation of Lake Shore collateral trust 3½s for which they are exchangeable par for par.

This is the leverage which may be expected to induce the exchange of Lake Shore collaterals for the New York Central 4 per cent mortgage bonds.

DIVIDEND OF NEW HAVEN NOW SIX PER CENT

NEW YORK—As had been expected the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at their meeting Thursday reduced the dividend from an eight to a six per cent basis. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared.

The New Haven has a remarkable dividend. For 20 years after the inauguration of dividends in 1873, the road paid 10 per cent a year. In 1894 this was reduced to 9 per cent and in the following year to 8 per cent, a rate which has been maintained since.

The failure of the Boston & Maine to earn a surplus that permitted of any distribution upon its shares, the omission of the New York, Ontario & Western dividend, the burden of unprofitable trolley and steamship investments and the inability of the new Westchester line to earn a return upon the capital invested, are held responsible for the failure of the New Haven to continue its 8 per cent rate. In three of the past years the company has been compelled to draw upon its previous surplus for part of the annual dividends.

The price of the company's shares has been steadily falling and recently touched 102¾, the lowest point in the road's history.

HOW A BANKER KEPT HIS WORD

James D. Henderson, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, which opened its doors for business Thursday, has had an interesting career. Some years ago when a boy he went to work for the old Fourth National Bank. Dissatisfied with the progress he was making he left the bank and made the statement that some day he would return as an officer or director. He kept his word.

During subsequent years while engaged in real estate business Mr. Henderson studied banking and later became engaged in banking in various capacities. He now goes back into the same quarters he occupied as a boy, but this time as vice-president and director.

BOSTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

The governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange has voted to close the exchange on Saturday, May 31.

BACK BAY BRANCH
State Street Trust Co.
130 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

FREDERIC HINCKLEY EDWARD F. WOODS
HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
32 KILBY ST. BOSTON
FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
Telephones 1465, 1466, 1467, 4695 and 4126 Main

Leading Events in the Athletic World — Harvard vs. Yale

GOLFERS PLAY FIRST ROUND AT COUNTRY CLUB

A. Geiger, Jr., B. S. Evans and H. A. Davenport Get Into First Division Matches Through Two Defaults

GALLAGHER IS OUT

First round match play was continued this morning in the annual spring open golf tournament of the Country Club over the famous links at Clyde park, Brookline. All of the players who had qualified and not announced last night that they would not compete in the match rounds appeared for play with the exception of J. J. Gallagher of the Wollaston Club.

All but three of the first round matches were one-sided. By far the best match of the morning was that between F. J. Ouimet and H. W. Stucklen. Both are among the best players in this state and they had a battle royal over the entire distance. Ouimet was 2 down at the fifteenth hole, but won the next three, giving him the match at 1 up.

T. M. Claflin sprang a surprise by defeating R. W. Brown of Meadowbrook 2 and 1. A. Geiger, Jr., surprised the followers of the tournament by holding A. G. Lockwood to a 2 to 1 victory for the latter. The summary:

FIRST ROUND MATCH PLAY.

H. U. Davenport, Metacomet, defeated J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, by default.
S. K. Stern, Tatnuck, defeated V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 6 and 4.
P. W. Whittemore, Country, defeated B. S. Evans, Belmont, 7 and 6.
H. H. Wilder, Country, defeated L. A. Frothingham, Country, 9 and 8.
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont, defeated A. Geiger, Jr., Country, 2 and 1.
T. M. Claflin, Country, defeated R. W. Brown, Meadowbrook, 2 and 1.
F. J. Ouimet, Woodland, defeated H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn, 1 up.
G. F. Willett, Essex defeated T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 7 and 5.

At the end of match play Thursday night there were five players tied for three places in the qualifying round and they were scheduled to play for the places this morning, but no contest was necessary as G. J. Murphy of the Wollaston Club did not show up and J. E. Kedian of Belmont announced that he would not continue. This gave the places to Albert Geiger, Jr., Country Club, who went out with A. G. Lockwood; B. S. Evans, who paired with P. W. Whittemore, Country, and H. U. Davenport, Metacomet, who was to have gone out with J. J. Gallagher, but won this match by default.

The qualifying round was held Thursday and a number of surprises were recorded. S. K. Sterne of the Tatnuck G. C., Worcester, was the biggest surprise as the winner of the medal for the best score, when he went around the course in 78, or four strokes better than his nearest competitor, A. G. Lockwood of Belmont Spring.

P. W. Whittemore, Country, V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, F. J. Ouimet, Woodland, and R. W. Brown, Meadowbrook, scored 83. H. H. Wilder of the Country Club was 84. H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn, T. M. Claflin, Country, and J. J. Gallagher made 85. Three players were around in 86, and G. F. Willett took 87.

The scores to qualify for the Country Club cup ran from 78 to 88, five players being tied at the latter figures for the three places. L. W. Small of Belmont Spring and G. R. Angus of Brae-Burn, who scored 86 and 88 respectively, withdrawing from match play.

Drawings for match play have brought the strongest players into the lower half. R. W. Brown of Meadow Brook, winner of the Country Club cup three times, will meet T. M. Claflin of the Country Club in the lower half of the draw, and the matches between F. J. Ouimet, winner of the cup in the spring of 1912, and H. W. Stucklen of Brae-Burn and H. H. Wilder and L. A. Frothingham, both of the Country Club, should furnish some interesting play, it is expected. The cards of those with 90 or better follow:

S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck G. C.	78
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont Spring	82
P. W. Whittemore, Country	83
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland	83
F. J. Ouimet, Woodland	83
R. W. Brown, Meadow Brook	83
H. H. Wilder, Country	84
H. W. Stucklen, Brae Burn	85
T. M. Claflin, Country	85
J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston	85
*L. W. Small, Belmont Spring	86
T. A. Ashley, Woodland	86
L. A. Frothingham, Country	86
G. F. Willett, Essex	87
J. E. Kedian, Blemont	88
B. S. Evans, Belmont	88
*G. R. Angus, Brae-Burn	88
A. Geiger, Jr., Country	88
H. M. Davenport, Providence	88
G. J. Murphy, Wollaston	88
H. P. Farrington, Woodland	89
F. C. Hood, Country	89
J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet	89
W. F. Pillsbury, Country	89
G. C. Dutton, Oakley	90
N. W. Dean, Oakley	90

*Withdrew from match play.

HARVARD OFF TO PHILADELPHIA

The Harvard University baseball team left on the one o'clock train this afternoon for Philadelphia where it will meet the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin field tomorrow afternoon.

The following men accompanied by Coach Sexton and managers Hobbel and Cunningham will take the trip: Alsop, Ayres, Clark, Felton, Frye, Gannett, Hardy, Hitchcock, Phillips, Tomes, Wingate, Winter and Young.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION
Ashville 4, Charlotte 1.
Raleigh 4, Greensboro 1.
Durham 7, Winston-Salem 2.

LONGWOOD CLUB NAMES PROGRAM FOR TENNIS PLAY

Australasian Challengers and United States Defenders Will Be Seen at Brookline

The board of governors of the Longwood Cricket Club announced today the conditions which will cover the exhibition matches which the Australasian lawn tennis players are to give on the famous courts at Brookline May 26 and 27. These matches will start at 3:30 each afternoon.

Capt. S. N. Doust, Horace Rice and A. B. Jones of the Australasian team will play as well as M. E. McLoughlin, R. N. Williams, Jr., H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little of the United States team. The pairings of the first day will bring Rice against Jones or Doust in the singles, with a doubles match to be named later. The second day will find Williams playing either McLoughlin, Hackett or Little in a singles match, with a doubles contest between the Americans to follow. In no case will an Australasian meet an American player.

Reserved transferable tickets to the grand stand, including admission for both days, at $2.50 each, or for one day, including admission, at $1.25, may be obtained at Wright & Ditson's, 344 Washington street, on and after May 19, or at the club grounds on and after Monday, May 26. Applications will be filled in order of receipt and subscribers to tickets for the two days will have preference in allotment of seats. All chairs in the first and second rows on the other three sides of the court will be reserved at $1.00 for each day (including admission), and tickets may be obtained at Wright & Ditson's and the grounds at times above stated. Admission, 50 cents.

There has also been arranged: Team match between the West Side Tennis Club and Longwood Cricket Club for May 28, 2:30 p. m. No charge for admission or reserved seats will be made on this day. Holders of grandstand tickets for the series of international matches may occupy the same seats for this match.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Another great day for batters in the two big leagues. The teams made 130 hits in all.

—ooo—

Falkenberg pitched another fine game for Cleveland. He allowed the Athletics but three hits and shut them out.

—ooo—

It took Philadelphia 10 innings and the squeeze play to win from Chicago and hold first place in the league race.

—ooo—

Becker of the Cincinnati Nationals appears to be as fast as ever. Five hits and five runs in five times at bat is a good day's work for any player.

—ooo—

Honus Wagner is beginning to show his old-time form and the Pittsburgh Club is winning. Two singles and a home run were his contributions yesterday.

—ooo—

Pitcher Johnson of the Cincinnati Nationals looks like a pretty good major league pitcher and followers of the game are wondering why Manager Callahan of the Chicago Americans let him go for the waiver price.

TUFTS DEFEAT SYRACUSE 3-1

MEDFORD—The Tufts baseball team celebrated junior day with a victory Thursday afternoon over Syracuse, 3 to 1, in the best home game of the year. For the first time in several weeks the Tufts players were in form, backing up Adams perfectly and making hits when they would mean runs.

Tufts' new infield combination, with Anderson on first and Marzynski at third, showed speed. Angell was the leading hitter and backed Adams up in the field in perfect style, making three fine running catches on balls that looked to be sure hits. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Tufts	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	6	1
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries, Adams and Jameson; DeSilva and Barber. Umpire, Conroy. Time, 1h. 45m.

IOWA CITY H. S. ARE CHAMPIONS

WASHINGTON—For the third consecutive year the Iowa City high school has won the interscholastic national rifle shooting championship and the Astor cup which goes with it. By its victory this school made a record score for interscholastic shooting, the team's total being 984 out of a possible 1000, which is 4 points better than the record made by the same school last year. Deering high school of Portland, Me., was second with 976 points; Susquehanna, Penn., high third with 968; De Witt Clinton high, New York City, fourth with 956; Salt Lake high fifth with 947; Morris high, New York City, sixth with 946. Nineteen schools competed.

PENN OARSMEN SHIFTED

PHILADELPHIA—The defeat of the Pennsylvania oarsmen in the triangular race on the Charles river on Monday resulted in another shake-up of the Red and Blue eight Thursday. Shoemaker, who stroked the freshman crew last year, was shifted from bow on the varsity to stroke. Captain Alexander, who was at stroke in the race against Harvard and Princeton, was sent to No. 7, while Madeira, who rowed No. 7, was moved to bow.

Crimson Hurdler Who Is Looked to to Win Two First Places for His Alma Mater

A. L. JACKSON '14
Harvard varsity track team

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1913	P. C. 1912
Philadelphia	17	6	.739	.455
Cleveland	18	9	.667	.500
Washington	15	8	.652	.500
Chicago	17	12	.586	.808
Boston	11	16	.407	.652
St. Louis	12	18	.400	.273
Detroit	9	19	.321	.462
New York	7	18	.280	.300

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 15, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 3, New York 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

BOSTON WINS FROM ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—The Boston Americans opened their first series in this city Thursday by defeating the St. Louis Americans, 15 to 4. The visitors showed remarkable strength at the bat, getting 16 hits for a total of 27. St. Louis used Wellman and Adams, but neither was effective against the Boston batsmen. Wood pitched his first game in several weeks for Boston and held the home team to five hits. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	15	16	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	4

Batteries, Wood and Nunamaker; Wellman, Adams and Agnew and Crossin. Umpires, Hildebrand and Evans. Time, 2h. 15m.

CLEVELAND WINS 2-0 GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	5	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries, Falkenberg and Carisch; Plank, Wyckoff, Bush and Lapp. Umpires, Dinneen and Hart. Time, 1h. 40m.

CHICAGO BEATS NEW YORK 3—2.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	.	3	5	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	3

Batteries, Scott and Schalk; Schulz, Kelpfer and Sweeney. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Ferguson. Time, 1h. 45m.

CUP CHALLENGE NOT MENTIONED

NEW YORK—No mention was made Thursday night at the third regular meeting of the New York Yacht Club in relation to the Lipton challenge which is in the hands of the committee of 12 appointed to handle all details in connection with it. Made up of Dallas B. Pratt, George F. Baker, Jr., J. P. Morgan, W. Butler Duncan, E. D. Morgan, C. Ledyard Blair, G. O. Cormack, C. Oliver Iselin, A. C. James, Henry Walters, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lewis Cass Ledyard, the committee had nothing to offer to the club concerning the matter.

Commodore Pratt was in the chair, and the other flag officers present. Sixty members were in attendance, 25 boats being represented. Routine business practically took up the attention of the session, and, although the place was not mentioned, Aug. 5 was announced as the rendezvous date of the annual cruise. Twenty new members were enrolled, two of whom are navy men.

AMERICAN ATHLETES FOR ATHENS

NEW YORK—Interest as to the identity of the 20 athletes whom the American Olympic committee has in mind was spontaneous in athletic circles today, following announcement that a team from the United States would compete in the Olympic games at Athens, Greece, next spring. The fact that the date will be too early to allow college athletes to participate is said to mean that the United States will be represented by athletic club stars.

HARVARD SELECTS HOTEL

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Harvard varsity and freshman crews have selected Glenwood, a summer hotel on the shores of Cayuga lake and about three miles north of Ithaca, as their headquarters during the time they will be here for the Cornell-Harvard regatta. From 26 to 28 men will make up the Harvard party, which will reach Ithaca some time next Wednesday. The hotel is being fitted up to accommodate the Harvard oarsmen. A new pier will be constructed, so that the shells can be easily launche

HARVARD OUGHT TO WIN DUAL MEET WITH YALE TEAM

Work of Men in Spring Training Indicates a Margin of About Eleven Points for the Crimson Athletes

HELD AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harvard meets Yale tomorrow afternoon on Yale field in their twenty-second annual dual track and field meet, and a battle royal is expected between the two teams. On paper Harvard appears to have an advantage of about 11 points over her Blue rival, but many times the favorite has been defeated through unexpectedly fine performances on the part of its opponents. The fact that the meet is to be held on Yale field should be worth one or two points to the Blue, and this may be just enough to give the home men the victory.

There are 13 events in this meet, and unlike any other meet that is held, first place counts five points, second place two and third place one. This makes each event worth eight points, with a grand total of 104. Pre-season forecasts based on the records of the men this spring would make a fair estimate of the final standing: Harvard 57½ points, Yale 46½ points.

Yale promises to outclass Harvard in the two sprints. Cornell should be good for first in both the 100 and 220 with Moore fighting it out with Adams of Harvard for the two seconds. Adams has shown better form than Moore this spring and may be able to give Cornell a hard battle in the 220; but there is little reason for thinking that the finish in the two races will be other than Cornell, Adams and Moore.

The 440 and 880 should find Harvard scoring better than Yale. Barron has shown 49s. in the quarter which is better than credited to Wilkie, Yale's best man. Rock of Harvard is good for about 50s., which should insure a great battle for second place, with Wilkie a slight favorite. In the 880, Brown of Yale should win easily with his 1m. 56s. record in the meet with Princeton Saturday, is several seconds better than anything Koch or Muling of Harvard have shown. They should, however, pick up second and third for the Crimson.

The distance runs should find Harvard much stronger than Yale. MacLure and Warren in the mile and St. B. Boyd and Copeland in the two mile should leave nothing for the Elis but third in each, Smith being Yale's best man in the mile and Lyman in the two mile.

The hurdle events should have a strong Crimson tinge with Potter the only Yale man who should place in either event. He was a star on the freshman team last year; but has not shown much speed this year. Jackson showed form against Cornell that should win first in both the high and low events easily and Cummings should take second in the low and at least third in the high. Potter's best against Princeton Saturday was second in the low, the winner doing the distance in 27s., and first in the high in 16 4-5s. Jackson did 15 4-5s. in the high and 24 2-5s. in the low against Cornell, and Cummins was fairly close behind in both.

Yale should about double Harvard's score in the high and broad jumps and pole vault unless there are some decided reversals in form. Moffatt of Harvard should win the high hurdles with Douglas of Yale second and Riggs of Yale just beating out Camp of Harvard for third. Diggs of Yale should win the broad with Cable of Harvard beating out Matthews of Yale for second. Cable has a better record than Diggs in this event, but he has not shown up well this spring. Yale should capture the pole vault with Captain Wagoner far ahead of the rest of the field. Achilles of Yale and Camp of Harvard are closely watched and are likely to divide second and third places between them. Such a division as the above would give Yale 15½ points to 8½ for Harvard in these three events.

The weight events should find the battle very close with Harvard a slight favorite. Roos should have no difficulty winning the shot put with Batchelder, Brickley and Storer as Harvard's best. Batchelder, if in shape, will put up a great battle for first place, but there is little chance of his being able to do his best. Harvard should, however, get second and third. Cable, Harvard; Pritchard, Yale, and Howard, Harvard, should be the placing in the hammer. Cable is about 20 feet better than Pritchett, while the latter is about on a par with Howard.

Based upon the above forecast, the point summary should be as follows:

	Harvard	Yale
100-yard dash	2	6
220-yard dash	2	6
120-yard hurdles	6	2
220-yard hurdles	7	1
440-yard dash	6	2
880-yard run	3	5
One-mile run	7	1
Two-mile run	7	1
High jump	5	3
Broad jump	2	6
Pole vault	1½	6½
Shot put	3	5
Hammer throw	6	2
Totals	57½	46½

The Harvard varsity track team, consisting of 43 men, left this city this afternoon for New Haven, where it will put up at the Taft hotel this evening. The athletes who make the trip are the following:

J. L. Abbott '14, W. B. Adams '13, W. L. Allen '14, P. G. M. Austin '13, W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, R. B. Batchelder '13, F. L. Blackman '14, P. S. Bliss '13, R. St. B. Boyd '14, W. M. Brackett '14, C. E. Brickley '15, H. D. Burch '14, T. Cable '13, F. Capper '15, J. B. Camp '15, B. S. Carter '15, F. W. Copeland '13, Capt. J. B. Cummings '13, E. C. B. Danforth '15, J. L. Foley '15, T. O. Freeman '14, J. A. Garvery '14, A. C. Hawkes '14, M. L. Greeley '15, H. R. Hardwick '15, R. G. Huling '13, G. N. Hurd '13, A. L. Jackson '14, J. S. King '13, T. W. Koch '14, H. P. Lawless '13, H. G. McClure '15, F. H. Mann '15, A. D. Moffat '13, F. O'Brien '14, D. A. Park '13, J. C. Rock '15, P. H. Smart '14, R. T. P. Storer '14, H. S. Sturgis '15, R. Tower '15, H. M. Warren '13, B. V. Zamore '15.

Athlete Who Is Expected to Win Points in Broad Jump for His College

M. R. DIGGS '13L
Yale varsity track team

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1913	P. C. 1912
Philadelphia	15	7	.682	.350
Brooklyn	17	9	.654	.333
New York	13	12	.520	.818
St. Louis	14	13	.519	.385
Chicago	15	14	.517	.500
Pittsburgh	12	16	.429	.429
Boston	10	14	.417	.375
Cincinnati	8	19	.296	.792

RESULTS THURSDAY
Cincinnati 11, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 2.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 6.

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

CINCINNATI WINS

The Cincinnati Nationals won an easy victory over the Boston Nationals in the first of their series with that club Thursday. Boston used four pitchers in an endeavor to stop the visitors batting, but all proved easy. Johnson pitched for the visitors and held the locals safe at all times. The batting of Becker and Tinker for the visitors was the feature.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	11	19	1
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	5	9	3

Batteries, Johnson and Clarke; Hess, Dickson, Gervais, Strand and Whaling. Umpires, Klem and Orth. Time, 2h. 10m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS BY RALLIES

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	10	4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	6	13	1

Batteries, Alexander, Rixey, Brennan, Seaton and Killifer; Overall and Archer. Umpires, Rigler and Byron. Time, 2h. 10m.

PITTSBURGH WINS FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	11	2
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries, Robinson and Simon; Demaree, Wiltse and Meyers. Hartley. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie. Time, 1h. 46m.

BROOKLYN TAKES HARD GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	.	8	15	1
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	15	0

Batteries, Ragon, Rucker and Miller; Steele, Perritt, Sallee and Wingo, McLean Umpires, Brennan and Eason. Time, 1h. 40m.

CORKRAN LEADS CHEVY CHASE

WASHINGTON—A large number of well-known players, principally from Eastern cities, competed Thursday in the third annual golf tournament of the Chevy Chase Club. B. Warren Corkran of Baltimore, with a card of 78, led a field of more than 100 players in the qualifying round.

TUFTS AND BROWN TENNIS TIE

MEDFORD—Tufts and Brown tied with three apiece in their tennis match Thursday. Brown had to default in two matches. The best set of the day was in the doubles with Murphy and Turner of Tufts matched against Green and Buehler of Brown.

NOYES SOLD TO HOLYOKE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Harry Noyes, third baseman of the Hartford baseball team, was sold Thursday to the Holyoke Club of the Eastern Association.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
San Francisco 6, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 5, Portland 0.
Sacramento 7, Venice 1.

South End Grounds
Tomorrow at 3:30
Braves vs. Cincinnati

AMERICANS TO BEGIN PRACTISE FOR TENNIS PLAY

R. D. Little and H. H. Hackett, Doubles Selections, First to Open Training Period

NEW YORK—Preparatory practise for the American lawn tennis players nominated for the Davis Cup team will begin tomorrow, with Raymond D. Little and Harold H. Hackett pairing in doubles, on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club. The two men, who are likely to play in the doubles against the Australians, will meet Charles E. Haggett, the English professional, and a partner to be selected, upon the same turf as the cup contests will be decided on in June.

Robert D. Wrenn, chairman of the international committee has arranged to begin daily practise as soon as possible, and all of these contests will be the best three out of five sets. Haggett will take charge of the coaching and training of the players, which is distinctly a new departure in American lawn tennis.

Harry Parker, who is acting as treasurer of the Davis cup committee, has issued a statement to the effect that nearly 5000 season tickets for the matches have been subscribed for. Julian S. Myrick, chairman of the West Side committee, has decided that as soon as the 5000 mark is reached the balance of the tickets may be subscribed for for single competitions.

WESTERN GOLF PLAYERS RATED

CHICAGO—Ratings of approximately 950 golfers by the handicap committee of the Western Golf Association were made public Thursday. Western Amateur Champion Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club is given the post of honor at scratch. Paul Hunter of the Midlothian Country Club and Warren K. Wood of Homewood Country Club are given one stroke. All are Chicago players.

Two former national champions, H. Chadler Egan, now of Medford, Ore., and Robert A. Gardner of Hinsdale, Ill., are in the two-stroke list, which also includes E. S. Armstrong and Norman MacBeth of Los Angeles. The last named is champion of Southern California. Former Western Champions D. Edward Sawyer of Wheaton and Albert Seckel of Riverside are in the list. Among the players given three strokes are Eben M. Byers and William C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, both former national champions; George S. Lyon, who has won the Canadian title several times, and Harry G. Legg of Minneapolis.

VISITING TEAM PLAYING HARDER

PHILADELPHIA—The Australian tennis players, who will meet the American team in the Davis cup matches, had their practise Thursday at the Merion Cricket Club's courts at Haverford. All played harder than in their previous practise matches at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, going up to the net after a good serve and putting more snap and vigor into their strokes.

At the start Captain Doust opposed A. W. Hicks, manager of the team; A. B. Jones met Harold Sands, formerly of New York, while Horace Rice practised with Stanley Rogers of the Merion Club. Later the visitors played Alex Thayer and Albert Kennedy, Jr., who recently won the championship of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. E. B. Dewhurst, Roland Evans and others players. The Australians united in declaring the American team a strong aggregation.

EVERS RELEASED BY M'GRAW

NEW YORK—Manager McGraw of the New York National league team has unconditionally released Joseph Evers, a younger brother of Manager John Evers of the Chicago National league team. Joseph Evers was taken south on the Giants' spring training trip on his brother's recommendation. He got into one league game as a pinch runner after returning to New York.

W. J. TRAVIS WINS QUALIFICATION

BAYSIDE, N. Y.—With a card of 77, Walter J. Travis of Garden City won the medal in the qualifying round of the tournament at the Oakland Golf Club Thursday. This was two strokes better than the effort of Jerome D. Travers, the national amateur champion.

CORNELL CREWS OUT DAILY FOR PRACTISE RUNS

Varsity and Freshman Boats Taking Long Rows on Cayuga Lake in Preparation for Big Intercollegiate Regattas

SQUADS WORK WELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Under the direction of Coach Courtney the Cornell varsity and freshman crews are taking long rows on Cayuga lake daily in preparation for the intercollegiate regattas, which begin with the Harvard varsity and freshman dual races, which will be held here May 24. The Ithaca oarsmen are well on their way to the Cornell perfection and the Cornell navy promises to be up to the usual high standard this year. No times have been announced after any of the practise spins, but it is generally known that the eights are doing all that can be expected at this time of the year.

E. H. Dole, who has stroked a freshman crew and two Cornell fours at Poughkeepsie is pulling the stroke oar in the varsity. He is backed by seven veterans. The Cornell boats are manned as follows:

Varsity—Bow, Lawrence Eddy, Cannan, Cal.; 2, E. S. Bates, Ithaca; 3, J. H. Munn, Lyons; 4, W. W. Butts, Manlius; 5, B. A. Lum, Medina; 6, B. C. Spransy, Washington, D. C.; 7, Leslie Chapman, Auburn; stroke, E. H. Dole, Riverside, Cal.; coxswain, M. L. Adler, Savannah, Ga.

Freshman eight—Bow, E. W. Kleinert, Brooklyn; 2, B. C. Duffie, Jr., Houston, Tex.; 3, J. H. Allen, Jr., Orange, N. J.; 4, M. N. Shelton, Dnukirk; 5, G. B. Lanman, Columbus, O.; 6, W. C. Cool, Pittston, Pa.; 7, Russell Welles, Norwich, Conn.; stroke, A. P. Gillman, Ithaca; coxswain, D. H. Chandler, Vineland, N. J.

The day of the Cornell-Harvard boat race will be Spring day in Ithaca and the university students will have a holiday to give their annual Spring day circus on the Cornell campus. The Spring day show will be known as Hash which will include a host of sideshows as well as the bigger events.

On the afternoon of Spring day before the boat races, Cornell and Yale will meet at baseball at Percy field. Yale is a strong contender for the intercollegiate title. Cornell will play its first big home game of baseball on May 17 when Princeton will visit Ithaca. The Tigers have beaten Cornell once this season.

BULL WINS CHEVY CHASE TITLE

WASHINGTON—C. M. Bull, Jr., of New York won the title in men's singles Thursday in the final day's play of the sixth annual open tennis tournament of the Chevy Chase Club, defeating C. B. Doyle of Washington in the challenge round of a four-set match, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. Bull won out through his steadiness and ability to cover ground.

CINCINNATI RELEASES SEVEROID

NEW YORK—Severoid, the Cincinnati catcher and utility man, has been released to the Louisville club of the American Association and has left here to join Hayden's team.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION
Holyoke 1, New Haven 1.
Hartford 5, Bridgeport 1.
Pittsfield 5, Waterbury 4.
New London 5, Springfield 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore-Toronto, postponed.
Newark 2, Rochester 0.
Buffalo 5, Providence 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 4, Toledo 3.
Louisville 10, Milwaukee 2.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Nashville 8, Mobile 2.
Montgomery 7, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 6, Chattanooga 0.
Atlanta 0, Memphis 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Des Moines 1, Denver 0.
Sioux City 4, Topeka 0.
Lincoln 7, St. Joseph 5.
Wichita 4, Omaha 2.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Brockton 8, Fall River 3.
Lynn 4, New Bedford 2.
Portland 4, Worcester 3.
Lawrence 9, Lowell 8.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Galveston 9, Dallas 0.
Austin 6, Beaumont 0.
Waco 1, San Antonio 5.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Jacksonville 2, Savannah 1.
Albany 4, Columbus 0.
Macon 5, Charleston 0.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE
Clarksdale 12, Jackson 2.
Meridian 5, Columbus 4.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Portsmouth 5, Norfolk 4.
Petersburg 3, Newport News 3.
Richmond 6, Roanoke 3.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Atlantic City 5, York 3.
Wilmington 2, Trenton 1.
Harrisburg 8, Allentown 6.

Information to Parents Sending Their Children to
SUMMER CAMPS

A postcard inquiry about summer camps sent to the Monitor now may be the means of your getting in touch with the summer camp most adapted to the needs of your boy or girl. This department is prepared to quote you rates and this with our knowledge of the fitness and location of the various camps offers an exceptional opportunity to you. There is no charge for this service.

Camp advertising is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STREETS, BOSTON

THE HOME FORUM

About Not Cleaning Pictures

With regard to cleaning paintings, the best answer is simply don't, declares Charles A. Taepke in Art.

The inexperienced person should never attempt to clean a painting. This apparently simple but really difficult task should always be entrusted to an expert—and not the "expert" who does odd jobs in the neighborhood frame-shop, either. If a picture has been properly varnished in the first place, the only attention that need be accorded to it is an occasional dusting with a soft cloth. Sometimes a painting is allowed to go without having been properly varnished and thoroughly dried. Dust accumulates and is forced into the pigment, in time ruining the painting beyond hope of repair. Obviously, washing under these circumstances intensifies the evil.

A picture should receive a preliminary coat of varnish immediately after the paint has dried. Then, about a year or so later, when the pigments have "set," the final varnishing should take place. Many people—even artists—do not understand the necessity for this treatment, and are not familiar with its details; but its importance cannot be overestimated. It is occasionally advised that paintings be oiled. This is absolutely wrong. Oil should never be used. It invariably yellows whites and destroys color values, besides accumulating dirt and thus deadening the whole picture. It is said that oil will prevent cracks, but there is no basis in theory or practise for this claim. The safest way to take care of a painting, then, is not to touch it.

Democracy of President's Daughter

Some of the prevalent stories of President Wilson's interesting family circle affirm that the daughters and Mrs. Wilson, too, seem quite unwilling to be waited on hand and foot as ladies of their standing might be expected to require. For example, it is said that one of the Miss Wilsons, lately departing at a railroad station, stepped quickly out of the automobile and before the attendant on the box seat could make himself useful she had seized her own suit case and walked off down the platform, swinging it lightly as no doubt she was wont to do in the old days at Princeton, when she was the daughter of a mere college president. These little natural acts show the democratic instinct which seeks no unnecessary personal service from others.

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SNAPPED DOWN AT THE BROOK

UTTERLY unaware of the observation of the camera these two young devotees of Izaak Walton's hobby stand at their patient task. No doubt it is partly the proud consciousness of their excellent accouterment, with the bona-fide creel, split bamboo rods and fishing boots, that prompts the manly attention to the waiting line.

WILD BOTANIC GARDEN OF FLOUR CITY

MINNEAPOLIS is known to the East for its splendid orchestra and its musical taste; and now an article in the Bellman shows how Minneapolis is further exhibiting herself as urban as Boston may be; for she has deliberately set up a garden that is a kind of museum of the wilds of Minnesota. Here indeed is far progress from the pioneer days. The wilderness has become the object of a careful conservation to the sophistications of progress, and we read that Minneapolis has probably the most extensive "wild botanic garden" in the United States.

From that tantalizing description of it this Minneapolis park must be just what it purports to be, a wild garden, where native plants of the state may grow at their own wayward will, defying landscape gardeners. There is even a marshy pool hid with tall sedge grass, just such a one as nature lovers have so often stepped off into by mischance. And there is no signboard posted here. One needs must be warned by those who know the place, else he will have a true wildwood welcome and a bath of watery mud for his city walking shoes.

When the park board had acquired a new park area of several hundred acres the nature lovers of the city put in a petition that the wild parts should be left absolutely untouched and the tame parts be coaxed as far as possible to revert to their pristine freedom. The board accordingly set aside a few acres of the wilderness, but apparently it was quite too much to ask persons hired to park a place to give up all their cherished civilizing processes. Yet a few acres of the wild were spared and put in charge, as far as plans went, of the teachers of the city. One in especial seems to have been a notable plant hunter and she undertook to secure specimens of all Minnesota's wild growth for the wilderness. Even the shy cardinal flower has been persuaded to live here, and stands in surpassing color, and here, too, is found the closed gentian. Pickerel weed, turtle head and milkweed are found, wild sarsaparilla, jewel weed, monkey flower, wild violets and tamarack. Forget-me-nots star the edge of the slow purling stream and there are pitcher plants and sumach, with a riot of golden rod and asters and joepye weed and many a Turk's cap lily, each in their season. No mention of the slender orchid, the pink lady slipper, is made, and perhaps this is not a flower of Minnesota. At any rate it is said to be one of the hardest of wild plants to transplant and has never yet been persuaded into gardens. The wild garden has been such a success that the area first allotted has been increased to three or four times its original extent.

Anent the Living Wage

Amid all the discussion over women's work and the question of wages a telling little story in a current magazine points out to girls and women one of the ways in which they often act to balance the scale on the side of injustice to working women. It is the story of a dressmaker who makes gowns for $5 apiece. A young girl who "discovers" her tells several friends of her "find." They deluge the dressmaker with work, but she has to sew day and night at that rate to meet her weekly expenses. One of the girls says that she will pay $10 for the work, knowing it to be fully worth that, if not more. The girl who told her the secret, however, exclaims that this would be dishonorable, for it would force them all to pay more for the little dressmaker's work.

Are there not many women who do actually accept from working people similar sacrifices, taking advantage of the workers' fear of being left without work to pay them scanty wages? Such questions can only be settled by the individual. If a worker asks less for work than one knows it to be worth it rests with one's own sense of love and justice whether one shall profit by another's needy circumstances.

The flying arrow knowing its path is made
Goes singing softly at the bow's behest,
Taking its destined journey unafraid—
In every moment of its flight at rest.
. . . .
Go singing through the shadow and the light—
Go bravely on your high-appointed road,
At rest in every moment of your flight.
—Edwin Markham.

Japanese Cherries in New York

Several different varieties of Japanese cherry trees may be seen in bloom at the botanical garden, on the east of the Bronx river, says the New York Post. A little valley sloping down to the river bank and protected on both sides by the natural woodland has been selected for the cherry collection, and nearly 100 Japanese trees are planted there. The flowers vary from pale rose to deep rose, pure white, or greenish-white, and show many forms and degrees of doubleness. The season this year is two or three weeks earlier than usual, and many other trees and shrubs are in flower, such as lilacs, spiraeas, magnolias, hawthorns, rhododendrons, redbuds, dogwoods and ornamental varieties of apples and plums. In the herbaceous borders, many kinds of tulips and daffodils as well as other showy bedding plants may be seen.

"Look Up, Sing On"

A little laugh between the tears,
The golden, quiet joy that cheers.
A little song between the sighs,
Forgetting shadows in the skies.
A little hope between the care—
The love of God is everywhere.
A little faith, amid the dust,
That life and time and love are just.
That somewhere we will find our own,
That life is more than toil alone,
And more than grief and care and loss—
Look up, sing on, and bear the cross.
—Baltimore Sun.

St. Georges Day

THE rose was not very much in evidence in England on April 23, St. Georges day, for the simple reason, probably, that that emblem of England's patron saint does not bloom so freely as the primrose at this season of the year. St. Georges day was, however, generally recognized in one way or another. The flag of St. George was flown from most public buildings and the bells of many of the churches throughout the country were rung in honor of the patron saint. In London the Royal Society of St. George held a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, over which Lord Winterton presided, and the Red Rose Club held its annual dinner at the Savoy hotel. At Windsor the bells of St. Georges chapel were rung and a special service in the chapel was attended by the mayor and corporation in their robes of office.

Indispensable

Two old friends met in the sanctum of the Congressional Record and cordially shook hands.

"Well," said one, "I guess the change in administration isn't going to affect us any."

"No danger," said the other, "the Record can't do without you and me."

They both laughed, shook hands again, and strolled into the copy room.

One was "Laughter."

The other "Applause." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IMMUTABLE HARMONY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARMONY is the actual state of God's creation — the spiritual universe and spiritual man—as revealed in the first part of Genesis. God, Spirit, is supreme and He guides, governs, controls, and perpetuates all, in spiritual perfection and immutable harmony. In spite of temporal illusions which clamor for recognition as reality, and which would witness to the reversal of God's law of harmony, His will and its harmonious expression down to the most minute detail is wholly void of error or evil, and is inviolate. These statements are absolute truth and though not wholly manifest as yet to men they are provable in some degree in every individual experience through the operation of Christian Science.

The individual who so transgresses the science of numbers as to believe that two plus two equals five, finds out that the actual fact has not really been altered because of his belief: there simply appeared in his work an illusion to be explained away by knowing the truth about it. So it is with the belief of discord in human experience and its cure. That is why Jesus said to the people, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Where harmony prevails there is "concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests and the like," according to Webster. God's law being wholly good, surely all this may be maintained regarding its operation in man's experience, all seeming evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. The Psalmist knew well that "the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul," for time and again it had healed him, bringing to light harmony where discord had seemed to be. Harmony is manifest when all error, all that is unlike God, is seen to be void of all claim to power or reality. It is not difficult to perceive, then, that the remedy for discord of any sort lies in knowing and applying the truth concerning God and His perfect harmony.

If we should seem to experience discord from outside sources we need only to recognize that our remedy is to be applied within, in our own consciousness, and so we realize better what the Master meant when he said, "The kingdom of God is within you." Suppose misunderstanding threatens a break between friends and the solution is sought by resting the case on the sufficiency of God's law to explain away the illusion and reveal the real state—harmony. It becomes clear that since God is all-power and ever-presence, man can do nothing of himself, therefore no mortal, false, personal element can interrupt or set aside His law, for God is continuously expressing and maintaining immutable harmony through and among His children. These facts held in consciousness and acted upon, will dispel misunderstanding and restore right relations. By the understanding of Christ, Truth, man can maintain that vision of underlying harmony which enables him to estimate fully the moral in the old proverb, "It takes two to make a quarrel," and thus actually to realize harmony in his dealings with his fellowmen.

Sin, disease, and death find neither place nor opportunity in perfect harmony, for they have no foundation nor operation in God, the divine Mind and intelligence of all. They have appeared in human experience through mortal ignorance of God. Their whole cure can be effected only as men come again to know God aright and begin, as St. John says, to see Him as He is. Then shall men come again into harmony with spiritual law, obey it, and experience spiritual regeneration. The realization of immutable harmony cannot be restored by material means, since it depends entirely upon living and walking "in the Spirit." Jesus himself taught: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." In proportion as men realize this and comply with spiritual demands, shall harmony be manifest in human experience. Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states the case simply in the Christian Science text-book where she writes: "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 390). Here, then, is our line of daily endeavor. We can so live according to God's will that we shall win our freedom from all discord and finally realize that we live in immutable harmony.

Puzzled in New Zealand

A TRAVELER newly returned from New Zealand makes an experience he had there a contribution to the gaiety of nations. In that island country many words of the original inhabitants, the Maoris, are in use and the stranger is constantly surprised and amused by the queer combinations of sounds and letters that crop out in the otherwise delightful English of the land. At this visitor's hotel one day the following cryptogrammatic legend met his eye: "TAM HTAB." It had exactly the look of Maori words he had seen printed and he went to the proprietor presently with the letters jotted on a slip of paper. The proprietor first shook his head, then laughed and held the paper before the mirror near which they chanced to stand. The voyager read with some chagrin, "Bath Mat." The mat had been hung up to dry by a servant in a place where there was no association of ideas to aid the inquiring imagination.

Close Student of Lincoln

Asserting that the artist or writer is free to let his fancy range as it will only after he has made a deep and conscientious study of his subject, a writer in the Book News Monthly says: It is said that when the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, was working upon his head of Lincoln he read every available record that would throw light upon the inward and outward character of the man. So thorough was the result that almost every line in the finished work had some explanation which was close to history. But in addition to this, Mr. Borglum's study left him with a sense of feeling and he put poetry into the face of Lincoln because the man himself was epic in his character.

Thereafter Mr. Borglum was asked to prepare a statue of Lincoln for a public square in Newark, N. J. So sure was he of his knowledge of Lincoln that he could afford to forget accuracy and allow his feeling to run the gamut of probability. For fact is not the only thing an artist has to play with; he has all the world that lies within the probability of a character. The result was that Mr. Borglum produced that marvelous figure of Lincoln, seated on a bench in all his awkwardness and with the familiar stove-pipe hat beside him, while the rest of the bench was vacant, so that the public might come and sit alongside of him.

O Earth, with all thy transport,
How comes it life should seem
A shadow in the moonlight,
A murmur in a dream?
—Bliss Carman.

Religion Becoming a Thing of Deed and Life

IT IS our experience that never in the country's history has there been so clear a conception of what the world to come is, and unswerving conviction of its existence as there is today. It is true that the idea of religion is undergoing a radical transformation; it is ceasing to be a theory only; it is transcending the creeds of old; it is more than an intellectual attitude; it is not mere ceremony. It is becoming a thing of deed and life. The religion of America is undergoing resurrection, and not to follow it as it rises is but to stoop down and look into the empty tomb.—New Church Messenger.

Pleasures of Gardening

Some one writes of an amusing contretemps to the New York Post as follows:

The pleasures to be found in an amateur garden are endless. My wife has managed ours and until recently has had most of the pleasures, but on Saturday last several boxes of plants arrived and she busied herself with the useful man in setting out the plants until sunset when one box remained unopened. She thoughtfuly directed the man to water the box well so that the plants would not suffer from lack of moisture and watched to see that the job was done. Bright and early on Monday she had the box opened and found in it her last order from a department store containing a varied assortment of household supplies, groceries, writing paper, etc. Since then I think the rest of the family have enjoyed her gardening more than she has.

Teacher's Cooperation Plan Wins

We are often told "there is no royal road to learning," and surely we all will admit it, but on the other hand we must admit that the road may be made pleasant if not royal, writes Evelyn Florence in the Popular Educator. What teacher is there who has not talked position during recitation? The children cannot be expected to see things as they look to the teacher who is standing before the class, and the teacher, forgetting this, soon falls into the habit of "nagging" unless she be very exceptional. It occurred to me one day that if only I could make the children see just how the poor positions looked to me from my place of vantage, in the front of the room, I might be able to obtain the results I so wanted. Accordingly I invited two pupils whose positions had troubled me greatly to sit one on either side of my desk and be visitors during a reading lesson. Naturally they were delighted with the idea.

When the lesson was finished I casually remarked to the class that always after I had visited schools I told them what I had seen, and so I thought it but fair that we should hear from our visitors today, for the idea in having them was to find out just how our school would impress a really, truly visitor. The criticisms given by those little folks were certainly to the point, for they had really been seeing things as they looked to me. They not only criticized those whose positions were not good but they had a good word for those who had been a credit to the school. I did not deliver a long lecture relative to the benefits I hoped to reap from this method, but just asked the class if they didn't think it would be a good idea to have such visitors occasionally. They agreed that it would, and now each day I am besieged with, "May we have visitors today?" I plan to call the names by cards so that each one shall have a turn.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Roller-Skating

Sing a song of roller-skates! Spring is in the land!
Peanuts in my pocket, and my hockey-stick in hand.
Up the slope, and down the slope, and roundabout the park!
If nurse would wait, I'd roller-skate from breakfast time till dark.

Roller-skating, roller-skating all the afternoon.
Time to go? Now, are you sure it's 5 o'clock so soon?
Wheel we home and kick off skates beside the hall-boy's seat.
Dear, oh dear, I feel so queer—as though I'd lost my feet!

Gentlemen drive motor cars; babies use a "p'ram";
Trolleys are for working-folk where they squeeze and jam;
Ladies ride on horseback up and down the mall;
Boys of 8 can roller-skate, and that's the best of all!
—Melville Chater in St. Nicholas.

Picture Puzzle

What occupation?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Note. Words: Tone, on, ten, net, note, not, one, ton, to, no

Still On His Hands

"Have you sold all those stockings?"
"No; I have them still on my hands."—Lipincotts Magazine.

Rhythms of Verse and Prose

Prose rhythms differ from poetic rhythms according to the inherent, scientific divisions of the rhythmic wave lengths, says a writer in Poetry. Those of poetry rise to a more concentrative stress, regularly or irregularly recurrent, and by the law of balance, make strenuous demand on the poetic interval, the pause. The rhythm of prose has less range of rise and fall. Its periodic waves cling rather closely to the horizontal level, though permitting within this range a great amount of subtle variation. It is interesting, in this connection, to call attention to the extremely limited scope of conventional English prosody. A comparison of iambic pentameter lines taken from Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, Swinburne, and William Butler Yeats would reveal how inadequate is the old system of digital mensuration.

Robert Louis Stevenson was one of the first to call attention to the ryhthmic phrase division of poetry. Taking a line from Shakespeare he found that, apart from the five minor stressed syllables of the line, there were three major crests marking the poetic phrase, and that these were the more important of the two, since around these the minor crests were grouped in sequence. The musical analogy to the octave is useful, and far less sterile than the old system of prosody, which is more often proved false than true.

Saxifrage; Ferns in Curl Papers

The saxifrage is a common little white flower found on rocky hillsides and along the sides of the gully where the country road has been cut through. Its name in German is "steinbreck," or stone breaker, and the saxifrage also means to break rocks. This delicate little plant blooms from the crevices of rocks and is supposed by its abundance and steadfast though tiny effort to cause the rocks to crumble.

Along the roadside, too, the sturdy brakes fling their feathery green to the air. Parts of most ferns stay long in curl papers, so that we see them in all stages of development, from the earliest rosy tight curl to the tall brake where one or two of the leaf groups still entangled show the marvelous fern fashion of unfoldment.

We cannot be all Christians alike, but we can all alike be Christians.
—William Watson.

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, May 16, 1913

The Portuguese Republic

THE events leading up to the revolution which occurred in Portugal nearly three years ago, as well as the consequent development of the republic, have been carefully chronicled in The Christian Science Monitor. The revolution was as remarkable for the swiftness with which it was carried out as for the lack of violence which attended it; but from the moment King Manoel was compelled to flee the country, there were those who expressed the wish which was doubtless father to the thought, when they declared that the republic would never stand. The people had been deceived and would demand the return of their monarch. Nevertheless, the republic has withstood the attacks of Captain Conceiro and his royalist mobs encouraged by the priests, and the government has been busy setting the house of the country in order.

The royalist attacks having failed, bitter complaint is now made of the treatment of those who conspired against the government. The prisons, it is declared, are in a disgusting condition, and the treatment accorded prisoners inhuman. It is quite possible that the whole prison system leaves much to be desired, but it should be remembered that the prisons so bitterly complained of are the very same as were in use under the royalist regime. With regard to the treatment of prisoners also, were they dealt with so tenderly, and provided with such comforts under the late monarchy as to give no cause for complaint?

The fact is, republic spells freedom, and freedom is anything but welcome to those whose intrigues cannot stand the searchlight of open investigation. All through the centuries every progressive step, every indication of greater freedom, has not been without its opponents. At the same time, however, education, carrying with it a more intelligent recognition and desire for what is better, has made itself felt with increasing force, with the result that now here, now there, the opponents of freedom of thought have been defeated and the confines of their activity been steadily and permanently reduced.

The present campaign against the treatment of political prisoners in Portugal may be waged in all seriousness, by some at least whose sole motive is to see the prison system reformed. Those, however, who are acquainted with the inner history of the fall of the monarchy, and the establishment of the republic; realize how unpalatable is the establishment of freedom of thought and legitimate action to those who see in it their own undoing. It is said that history repeats itself, yet fresh history is being made, and the repetition will in the future represent more victories in the name of freedom, than the shadowy successes of oppression.

World Court the Hope of Pacifists

DESPITE rumors of war and the unsettled state of international affairs the pacifists assembled at Lake Mohonk this year face the future with hope. They feel encouragement for the future in the record of 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, soon to be celebrated adequately. They have confidence in the peaceful intentions of the men now chiefly responsible for shaping the American foreign policy. They note the increase of sentiment favorable to arbitration and judicial settlement of disputes among educators, journalists and business men.

So far as the Mohonk conference is concerned, the campaign henceforth is to be waged on a platform wide enough to include jurists and military men, who realize the practical obstacles to immediate disarmament and to creation of an international court, as well as those more idealistic and doctrinaire reformers who deplore the slowness with which spears are beaten into pruning hooks. The fact becomes more and more apparent, as arbitration is tested, that, excellent as it is compared with war as a method of settling disputes, it is inferior to a judicial process carried on by a permanent tribunal working in conformity with fixed principles and following precedents that have reason back of them. Commissions and arbitration tribunals, almost of necessity, must compromise. Absolute justice they seldom can decree even when they see it.

It is the judicial processes of a world court toward which the idealist henceforth is evidently to work, meantime using all the devices of diplomacy, arbitration and specially created tribunals to induce nations to avoid war.

School Revolts and Their Meaning

WE HAVE commented on recent exhibitions of unrest among school children here and there. So have others. Many theories are being advanced to account for them; many plans are being offered for their prevention. So far, investigation has not proceeded along lines calculated to flood the situation with light, but a few collateral facts of interest have been discovered. One of them is that extravagance in the equipment of public school children is a source of discontent. Notwithstanding all that has been said in disapproval of the practise, many parents of means insist upon sending their children to the common schools as if they were going to a neighborhood social function. The overdressed school girl, however, has received a full measure of attention.

Now, however, we have another phase of the matter. Says the Detroit Free Press: "'Tis indeed a sight . . . to pass one of the Detroit public schools, or one of the city's colleges, about the time the morning bells are turning to the sky, and see the modern Detroit schoolboy drive up under gasoline power, in his own little red, blue or green automobile—the birthday present of indulgent grandpa or father who thinks 'nothing too good for the boy.'" And our contemporary adds: "Schoolboys in automobiles—the last word—the final cry. Yet this is exactly what has happened in staid old Detroit, and, we doubt not, is happening over all America."

There is no cause for doubt. The matter would not be worthy of attention were the condition here reported peculiar or confined to Detroit. In New York a few days ago 3000 children rose in revolt against the general plan of education. They did not like the way things were going. Questioned closely, they could not give any satisfactory explanation of the cause of their discontent. In one of Boston's suburbs the other day school children "struck" for the abolition of a rule that in another suburb the school children had previously "struck" to establish. It does not seem to be very difficult at present for a leader to find followers in a school "strike" gotten up on any pretense.

Grown people, mature people, should pause before they jump to conclusions with regard to these exhibitions. It is just possible that the average adult is entirely astray as to the cause. It is just possible that in order to remove the cause the public schools will have to be freed, not partially, but wholly, from conditions that make for discontent and discord because they are offensive to the inherent democratic spirit of American youth.

Steel Trust and Foreign Trade

IT REQUIRES thirty-five closely printed pages of Poor's "Manual of Industrials and Public Utilities" to summarize in figures the operations of the United States Steel Corporation. Perhaps this fact will serve to explain, in a measure, why evidence is still being heard in the suit for the dissolution of the concern brought by the government on Oct. 26, 1911. The total stock of the corporation issued makes the enormous sum of $1,489,681,678. Its interests ramify the country and the continent. It is a combination of twelve of the greater and scores of the minor steel industries in existence previous to its formation. From year to year its output of the steel products of the United States runs, according to the character of the article, from 32 to 75 per cent of the total. Its monthly net earnings run all the way from $5,000,000 to $14,000,000, according to the state of trade. In testimony before a special examiner, in the case mentioned, a few days ago, President James A. Farrell of the corporation made two striking statements. One was to the effect that the total export shipments of the concern have increased from 1,123,322 net tons, with a value of $31,388,138 in 1904, to 2,537,425 net tons, with a value of $91,984,239, in 1912. The other was that the corporation now does 90 per cent of the country's foreign trade in products such as it handles.

This and other testimony of the same purport was offered in rebuttal of the allegation that the steel trust is working in agreement with competitors in foreign markets to keep out of each other's way. Instead of binding itself to any such limitations, Mr. Farrell said, the steel corporation is trying at all times to extend its foreign markets. With this object in view it has established abroad, he testified, no fewer than 268 agencies. The resources of none of the subsidiary companies would have permitted the establishment of foreign agencies on this scale, or anything like it, and, therefore, the foreign business of the United States in steel products could not have grown to its present proportions under the old, so-called, independent system.

The United States Steel Corporation, the witness asserted, does business with sixty countries, extending from Iceland to the Fiji islands. Moreover, he claimed that part of its mission has been to open the foreign trade to other American industries. It has, he said, frequently undersold its products to manufacturers in the United States that they might be able to sell steel products to the export trade, and he puts the volume of this secondary business at $30,000,000 in value annually. In connection with this he made an illuminating remark. "A diversity of products," he said, "is necessary for the foreign market. This is only possible when there is an amalgamation of concerns able to compete with foreign plants. The company has done this through all its 268 agencies until there has been an increase in the output of its subsidiary plants from 292,000 tons in 1903 to 2,246,000 tons in 1912, an increase of 900 per cent."

Here we have a statement touching the point of American efficiency of which so much is being made in connection with the tariff discussion. It will be interesting to take note of the influence of this efficiency upon the business of the steel trust, domestic and foreign, under the revised import duties on all commodities related to this industry.

New Jersey Trifles with Jury Reform

MUCH less than was sought by President Wilson in the way of jury reform in New Jersey is being accorded by the Legislature. The compromise bill to which the President consented succeeded in passing the Assembly only after there had been attached a referendum to the people of the state. Its fate is doubtful in the Senate, which has already rejected the measure desired by him. As an encounter between the President and the machine of his own party, the contest has had a peculiar interest and the issue is evidence of the power of political bosses to resist the forces of reform. Confidence that they can control not only the Legislature but the popular vote of the state is indicated in their support of the referendum amendment, to which the President and his reform allies consented rather than to lose all legislation. There has been some questioning of the wisdom of the President of the United States in returning to this sort of local encounter, but there is realized, at least, the value that the power of machine control in the state is made conspicuous by the sharing of the President in the contest. It is a considerable power when the prestige of the President's presence is found insufficient for its overthrow.

The merits of the reform are hardly left in question after President Wilson's clear statement of its purpose, and they are conclusively shown by the resistance of party managers to the removal of the political power afforded by the present system. The method of the selection of jurors would seem to be a minor issue in state government, but when the proposal to take it from the sheriffs and place it in a commission is met by determined machine opposition, there is evidence that it is a stronghold of partizan control. The situation argues its own need of reform when such strife is made. Linking the choice of jurors to the mechanism of politics is such a compromise of the independence of the courts as to demand correction, and the forces which the President has had to meet have supplied the final argument in its favor by their passionate opposition.

The right to trial by jury, securely provided by the federal and all the state constitutions, implies the right to trial by juries impartially selected. When their choice is made a part of the equipment of political masters for advancement of their own interests, the defeat of the prime purpose of the precious device of justice is apparent. New Jersey is not alone in this subjection of a vital judicial process to political ends, but in that statement is carried an astonishing admission that the people are indifferent to the value of untrammeled courts. Amazement is greatest in those states which have provided the simple method for the making of jury lists by local officials and their submission to popular approval before they are delivered to the courts. In Massachusetts, for example, the town and city officials provide a list of citizens, proportionate to the population, and in the case of the towns these are approved by the town meeting before the names are placed in a box, to be drawn as requisition is made by the county for a certain number to form the panel. It is substantially such a system that the New Jersey reformers have sought to establish and have found stoutly opposed by the political defenders of the sheriff process, with its preservation of a machine spreading over the state.

Should New Jersey's Senate agree to the submission of the reform, the people of the state will have the chance to show in a signal way their devotion to a non-political jury system or to display their subservience to political bosses. Such a trial will afford a new test of the hold maintained by the people of the state upon fundamental rights that constitutions exist to secure but which political machines would make secondary to their designs.

National Conventions Are to Go

IF THERE were apprehensions that Mr. Bryan's occupancy of the office of secretary of state of the United States would mean his occupation with it, with loss to the country of his illumination of a wide range of themes, they have been dispelled. But Mr. Bryan is never less than entertaining, seldom less than informing. At his best in political philosophy, he rarely fails to enlighten or, missing that, to arouse discussion. In the dismissal he has recently made of national conventions, he arouses a question of the correctness of the prediction and the desirability of its fulfilment. Remove national political conventions from the political history of the country since they came into the field, eighty years ago, and the void would be startling. The assemblage of the representatives of a party in the settlement of no less a matter than who should be, or who at least should try to be, the highest official of the United States, has been fine demonstration of the devotion of the people to their government, at least to the extent of wishing to control it. And Mr. Bryan sees the end of it. No future orator may wing the sudden flight into the political sky on which he rose in 1896.

The facts are with the secretary. History may weep the loss of her ornament, and ambition in youth may mourn the contraction of her opportunity. But the national convention is distinctly warned of the expiration of its tenancy of the high chamber in the political structure. The nominating business, for the time at least, has passed to the hands of the voters. With no change in the drift of opinion and legislation, the next presidential candidates will be nominated by direct vote. There will be an end to the direction of events by political masters who have made and unmade careers overnight. The whole process becomes deliberative. And while there may be regret at the spectacular loss, there comes with it a question whether the newer device is adaptable to the large undertaking of naming Presidents. By what means, it is already being asked, is the list of possible candidates for President to be brought within the bounds of a ballot? Will there not be some need of elimination of the undesirables, the sifting to a few; the convention process made somehow to apply still to the choice?

Some observers are now wondering, as to even state nominations, if the preliminary conference of party representatives is not to be found necessary for the selection of candidates. This perplexity may be taken as the evidence of the hold of habit upon men or it may be that the practical politicians who cannot think of a party without conventions have become prophets. We shall see. The difficulties that are foreseen in a national nomination coming up from the voters are many but in a country which was long ago described by Emerson in a political discourse as the land of experiment it may be expected with confidence that the enterprise of making thoroughly democratic the process of nomination will work out its own methods without reaction to discarded devices.

Down the Mississippi in a Rowboat

JUST what Andrew Koehn, formerly a quartermaster of the United States navy stationed at St. Louis, expects to accomplish by voyaging the Mississippi river in a rowboat, from its source in Lake Itasca, Minn., to the South jetty at its mouth, 110 miles below New Orleans, and why the navy department should sanction the excursion, do not as yet appear, but they will both, perhaps, be made clear later. All that is definitely known at present are the ex-quartermaster's plans for the trip. He expects to start from Lake Itasca on June 1, and he hopes to complete his performance in ninety days. Provision of a commissary nature is to be made for him at points through the uninhabited or sparsely inhabited country. He will shoot some of the upper rapids, but he will probably be portaged around St. Anthony's falls and some of the dams. For the most part, however, he hopes to stick to the water for the entire 2470 miles. There is also something to be explained about these figures, because the length of the Mississippi is given by some excellent authorities at 2800 miles, although the land distance from its source to its mouth, in a straight line, is but 1660 miles.

Mr. Koehn expects to camp by night upon one or other of the river's banks. He will not need to do much more than guide his boat, to keep it in the channel, for the current will carry him along at a fairly good speed.

It is really too fine a trip for any man, even though he be a former quartermaster, to take alone. The breadth, width and depth of experience available in a ninety-day voyage from northern Minnesota to southern Louisiana, with its ever-changing panorama, its magnificent sweep of outlook, its opportunities of taking in the magnitude and the possibilities of the marvelous valley can be regarded only as a liberal education.

It might, indeed, be a good thing for the whole country, if groups of its schoolboys could be sent down the Mississippi from Lake Itasca to the gulf of Mexico on vacation trips, year after year. These in time could, and they undoubtedly would, diffuse knowledge by word of mouth regarding the extent and the needs and the resources of the territory that can never be adequately conveyed through books, and this diffusion of knowledge, in turn, might lead to a speedier solution of some of the problems of transportation, navigation, power, flood prevention and development that lie between the present and the time when the sparsely inhabited and uninhabited districts along the Mississippi will have their teeming millions.